



Legislature of Ontario Debates

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Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Tuesday, January 26, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Tuesday, January 26, 1960, being the first day of the First Session of the Twenty-sixth Parliament of the Province of Ontario for the despatch of business pursuant to a proclamation of the Honourable J. Keiller Mackay, Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1960

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met,

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, having entered the House, took his seat upon the Throne.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): I am commanded by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, to state that he does not see fit to declare the causes of the summoning of the present Legislature of this province until a Speaker of this House shall have been chosen according to law; but today at a subsequent hour, His Honour will declare the causes of the calling of this Legislature.

His Honour was then pleased to retire.

Clerk of the House: Members of the Legislative Assembly, it is my duty to call upon you to elect one of your number to preside over your deliberations, as Speaker.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Clerk, and hon. members of the Twenty-sixth Legislative Assembly of Ontario: His Honour's withdrawal from the House has of course indicated that organization of the Twenty-sixth Parliament of Ontario first requires the election of one who will occupy the honoured position of Speaker. Traditionally since Confederation, a new Speaker has been chosen by each Parliament, as in Ottawa where the tradition has been to alternate the Speaker between the French-speaking and English-speaking sections of Canada. In Ontario the tradition has been generally to elect a new Speaker for each Parliament. There have been, of course, exceptions to this, but the Speaker elected today to preside over the Twenty-sixth Parliament will be the twenty-fifth Speaker since Confederation.

Before making the nomination, may I express a word of thanks to hon. Alfred Wallace Downer, the Speaker in the House immediately preceding, who is the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe. Captain Downer has since assumed other responsibilities which no doubt will be the subject of discussion in

this House. He was a distinguished Speaker in the long tradition of Speakers in this province. The member for Dufferin-Simcoe entered this House in 1937, at the same time as myself. Here we might pay tribute to the other Speakers of that time. I very well remember hon. Norman O. Hipel, who was a very distinguished Speaker of this House and a very kindly gentleman; hon. James Clarke, from Windsor; hon. W. J. Stewart; hon. James Hepburn, from Prince Edward-Lennox; hon. M. C. Davies and the last Speaker, hon. A. W. Downer.

The hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe has made a distinguished contribution to the tradition established by Speakers in this assembly since Confederation. He and his wife, whom we also thank, presided with very great dignity in the function in which the Speaker is the host for the people of Ontario.

At this time, seconded by the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer), it is a very great pleasure to place a nomination under the name of William Murdoch, hon. member for Essex South. He has been an hon. member of this House since 1943, and of course in that time has acquired very considerable seniority—because there is a very great erosion in the membership of the House as hon. members who have been here for a considerable period of time will have noted.

In presenting the name of the hon. member for Essex South, may I say that it is of particular pleasure to present to this House the name of one who in every sense is a true Canadian. Mr. Murdoch, a native of Leeds, England, arrived in this country in 1923. To him as with our forebears in most cases, it was largely an unknown land.

The hon. member has made a fine contribution to the province and to this country—which is now his country—in a host of ways: as a farmer; as a citizen of a community which is one of the rock-rib communities of this old province of ours; as a member of a service club and of fraternal organizations; as a member of his church where one of his

accomplishments—I may say quite unknown to myself until today—is as organist of his church.

He has also made a fine contribution as a member of the municipal council and as an hon. member of this assembly for nearly 17 years, where his activities among us are so well known as not to require any elaboration. He has been a worthy hon. member of this House and as well an honoured member of the great riding of Essex South which will likewise be honoured by his election to this high office.

It is a very great pleasure to nominate the hon. member for Essex South, seconded by the hon. leader of the Opposition, that William Murdoch, Esquire, hon. member for the electoral district of Essex South, do take the chair of this House as its Speaker.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Clerk, hon. Prime Minister, and hon. members of the Legislature: it is my pleasure to second the nomination. I do so in the knowledge that this particular position to which we are electing one of our hon. members today is probably as important a position in this legislative assembly as any other.

You know, Mr. Clerk, that the tradition and the evolution of the Speakership has come to us from the Middle Ages. Over the last few days I have made some investigation and find it goes back to about 1377, to a time when there was a conflict between the Sovereign and the members of the Commons. That conflict eventually resolved itself by the election of a member of the legislative group to act as a liaison officer between the Commons and the Sovereign.

Traditionally and historically, that position has evolved until today it is the respected position of the one member in the legislative assembly who is expected to act in a non-partisan and impartial way.

The hon. member for Essex South (Mr. Murdoch) has been in this House since 1943. He had the opportunity to participate in debates and to play his part in this legislative assembly. He now has the opportunity for greater service to all of us; service not only to his party, not only to the hon. members of the party with which he is associated, but to all this legislative body. I think I am speaking for all the hon. members when I say that we are very cognizant of the historic significance of this particular legislative assembly, an assembly that in all probability will be required to pass upon many important decisions that will affect the lives of all of us.

Therefore, it is imperative that the man who assumes this responsibility carry out the tradition and historic responsibility of impartiality and direction of the affairs of this assembly.

Mr. Clerk, it is a pleasure for me to join with the hon. Prime Minister to second the nomination of the hon. member for Essex South.

You will permit me, Mr. Clerk, in passing, to make some reference to one of us who has served during the period of time that I have been in this House. I cannot go back as the hon. Prime Minister can, over a series of Speakers. The only Speaker I know, and with whom I am familiar, is the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer). Mr. Clerk, I can only say, of the man whom we are nominating today, that if he serves this position as efficiently and impartially and effectively as the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe did during the last session of the Legislature, we will have elected a man who is cognizant of the tradition and the responsibility of this position.

It is my pleasure, Mr. Clerk, to join with the hon. Prime Minister and second the motion to elect as Speaker of this House Mr. Murdoch, the hon. member for Essex South.

The Clerk of the House: Are there any further nominations?

There being no further nominations, I declare the nominations closed, and I also declare hon. William Murdoch to be duly elected to be Speaker of this Legislature.

Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. members, it is with a deep sense of gratitude that I accept the honour which has been bestowed on me at this time. I do wish to thank most sincerely the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) for the very kind words which I heard, on my behalf. I wish to thank all my hon. colleagues in this chamber for their vote of confidence. And I do recognize the responsibility and obligations which I now assume on their behalf.

Very many distinguished hon. members of the Legislature have graced the Speaker's chair, and particularly I am mindful of my immediate hon. predecessor—so much so that I feel unequal to the task of following their example. Therefore, I must rely—as I know I can—on the generosity and the goodwill of the hon. members, and I shall pray at all times for the necessary strength and

wisdom. I do look forward to the new duties which I now assume.

I trust that I can be sufficiently tolerant to give to every hon. member his hard-won right of free expression and yet conduct the affairs and the business of this assembly with impartiality and justice—of course preserving at all times the dignity and good order that are so necessary to our proceedings.

I pledge my loyalty to our most Sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth, and her chosen representative in this province of Ontario, the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor.

Once again I thank most sincerely the hon. members and pray for guidance and for blessing in all our deliberations. I shall do my best.

The House will now adjourn during pleasure.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor then re-entered the House, and took his seat upon the Throne.

Mr. Speaker: May it please Your Honour, the legislative assembly have elected me as their Speaker, though I am but little able to fulfil the important duties thus assigned to me.

If, in the performance of those duties, I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me and not to the assembly whose servant I am, and who, through me, the better to enable them to discharge their duty to their Queen and their country, hereby claim all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, access to your person at all seasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from you the most favourable consideration.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: Mr. Speaker, I am commanded by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor to declare to you that he freely confides in the duty and attachment of the assembly to Her Majesty's person and government, and not doubting that the proceedings will be conducted with wisdom, temperance and prudence, he grants and upon all occasions will recognize and allow the constitutional privileges.

I am commanded also to assure you that the assembly shall have ready access to His Honour upon all suitable occasions and that their proceedings, as well as your words and actions, will constantly receive from him the most favourable construction.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor was then pleased to open the session with the following gracious speech.

Hon. J. Keiller Mackay (Lieutenant-Governor): Mr. Speaker and members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario:

It gives me great pleasure to inaugurate the first session of the Twenty-sixth Parliament of Ontario and to welcome you today as you take up your duties. I extend a special welcome to those members who are here for the first time, knowing that they will uphold the great traditions of this Legislature.

The past year has been one of outstanding economic achievement. Our population, income, output and volume of consumer spending were all higher in 1959 than in the previous year. Employment increased more rapidly than the labour force and unemployment was reduced. Production and living standards reached their highest levels in the history of the province. The results achieved have fully justified the confidence that we expressed a year ago.

Turning to 1960, we are advised that nearly all economic indicators suggest a year of continued expansion and progress which will carry us to new heights of prosperity.

This session is important not only because it is the first of this Parliament, but also because it is the first of a new decade—a decade which promises to surpass all others in development and in improvement in the well-being of our people.

There is, of course, no room for complacency. The opportunities of today will be the challenges of tomorrow. Rapid population and industrial growth impose heavy responsibilities and demands for services. Notable as our accomplishments have been, we cannot stand still, we must press ever forward, mastering problems, overcoming difficulties, stimulating expansion, providing better services more economically and, at the same time, raising the money to do the job.

This has been the foundation upon which the programme for this session has been built. This is our creed.

As our programme unfolds you will find, among many other matters, proposals for raising standards and extending the benefits of education, for bettering health and welfare, improving conditions of employment, reinforcing municipal institutions, enhancing the efficiency and safety of motor vehicle traffic and of agricultural operations, strengthening democratic parliamentary procedures, raising the efficiency of government operations, and last but far from least—for upon

its success depends the fulfilment of all other policies—promoting the sound economic development of our province.

The very complete and far-reaching re-organization of The Department of Municipal Affairs which you will be asked to approve will facilitate the consideration and settlement of municipal problems. It will also transfer to The Department of Municipal Affairs many of the present functions of the Ontario municipal board. Reports will be given to you as to the nature, extent and progress of winter work. To assist the municipalities it is proposed to vote an additional amount of provincial revenue for municipal purposes.

Additional improvements in the province's grants structure for education will require substantially larger appropriations. The growth need factor, which was introduced in the school grants formula to give special assistance to rapidly expanding school areas, will be refined and improved.

Among other things—effective January, 1959—a contribution will be made towards the cost of sites of new schools. You will be asked to vote funds to extend facilities for an increase in teacher supply together with the maintenance and improvement of present standards.

With the unprecedented growth in the number of school children and the demand for teachers, extraordinary measures have been adopted. A new teachers' college will be commenced at the Lakehead and existing colleges will be expanded.

To provide further opportunities for the recruitment and training of teachers for our secondary schools, the Ontario College of Education, with the co-operation of Queen's University and the University of Western Ontario, will operate summer courses at Kingston and London this year.

As has been predicted the enrolment in our universities has begun its rapid climb. Through our assistance, the universities have been mobilized to meet the need. New universities have been established; others are expanding. Plans to avoid the wastage of student talent are being broadened and extended and to insure that every student of ability and ambition who wishes to proceed to university will have the opportunity.

So successful has the new scholarship plan for grade 13 students been that you will be asked to approve funds to make similar awards in 1960-1961. The committee of university heads has recommended a formula for the payment of Queen Elizabeth II scholarships from the \$500,000 contributed by the province last year.

In addition to scholarships, the province will again provide several million dollars in bursaries and loans. Last year, the appropriation for these purposes was doubled and this year additional funds will be requested. These various educational programmes will require appropriations totalling nearly double the entire budget of the province just 15 years ago.

The growth in superannuation and old age security plans has been a notable advance in human betterment. Many people have been spared the anxiety of financial distress in their declining years through superannuation and pension benefits.

On the other hand, the actuarial requirements of many company and institutional pension plans constitute a serious barrier to the employment of men and women in middle life, at a time when their powers of accomplishment are frequently at their peak. This is not only a grave social injustice but constitutes an intolerable economic wastage of human talent.

To overcome this disability the government has encouraged the adoption of transferable or vested pensions where employees change jobs. The government is, however, conscious that much remains to be done, and has appointed a special committee of technical officials to study and make recommendations leading to a solution. The extension of portable pensions is one of the foremost aims of this government.

Studies in geriatrics and methods of adjustment of elderly citizens to their environment will be carried out. Homes for the aged are being expanded. The year 1960 will see a number of important expansions in municipal-provincial establishments. The proposals of the department concerned will be submitted to you.

You will be asked to approve a grant to the Ontario branch of the Canadian Association of Consumers to assist them in their work of providing services to the consumers of this province.

Significant advances have been made in finding opportunities for employment for our expanding Indian population, and in providing education for those who will give example and leadership to other members of their community.

The programme of modernizing mental health care and treatment is being intensified. The re-organization authorized last year is well under way. Very great progress has been made in modernizing and fireproofing our Ontario hospitals, and you will be asked

to vote substantial additional amounts for this purpose.

While older facilities are being modernized, notable progress is being made in expanding new facilities.

This year will see the completion of several hundred beds at the Cedar Springs Hospital which will be devoted entirely to the care of children. This is a year earlier than was planned. An equal number of beds will come into use at this hospital next year. The new infirmary type of hospital will be proceeded with at Goderich, Palmerston and Owen Sound.

These new hospitals are designed to relieve institutions such as Orillia of patients who have grown elderly, and permit these fine institutions to be devoted entirely to the care of children and, where possible, to fitting them for normal lives.

Special measures are being introduced to provide for a large increase in the number of nurses and nursing assistants. Included in the list of new projects, for which funds will be required, will be a two-year training course for nurses which will commence next September. The certified nursing assistant programme is being doubled, and over 1,100 will be trained in our hospitals this year. There will also be an expansion of training schools in hospitals. The objective will be to train more nurses and nursing assistants more quickly without lowering standards.

The Ontario hospital services commission has completed its first year of operation. The distinguished success of the programme reflects the careful planning that went into it as well as the insight, understanding and co-operation of the physicians, the hospital boards and administrators, the insurance companies and, of course, the administrative skill of the commission itself.

Ninety-four per cent. of Ontario's population is now protected from the financial hazards of hospitalization. This plan is the greatest of its kind in America and full details of its operation will be given to this House.

Hospital insurance has added to the financial strength of our hospitals. The implications of out-patient services are being considered and plans to promote the convalescent type of hospital will be developed. You will be asked to vote funds to permit special grants to be made to hospitals for capital and debt retirement purposes.

Supplementing our extensive health services, a new physical fitness programme will be inaugurated. This is a complex subject and

an important one. It embraces many individuals and organizations. Our objective will be to co-ordinate efforts and to establish practices that are conducive to good health and physical fitness.

The House will be asked to approve of an inquiry into the cost of drugs used in Ontario public general hospitals and in Ontario Hospitals as well as other institutions operated by the province.

Further steps will be taken to widen treatment for alcoholism, a subject in which Ontario is well in the lead. Funds will be requested for experimental projects involving group therapy for first offender drug addicts. Progress has been made during the year in revamping the province's reformatory system. The programme to be placed before you will provide for additional reforms to meet the specific needs of the offender. Amendments will be made to The Industrial Farms Act, The Andrew Mercer Reformatory Act, The Reformatories Act and The Training Schools Act.

During this session, there will be an opportunity to give further expression to our interest in the betterment of mankind everywhere. This has been evidenced by our acceptance of world refugees suffering from tuberculosis and by our activities in a variety of other fields, including technology, science and education. A system of student exchange in our teachers' training institutions is already in effect and it will be extended to include other countries. Many students are attending Ontario universities under the auspices of the Colombo Plan. Indeed, under Ontario's university system, we are now providing educational facilities and training for 1,500 students from other countries.

Amendments to The Labour Relations Act will be placed before you which are designed to strengthen the organization and machinery provided by the Act for the settlement of disputes and the provision of good labour-management relations. The workmen's compensation board will adopt a new schedule enabling widows under The Workmen's Compensation Act to be paid the same compensation. Legislation will be introduced to regulate private employment agencies.

The report of the committee on the organization of government will be submitted to you and full opportunity will be given for a discussion, not only of the committee's recommendations, but of aspects of the problems which are of importance to individual members. Several of the committee's recommendations have already been implemented.

A re-organization of The Department of Municipal Affairs, the Ontario municipal board and The Department of Agriculture has been carried out, while that of the treasury board is under way.

The answers to our problems concerning the preservation of parliamentary procedures, executive responsibility and administrative efficiency must come from the experience and the thoughtful contribution of many people. It was to further these processes that the committee was given its highly important duties. In this examination of the workings of our form of government and our administrative processes, Ontario has given strong leadership. Members will have the opportunity of discussing and advancing proposals for strengthening our democratic way of life and for improving the efficiency of our form of government.

Funds will be required to enable the Ontario water resources commission to continue its rapid progress in assisting municipalities to obtain adequate water and sewage works and to abate pollution.

The province in partnership with the federal government and the municipalities will engage in additional land assembly and rental housing projects. You will be asked to make provision for nearly 1,600 public housing units now under construction and others that are in the planning stage—including assistance to municipalities in the redevelopment of blighted urban areas.

During the coming year, motor vehicle registrations will exceed two million. You will therefore be asked to authorize improvements to the Queen Elizabeth Way and the extension of highway No. 401. The Ontario section of the Trans-Canada highway will be open by the end of this year. Plans and agreements with adjoining states for major bridges and skyways, such as the new bridge over Pigeon River, the international bridge at Sault Ste. Marie, the skyway over the Welland canal at Homer, and the causeway over Rainy Lake, will be placed before you.

Members will be asked to approve an agreement with the federal government for a 5-year programme of resource road construction in northern Ontario and also additional mining, forestry and community access roads. A very significant part of our highway and road budget you will be asked to approve will go to the municipalities to enable them to improve their facilities.

Increasing emphasis will be placed on minimizing motor vehicle accidents and saving lives. The driver examination system is being

strengthened. Amendments to the highway laws will be submitted to keep pace with the new concept of traffic and administrative requirements, including the provision that by next year Ontario drivers will be assigned a permanent driver's licence number.

At the present session it is proposed to appoint a select committee to review the present provisions and operation of the unsatisfied judgment fund and to examine into protective automobile insurance and other related plans.

To insure that Ontario agriculture will be in the forefront of progress, a number of changes are being effected. The administration of the department is being strengthened.

As a result, in part, of the studies of the agricultural marketing inquiry committee of Ontario—whose interim report will be available for consideration at this session—there will be a co-ordination of all research in the province relating to the production, handling, transportation, storage and marketing of agricultural products.

A research foundation for this purpose will be established at the Ontario Agricultural College. Experiments and innovations in other jurisdictions, including the United States, will be closely observed with a view to keeping Ontario agriculture competitive at home and abroad. Action will be taken to provide at the Ontario Agricultural College and its affiliated institutions the best possible education and service for Ontario's farm population.

Marketing organization and problems will receive renewed attention. The matter of crop insurance will be submitted to the committee on agriculture for review. Safety practices related to actual farm conditions will be further extended. There will be increased emphasis on sound farm methods calculated to increase efficiency and the net return to farmers.

Remarkable strides have been made in extending Ontario's parks system. To the 85 provincial parks now established, authorization will be sought for an additional 10 this year. Some 8 million visitors and 500,000 campers used the province's parks facilities last year and arrangements are being made to accommodate an even larger number this year.

Funds will be requested to provide more conservation areas suitable for small parks and green belts. Measures will be introduced to assist municipalities to establish parks complementary to provincial parks.

Ways and means are being studied to give greater encouragement to tourism and tourist

organizations. Plans are being made to establish an inland reception centre in Ontario adjacent to highway No. 400 near Barrie to serve central, northern and northwestern Ontario routes.

On all fronts the scientific management of our forest resources is forging ahead. The second 10-year plan to re-survey our forest resources has now been started. Funds will be required for additional field parties and for the special commission that is examining all land disposal and land use policies. Approval will be sought for holding various recreational Crown lands and numerous small harbours on our Great Lakes in safekeeping for the benefit of our people.

Appropriations for forest management and research into the biology of fish and wildlife will be requested. A scientific census will aid in establishing seasons and quotas. The new Wilderness Areas Act passed at the last session is enabling forward steps to be taken to preserve large tracts in their original state. Efforts will be made to assist trappers through the extension of licencing and advice on marketing. Meetings are scheduled with the federal government for conferences on conservation and resource management.

The development of the northern and northwestern parts of the province will receive fresh impetus from policies such as the selective land use for forestry and agriculture; new geophysical surveys; the provision of electric power, natural gas and nuclear energy; and the creation of a seaport at Moosonee. Here surveys are being undertaken; accommodation for 800 people is underway; and all this is but the beginning of events that will shape the destiny of the north country.

The government will make a submission to the Royal commission on transportation.

Proposals are again being submitted to you for a large-scale construction programme involving an extensive variety of public buildings and works, including hospitals, administrative buildings and conservation projects. Long-range plans are being made that will permit Ontario's legislative and administrative office needs to be met as required over the next 25 years.

The acquisition of a large block of property in the Queen's Park area is designed to permit the centralization of departmental activities in the proximity of the Legislature for greater efficiency and the convenience of the public.

The Department of Energy Resources, set

up at the last session, is keeping under review the current and future energy needs of the province. In addition to the present code covering inside gas installation, a new gas safety code governing outside installations is being established.

A committee is being appointed to examine and report on drilling for oil and gas in Ontario. It will pay special attention to the impact of off-shore drilling in the Great Lakes.

The Ontario Fuel Board Act will be superseded by a new Act to enable the board to concentrate on rates and other quasi-judicial matters. Other functions previously performed by it will be transferred to The Department of Energy Resources. These and other matters will be submitted for your consideration.

Ontario Hydro's peak load is expected to rise about 6 per cent. annually over the next several years, necessitating continuing large capital expenditures. Part of this programme consists of a 20,000 kilowatt nuclear power generating plant on the Ottawa River and a 200,000 kilowatt nuclear electric station near Kincardine for which the necessary credit will be required.

A re-organization of justice administration to provide a better distribution of the work and to relieve county and district court judges and magistrates of administrative functions will be undertaken. Leadership is being given in the formation of a national committee to further efforts to prevent the sale of obscene and pornographic material. Plans for a police college for the training of all ranks will also be submitted.

A new look at federal-provincial taxation and fiscal relations has become imperative, and therefore two meetings of the Ministers of Finance and Treasurers of the federal and provincial governments were held during the past year, and a plenary conference of the Prime Ministers is to be held in Ottawa this summer.

During the past year, considerable progress was made in obtaining a better understanding of some of the complex questions which beset our federal-provincial relations. Various studies were made by the continuing committee on fiscal and economic matters for the consideration of the Treasurers and for their respective governments.

These studies will form the basis for discussions which are to be held at the plenary conference this summer, at which time we will strive for a fair and equitable settlement of our outstanding problems.

There is no doubt that both the province and the municipalities need additional tax room or revenue in order to carry out their operations. Since the end of World War II the major burden of expansion has fallen upon them and upon their revenues which are not nearly so responsive to economic expansion as those of the federal government. Accordingly, both the province and the municipalities must have additional funds if they are to provide the services for an expanding economy.

The requirements of our country, arising from our economic expansion which must continue into the future, demonstrate the need for a more positive approach by federal and provincial governments to the very real problems brought about by our development. It is more than necessary in this important day of our country's development that there should be full federal and provincial co-operation in a national economic programme, the aim of which is to fully develop Canada's great opportunities in this part of this century.

A re-organization of civil defence services will be made.

Much has been done by my government during the past year to improve the well-being of our civil servants for whose devotion and faithful service appreciation is expressed. New salary and wage schedules have been adopted. Provision has been made for the establishment of a grievance board, composed of two members of the civil service and two part-time qualified members from outside the service, who will hear the grievances. The joint advisory council has also been re-organized.

There will be a number of bills creating new Acts introduced for your consideration among which will be The Land Compensation Act, The Dead Animals Disposal Act, The Wild Rice Harvesting Act and The Agricultural Crops Insurance Act.

In addition, there will be a number of complete revisions of existing Acts, among them, The Telephone Act, The Professional Engineers Act, The Crown Witnesses Act and The Employment Agencies Act.

Many bills will be submitted too for your consideration amending existing Acts. Among them will be The Liquor Control Act, The Liquor Licence Act, The Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act, The Bulk Sales Act, The Certification of Titles Act, The County Courts Act, The County Judges Act, The Crown Attorneys Act, The Devolution of Estates Act, The Division Courts Act, The

Evidence Act, The Fire Marshals Act, The Judicature Act, The Juvenile and Family Courts Act, The Interpretation Act, The Mechanics' Lien Act, The Land Titles Act, The Loan and Trust Corporations Act, The Summary Convictions Act, The Negligence Act, The Public Trustee Act, The Registry Act, The Short Forms of Conveyances Act, The Short Forms of Leases Act, The Short Forms of Mortgages Act, The Wages Act.

There will be the Ontario Fuel Board Act, The Department of Energy Resources Act, The Highway Improvement Act, The Department of Highways Act, The Highway Traffic Act, The Public Health Act, The Mental Hospitals Act, The Cemeteries Act, The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, The Farm Products Marketing Act, The Farm Products Grades and Sales Act, The Milk Industry Act, The Protection of Cattle Act, The Weed Control Act, The Teachers' Superannuation Act, The Department of Education Act, The Public Schools Act, The Schools Administration Act, The Secondary Schools and Boards of Education Act, The Separate Schools Act, The Public Libraries Act, The Tourist Establishments Act, The Power Commission Act, The Crown Timber Act, The Forestry Act, The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act, The Provincial Parks Act, The Public Lands Act, The Surveys Act, The Trees Act, The Mining Act, The Territorial Division Act.

There will be The Municipal Act, The Assessment Act, The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act, The Municipal Unconditional Grants Act, The Conservation Authorities Act, The Planning Act, The Day Nurseries Act, The Child Welfare Act, The Homes for the Aged Act, The Public Works Act, The Provincial Aid to Drainage Act, The Ontario Water Resources Commission Act, The Hospital Services Commission Act, The Corporations Act, The Vital Statistics Act, The Succession Duty Act, The Corporations Tax Act, The Financial Administration Act, The Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation Act, The Hospitals Tax Act, and The Public Service Act.

The public accounts for the fiscal year ending last March will be presented as well as the budget statement of the Treasurer and the estimates of the various departments.

I pray that Divine Providence may guide your deliberations.

The Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor was then pleased to retire from the chamber.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: I beg to inform the House that to prevent mistakes, I have obtained a copy of His Honour's speech, which I will now read.

(Reading dispensed with.)

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

THE INTERPRETATION ACT

Hon. A. K. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Interpretation Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by hon. J. N. Allan, that the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. Mackay) to this House be taken into consideration tomorrow.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 4.05 of the clock, p.m.



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Wednesday, January 27, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1960

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Clerk of the House: The following petitions were brought up, laid on the table, read and received:

Of the corporation of the township of Kingston praying that an Act may pass authorizing a debenture issue for building an addition to Holsgrove public school, Westbrook.

Of the corporation of the Kapuskasing district high school board praying that an Act may pass authorizing the construction and sale by the board of housing accommodation to its teachers, subject to the approval of the Minister of Education.

Of the corporation of the city of Sarnia praying that an Act may pass ratifying an agreement with the Sarnia transit system for a bus franchise; also, the petition of the board of education for the city of Sarnia and the Sarnia suburban district high school board praying that an Act may pass amending The Sarnia and Suburban Separate Schools Act, 1955.

Of the collegiate institute board of Ottawa praying that an Act may pass authorizing a pension plan for non-teaching employees; also, the petition of the corporation of the Presbytery of Ottawa of The Presbyterian Church in Canada, Limited, praying that an Act may pass enlarging its powers and deleting the word "Limited" from its corporate name; also, the petition of the corporation of the city of Ottawa praying that an Act may pass authorizing fixed annual payments to the corporation by the Ottawa transportation commission in respect of debentures to be issued by the corporation for the commission; and for other purposes.

Of the incorporated synod of the diocese of Toronto praying that an Act may pass permitting it to invest in such investments as are authorized for joint stock insurance companies.

Of the corporation of the village of Killaloe Station praying that an Act may pass repealing chapter 42, Statutes of Ontario, 1940, being The Village of Killaloe Station Act, 1940.

Of the corporation of the town of Ingersoll praying that an Act may pass authorizing a new method of financing sewer construction.

Of the corporation of the town of Orillia praying that an Act may pass validating a by-law respecting the Leacock memorial home board.

Of the Young Women's Christian Association of Metropolitan Toronto praying that an Act may pass granting it exemption from municipal taxation except local improvement rates.

Of the corporations of the townships of Raleigh and Harwich praying that an Act may pass confirming the agreement between the corporations for the use by the township of Raleigh of a watermain constructed on the Raleigh-Harwich town line by the township of Harwich.

Of the corporation of the city of Kitchener and the corporation of the city of Waterloo praying that an Act may pass enlarging the Kitchener-Waterloo General Hospital commission; and for other purposes.

Of the Leeds and Grenville health unit praying that an Act may pass validating its pension and sick leave plans.

Of The National Sanitarium Association praying that an Act may pass authorizing it to use all past, present and future donations for any or all of its authorized purposes.

Of the board of education for the township of Etobicoke praying that an Act may pass authorizing a pension plan for non-teaching employees.

Of the corporation of the city of Oshawa praying that an Act may pass authorizing a public bus transportation system.

Of the corporation of the city of Owen Sound praying that an Act may pass vesting certain lands in the corporation in fee simple, free of trusts and conditions; and for other purposes; also, the petition by the Canadian National Exhibition association praying that an Act may pass altering the composition of the board of directors.

Of the corporation of the municipality of Shuniah praying that an Act may pass confirming its corporate name; also, the petition of the corporation of the city of Fort William praying that an Act may pass re-defining the boundaries of the city; also, the petition of the corporation of the municipality of Neebing praying that an Act may pass re-defining the boundaries of the municipality and confirming its name.

Of the corporation of the township of Stamford praying that an Act may pass increasing the number of councillors from 5 to 7.

Of the corporation of the city of London praying that an Act may pass authorizing it to close the Gore cemetery; and for other purposes.

Of the Blind River-Elliot Lake high school board praying that an Act may pass authorizing a debenture by-law for high school purposes; and for related purposes.

Of the corporation of the board of education of the city of Windsor and the Windsor suburban district high school board praying that an Act may pass confirming an agreement respecting the erection and operation of a secondary school in Sandwich West.

Of l'association Canadienne française d'éducation d'Ontario praying that an Act may pass exempting its lands from taxes other than local improvement rates.

Of the corporation of the city of Toronto praying that an Act may pass validating a zoning by-law; and for other purposes.

Of the corporation of the town of Oakville and the corporation of the township of Trafalgar praying that an Act may pass authorizing the establishment of a joint public utilities commission.

Of the corporation of The United Church of Canada praying that an Act may pass incorporating Huntington University in northern Ontario.

Of the corporation of the city of Windsor praying that an Act may pass authorizing the election of the board of trustees of the Roman Catholic separate schools for the city of Windsor by a general vote biennially.

Of the corporation of the village of Streetsville praying that an Act may pass validating certain debenture by-laws.

Of the corporation of the city of Kingston praying that an Act may pass confirming a new retirement pension plan for its employees.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I dare at this time to make the motion relative to *Hansard*. This has been discussed on very many occasions and I hope that this will be acceptable without any changes.

I desire to move, seconded by hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer), during the present session of the legislative assembly provision be made for the taking and printing of reports of debates and speeches and to that end, Mr. Speaker, be authorized to employ an editor of debates and speeches and the necessary stenographers at such rates of compensation as may be agreed to by him.

Also, that Mr. Speaker be authorized to arrange for the printing of the reports in the amount of 1,200 copies daily, copies of such printed reports to be supplied to the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, to Mr. Speaker, to the clerk of the legislative assembly, to the legislative library, to each hon. member of the assembly, to the reference libraries of the province, to the press gallery, to the newspapers of the province as approved by Mr. Speaker, and the balance to be distributed by the clerk of the assembly as directed by Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the pleasure of the House that the motion be carried?

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister a question regarding the phrase "as approved by the Speaker" in reference to the newspapers? I thought we had secured from the government a reform to the end that all weekly newspapers would get a copy of *Hansard*. Is that not the case? What is the situation in respect to weekly newspapers?

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I say to the hon. member that I am actually not familiar with the details of this. It was left with Mr. Speaker to deal with in his usual impartial and adequate way, and I think everybody was satisfied last year.

I would suggest that, if this is not satisfactory, perhaps the matter might be looked into by the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer)—or by the hon. member for Grey South for that matter—and if after consultation with Mr. Speaker it is found to be in any way inadequate or unsatisfactory, the matter could be remedied.

But I think we arrived at a solution which seemed to be fair and which satisfied everyone.

Mr. Oliver: I do not intend to belabour this, but it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that the weekly newspapers of the province should be given a copy of *Hansard* without having to be approved by the Speaker. That, it seems to me, is putting a responsibility on the Speaker that he should not have to carry. It seems to me that every newspaper in this province should be given a copy of *Hansard* without any discretion at all.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The clerk tells me that they all do receive it.

Mr. Oliver: Oh, that is fine.

Hon. Mr. Frost: If there are any which are omitted, I am sure it will be included if the hon. member gives the Speaker the name.

Mr. A. W. Downer (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, I have been familiar with that particular matter for the last 3 or 4 years, and I would like to assure the hon. member for Grey South that every newspaper in the province received a copy of *Hansard*.

Mr. Speaker: I might add that I will be very glad to follow the procedure of my hon. predecessor in office. However, if some new weekly newspaper should come into existence, especially in the riding of the hon. member, I will be very glad to look after it.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, may I ask a supplementary question on that? Would this statement which has just been made apply also to, for example, trade union newspapers, co-operative newspapers and that type of publication in the province?

Mr. Downer: Mr. Speaker, I can answer that. If the trade union people should ask for a copy of *Hansard* to be sent to their particular journal, that copy would be sent, as it has been sent, over the years.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, because that controversial matter, which has been the subject of debate for years, has gone through so easily, I am emboldened to make this motion, seconded by hon. Mr. Allan, that the standing committees of this House for the present session be appointed for the following purposes:

1, On agriculture; 2, on conservation; 3, on education; 4, on energy; 5, on game and fish; 6, on government commissions; 7, on health; 8, on highway safety; 9, on labour; 10, on lands and forests; 11, on legal bills; 12, on mining; 13, on municipal law; 14, on

printing; 15, on private bills; 16, on privileges and elections; 17, on public accounts; 18, on standing orders; 19, on travel and publicity.

Which said committees shall severally be empowered to examine and inquire into all such matters and things as shall be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

In moving this motion, I should like to say a few things about it. The committees have been enlarged by the addition of one on energy, but I should like to say something about this motion which is an important part of creating the machinery by which the Legislature will function.

Now, because of that I think on this motion we are given the opportunity of saying something about the organization of government and of this Legislature and the concern we all have in its improvement.

Today I shall table, or cause to be tabled, the report of the committee established by order-in-council, 1920, June 12, 1958, to inquire into the administration and executive problems of the government and to examine into the relationship of boards and commissions with the government and the Legislature. Each hon. member will be given a copy of that report. The report itself is not lengthy. It does not deal with a host of matters which might obscure the importance of the principles with which the report deals. It is worthy of very great consideration.

I have on behalf of the government, the House and the people extended to the chairman and the members of this committee the thanks of all of us.

In returning to this motion, may I refer to the hon. members under date of May 15, 1958, exhibit A to the committee's report on page 87 of the same. I wrote to Mr. Walter Gordon, the chairman of the committee, who I may say has been an adviser of this government for many years in relation to governmental organization and is presently being consulted by the government in relation to some of these matters.

I wrote a letter to him which I refer to the hon. members of the House and also the order-in-council, exhibit B, which constitutes the reference to the committee. In one paragraph of my letter I said:

It is, of course, paramount that government of the people, for the people and by the people should be preserved. On the other hand, democratic government in

these days cannot be deprived of the benefits and the efficiencies which come from good business methods. This, I think, is the genesis of such boards and commissions.

In availing itself of these methods, government should not create the means by which the free principles upon which governments exist should be undermined.

In other words, the problem is to preserve democratic government while not depriving it of benefits and efficiencies which go with good business methods.

In my judgment this is one of the very great problems which government of the people elsewhere—not only here—is going to be faced with in these days when the world is growing smaller and when governments in the plain order of things are going to be more concerned with business and economics.

It is something to which this Legislature should give very objective consideration, and the presenting of this motion to the House, which has been read, is one of the first opportunities of making reference to the matter.

It is a problem to which a solution cannot be found in one stroke of the pen. The solution will come from consideration and experience over time.

As is well known, I have felt that our parliamentary system was subject to a good deal of betterment. Perhaps one of the faults that has grown up in the parliamentary system is the concentration of power in the hands of the executive with too little opportunity of expression on the part of the membership of Parliament itself.

Now, I am not stating anything new. I have stated that on very many occasions in this House.

I believe, as I have in the past, that one of the logical ways to remedy this situation is by the development of committee work, which is the subject matter of this motion. Committee work which has some guidance, of course, from the cabinet and from the Legislature of Parliament, in itself can be of the utmost value.

This is the middle course between the extreme to which committee work goes in the congressional system. The development of committees, however, is something about which we can learn from the congressional system. With that in mind, over the last 10 years as head of the government, I have sponsored the development of the committee system.

I think I can say without contradiction that over the last 10 years the committee

system has developed here on a basis which is not common to very many other Parliaments or Legislatures. Our standing committees have grown from 11 to 19. In that period of time we have an unprecedented number of select committees, 19, I believe, of which 8 have sat for more than one session. Select committees in this Legislature have changed from being the extraordinary to being the ordinary thing.

May I perhaps be permitted to say that His Honour's address yesterday indicated no contradiction of that fact.

A committee is composed of individuals. Its judgments are by no means infallible; the same holds true for the judgments of all of us.

The committee, however, does stimulate thinking. It is a means by which the views of many can be brought forward for consideration. The recommendations are seldom adopted *in toto*, and such will always be the case. Very often they provide the basis upon which policies, understood by the members and understood by the people, can be evolved.

I can give numerous examples of that, but I will give two:

The creation of Metropolitan Toronto, as the hon. members who were in the House at the time will recollect, was evolved after the most intensive committee work. I think I can say without contradiction that this great piece of legislation—which I, by no means, say is the last word—has nevertheless worked in a way which was hardly thought possible at that time.

That is also true of hospital insurance—one of the great problems that has been faced by the people of this province and this Parliament.

As a matter of fact, hospital insurance was discussed in several sessions by a committee of this Legislature. Hon. members will recall that this matter was considered as something which was earth-shattering and difficult, and was to cause all sorts of problems. But as a matter of fact it has gone off in a way which has been unbelievably easy—that is, from the standpoint of those who have no knowledge of the work that was put into the legislation.

This brings me to the organization of the House itself. With the growth of committee work, the work of the individual hon. member has become very much more onerous and very much more important. At the time of the constitution of the Gordon committee, one of the very valid points raised in debate in this House on all sides was the fact that all committees were important, and yet because of the nature and extent of their work, it was

quite impossible for hon. members to give the desirable attention to committee work.

The result was inevitable. Some of the committee work became perfunctory and therefore was self-defeated. Hon. members of this House have faced that on numerous occasions.

The Gordon report recommended a reduction in the size of the committees, which of course has its good points and its bad points. One of the advantages of a large committee is that it takes in a much broader scope, and helps to develop the viewpoint of the individual member. Not only that, but it makes the viewpoints of the individual members available to the House on a very much broader scale.

I must admit that I am loath to sacrifice this. It might be better to have larger committees and take more time, and this is a viewpoint to which, at this time, I am strongly inclined.

I may say that, in making these remarks to you, Mr. Speaker, and to this House, I do not do so in any dogmatic sense. I am trying to find the ways and means of improving the parliamentary system and making it work.

A good deal of consideration has been given to the breaking of the session into two parts, a portion being in the fall and the other portion in the winter or spring, after the fashion of our sister province of Quebec. This has the advantage of providing an intermission.

I have looked into that situation and I have had it looked into very carefully. Such things as private bills are taken care of in the pre-Christmas session. In aggregate, however, I point out that the length of sitting is not appreciably greater than our own. In considering this question, if we were going to do that, it has become apparent that about a year's notice should be given of such things, because of notices particularly in relation to private bills.

Moreover, without certain changes, the splitting of the session into two parts or even more does not meet our problem as I have mentioned.

What I am about to propose by no means precludes the splitting of the session, which I think has some very good points, as I have expressed here before. I think, however, it is necessary to do more than that. As a matter of fact, the problem is not the multiplicity of meetings of the Legislature, it is I think the organization and the methods by which we do business.

I propose, Mr. Speaker, at this session of the Legislature—and I put this forward for the thought of the hon. members—that we should have certain days which would be devoted exclusively to committee work, and that the Legislature itself—the assembly as such—should not meet on those days.

Separate committees could meet in the morning, in the afternoon and perhaps in the evening. Committees of course would meet in the mornings in which the Legislature would be in session, but we would avoid overlapping and avoid the problem of a number of committee meetings of importance being convened at the same time, and accordingly depriving hon. members who have interest in all of them from attending one or more of these important meetings.

It would provide considerably more leisure in committee work. This would be an innovation which never before has been attempted in this Legislature as far as I know, except in one instance. This was a select committee sitting while, I think, the Legislature was in recess for a few hours. It would avoid reducing the membership of the committees. This proposal would require a moderate extension of the term during which the Legislature would meet at this session, but I do not think it would be an unreasonable extension.

Very many examples can be given. For instance, most hon. members here have a very deep interest in game and fish conservation and the work of the game and fish committee. Such a method would enable the deliberate consideration of the problems of this committee and the receiving of deputations without some of the disabilities we have had in the past. For instance, hon. members have had to skimp that work—or so it appeared—when those who had come here on deputations from great distances were perhaps pressed and hurried in making their representation.

In relation to committee work on commissions and boards, I suggest that consideration of the work of some of these boards should be referred to other committees than that on government commissions.

For instance, the board dealing with agriculture could, I think, very easily be considered by the committee on agriculture.

It will be noted, for instance, that there is to be—as proposed in the resolution if adopted by this House—a new committee on energy. This committee might very well consider the work, for example, of those emanations of government which deal with

energy, such as the hydro-electric power commission, the fuel board and other matters of that sort, which would reduce the work of the committee on commissions very appreciably.

Also I am most anxious that the hon. members of this House should have an insight into the fiscal problem of our province. Nothing is more important. Sometimes people think that a government, and perhaps a provincial government, has a bottomless barrel from which money can be withdrawn for every conceivable need. At this time, when there are new hon. members on both the government and Opposition sides I want to emphasize—and I know I do it with the approval of some of the hon. members of the Opposition—there is no such bottomless barrel. It simply does not exist.

We are a young country. We have a host of things to do, so many in fact that we have to place them in priority. Some such as education are positive musts; others have nothing like that priority but are nevertheless important. Still others are things we would all like to do if we had the money, but which in very many cases we have to do without. We by no means can do everything, and we have to be selective and careful in what we attempt.

I was quite interested the other day in a speech made by the governor of the Bank of Canada in Winnipeg, where he said that Canadians were living beyond their means. Well, perhaps those are the things we might very well look at and consider.

Mr. Speaker, I refer the House to the Gordon report, with reference to treasury board procedures. I would say that references have been made to the Gordon committee being akin to a Hoover commission, or something of the sort.

Sometimes we are inclined to use these references in a broad way. Of course, the Gordon committee has the elements of a Hoover commission. But I should say it does not have the great disability that the recommendations are obscured by a great mass of detail which, I think sometimes, detracts from a report.

I have come to the conclusion that, generally speaking, the reform of methods comes better from the governmental organization itself rather than by importing others who will tell us what to do.

I have had some experience with those things, and would say that it is difficult for somebody on the outside to come in and, in a few months, tell the government what to do. There are a host of problems in con-

nection with government that really can be assessed only by an open-minded point of view on the part of government and hon. members of the Legislature.

Therefore the Gordon report, in my opinion, has many of the advantages of the Hoover report, with few of the disabilities that are attached to such a lengthy report. The Gordon report is a very concise, good statement, and the recommendations themselves take up, I think, very much less than half of the volume and the balance transmittals and exhibits which were filed with the board itself.

With reference to the treasury board proceedings, we have experienced in the last 15 years an enormous growth in provincial responsibilities. The hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) has referred to a budget presentation I made in this House 16 years ago—in 1944. He, no doubt, will be giving the lecture to his hon. members and his supporters on the excellency of that statement.

I would ask the hon. members to look at the budgetary statements of 1944 and compare them with the statements filed in this House last year, in 1959—15 years later—and see the enormous growth of government responsibilities, a trend common to the governments in all democratic countries. As a matter of fact as we go ahead, it is not going to be any less, and history will show us that it is going to be more.

I was going to read—it would be out of order for me to refer to His Honour's remarks yesterday—but hon. members can read them, and can see what I mean.

The treasury board system here has been developed from our own experience. When I became treasurer 15 years ago, the treasury consisted, as my hon. friends opposite know, of my great old friend, Dr. Chester Walters, and one or two others. The system has now, of course, expanded. The Financial Administration Act of 1955 really gave statutory recognition of procedures which we had developed. At that time, and in fact, before and afterwards we had the advice of Mr. Walter Gordon, who was the chairman of the committee to which I referred.

This goes back a number of years. He collaborated with us in the drawing of The Financial Administration Act of 1955. Since that time the treasury board has assumed very important functions, and reference to it is made in this report.

I propose that we should call the public accounts committee—which in the past has

always been regarded as the Opposition committee—and that the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) and the officials give the hon. members a detailed explanation of our procedures and what we have in mind in connection with the fiscal control required in this province.

I should say that we—and I use this in an all-encompassing way, covering all of the hon. members of this House—are constantly looking for ways and means to better government efficiency and to control government expenditure.

With so great an expansion of government business as we have experienced in the last 15 years—and I am satisfied it will be projected forward into the next 40 years, the balance of this century—inefficiencies are bound to creep in unless we have the ways and means of checking them before they develop appreciably. I can assure hon. members that, in the expansion of most governments and business, this is a problem.

Quite aside from this feature are, of course, the general policies which our people should follow. We have to take some hard looks at the opportunities this province and this country have, assess our strength and our means. Then we must go about the things we have to do, being prepared in a newly developing country to tighten our belts where we have to. If we and our people understand our objectives and problems, then we can all work together toward the common objective for a greater province and a greater country.

As Canadians, I think it is our responsibility to keep our sights high in this country, and in this world. We comprise half a continent with a population of less than 18 million. I think we have to look forward to a very greatly expanded country and a greater population. We have had astronomical growth in this province in the last 15 years. Despite all of the projections of economists, we crossed the 6 million mark this year instead of the 4.5 million mark that was projected some 20 years ago. I think the province is going to do better than that. It has to do better than that.

On the other hand, in so doing it is going to involve sacrifices. We have to determine the ways and means by which we are going to do these things. Some of them we are simply going to be unable to do. Common sense tells us that. We have to have a good look at credit, and I think that a committee is a great place to look at credit, because in an expanding province, such as ours, we have to have credit if we are going to go ahead.

Credit is one of the prime necessities of development.

These are very serious problems to which we should address ourselves and the Canadian people should address themselves. It is a prime responsibility of this Legislature. What I am suggesting I think lays the groundwork for continuing scrutiny and assessment.

With these comments which, of course, are only a preliminary to the discussions which I hope and know will take place throughout this session and succeeding sessions, I move this motion which is necessary for the organization of Parliament, and which I think, in the light of what I have said, assumes greater importance.

It seemed to me that, in proposing this motion, which has to do with the constitution of the organization of this House to do the job which lies ahead, that I should inform the House of some of the results of deliberations we have had over a period of time. I think that what I have proposed should greatly facilitate the work of this House and assist the hon. members. But I repeat that I do not put these proposals forward in any dogmatic sense.

However, the motion is specific, and it is in the general terms of the motion that has been presented in this House for very many years past.

The comments I make deal with the carrying out of the work of this House and its organization, and improving our committee methods and our committee system which has grown so greatly, and to make more effective, in a very real sense, the work and the contribution of every hon. member of this House, regardless of the side on which he sits.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I am sure that all hon. members of the House will agree with much of what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has just said. But as I listened to his explanation several inquiries rose in my mind.

Firstly, I was interested in the hon. Prime Minister's reference to his letter dated April 15, or May 15, I believe, of 1958, wherein he created the particular Gordon committee to which substantial reference has been made this afternoon. The hon. Prime Minister made reference to that letter in quite some detail, but I would point out to you, Mr. Speaker, that likewise included in that same letter was this specific suggestion, and I

quote from the letter signed by the hon. Prime Minister:

I quite realize that this is a very large subject but it is one of the very greatest importance. After the committee has concluded its deliberations, and made its report and recommendations, my feeling is that it would be well to submit the matter to a committee of the House representative of all parties.

Mr. Speaker, what I am concerned about is that the very essence of the Gordon report is its fundamental concern for ministerial responsibility, financial accountability, organizational function, and appeal.

As I hear the hon. Prime Minister make his explanation this afternoon, he suggests that this particular report become the subject of debate in the House during this session and ensuing sessions.

In specific terms he will suggest that the public accounts be called during this particular session. But there is no suggestion that the public accounts committee will be that continuing financial committee of which Mr. Gordon spoke. I hope that the public accounts committee will be the financial committee that will sit between sessions and continuously. The motion certainly makes no suggestion of that.

Then, too, it does seem to me that the motion, as presented, lacks the initiative that was given in the explanation of the hon. Prime Minister. In other words, the motion that we have before us is nothing more than a routine motion that we have had in previous sessions.

The hon. Prime Minister has made an elaborate explanation, a very worthwhile explanation in many respects. But I suggest that the motion will not be implemented in the manner which has been suggested by the hon. Prime Minister unless that motion is amended specifically to assure, firstly, that the public accounts will be a continuing committee of financial accountability; and secondly, that a specific committee be added to the list of 19 specific committees outlined to us this afternoon, as the committee designed and intended to do the very job that the hon. Prime Minister suggested in his letter dated May 15, a specific committee of this House to study this particular report. There is not one of the 19 committees which is going to do the job.

I am very much concerned that what we have here is a very fine and excellent, but platitudinous, reference to what is intended

to be accomplished by this very report, and I am very much concerned that, if we pass the motion in its present form, we will add nothing to what we have had in previous years.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that we must be concerned about two or three specific things. One is an assurance from the hon. Prime Minister that the public accounts committee will in fact be a continuing committee and not merely a committee that will sit during this session of the Legislature as a standing committee; second, that a specific committee, designated as a new committee to study the significance of the Gordon report, be added to the 19 suggested committees. Thirdly, Mr. Speaker, we should have some assurance that the explanations that were given today, and the intentions that were outlined, will be incorporated in some fashion in this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, those are the observations I would make at this particular time, and I think that on this particular occasion you will probably permit some leeway, unlike the normal strict procedure that should pertain on other occasions. I say this because we are into an area of very large scope.

So at this time I would simply move an amendment to the motion of the hon. Prime Minister, seconded by the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver), that the report of the committee on organization of government in Ontario be submitted to a committee of this House, representative of all parties; and, two, that the public accounts committee, which has been designated as one of the 19 standing committees, be instead a committee that will continue to operate in between sessions.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in order to present this formally—and I do not have it written out—I would move, seconded by Mr. Oliver:

That the report of the committee on organization of government in Ontario be submitted to a committee of this House, representative of all parties; and, secondly, that the public accounts committee be designated as a permanent committee.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, may I make a few general remarks in connection with what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has said, and with the motion moved by the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer). I would say at the outset that we will support the motion moved by the hon. leader of the Opposition. I find myself in a generally agreeable mood this afternoon.

In the first place, I think the basic principle

that the hon. Prime Minister advanced with regard to parliamentary reform is a very important one. I think if a Parliament is going to meet the needs and the problems of each age, then it is inevitable that a Parliament must evolve, because those needs and problems are changing from year to year and decade to decade. Therefore it seems to me that the Gordon committee has provided us with an opportunity to make this kind of basic assessment.

Now my understanding of the procedure, when the Gordon committee was established, was that they, in effect, would chart the course. It would not necessarily be a course from which we must not deviate, but they would map it out.

I agreed with this very completely because it seemed to me, as was suggested at one stage or another in our discussions a year ago, that although we might have a standing committee of the Legislature, and we might have a select committee of the Legislature, inevitably political considerations would enter unduly in the initial stages. By throwing the problem in the first instance to men of the wealth of administrative experience and general knowledge of government departments, like Dr. MacIntosh and Mr. Magone, along with Mr. Gordon, they were enabled to map the course out in a detached academic study.

Having done that, it seems to me that the hon. Prime Minister was on sound ground in the first instance when he suggested that their proposals would come back for our consideration. The amendment made by the hon. leader of the Opposition that this House should now have an opportunity to study and to decide, in light of our experience and our knowledge of the problems across this province, how they should be applied, seems to me to be an intelligent approach to it.

The second point that I want to make, with reference to the second portion of his amendment, is with regard to the public accounts committee.

I will not go into detail this afternoon, because it would not be in order. But it seems to me that developments in connection with many of the agencies of the government, as well as the government itself, have taken place because there was not an opportunity for that careful scrutiny of the administration and financial procedure of this government.

It seems to me also that the public accounts committee, meeting on a regular basis instead of not meeting at all—as has been the case for quite a number of years—is one way to avoid

these practices which degenerate to a point of abuse.

Therefore we in this group will certainly support the amendment, and I hope that the hon. Prime Minister, on further reflection, will be willing to accept it.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South): Mr. Speaker, may I ask a couple of questions before the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) replies? There are two points I want to deal with.

When the hon. Prime Minister got around to saying that he intended to refer this matter to the public accounts committee, he was dealing with the treasury board, and he said that the treasury board could well be asked to come before the public accounts committee and explain the financial set-up of the government and things like that.

Well, there are two things I want to say about that. In the first place, that would be a limited examination of the Gordon report. The Gordon report covered much more, as the hon. Prime Minister knows, than the financial implications of government. It covered such questions, as were pointed out, as ministerial responsibility and all the set-up of government, apart and aside from the financial aspect of the case.

So if the hon. Prime Minister intends only that the treasury board should come before the public accounts committee and allow themselves to be examined, insofar as the financial aspects are concerned, then I say he is missing the boat almost entirely. He is dealing with only one aspect of the problem dealt with by the Gordon report.

The other matter is this: The hon. Prime Minister mentions the public accounts committee. His suggestion, as I take it, is that this matter will be left with the public accounts committee during this session of the Legislature.

Now, the hon. Prime Minister is not safe in assuming that the public accounts committee will not be engaged in other work during the session of the Legislature. Consequently, if that were the case, they would not be able to give full emphasis to this particular problem which is, in itself, very large.

It will not be a question of one meeting or two meetings. It will be a question of constant meetings over a period of time. So I suggest to the hon. Prime Minister that, in saying that he will leave this matter with the public accounts committee, he might well curtail the activities of the committee itself in the sphere for which it was created. I think the hon. Prime Minister will see the point in that.

Another point is this: I doubt personally the wisdom of employing a public accounts committee. I think we should follow the line suggested by the hon. Prime Minister in his letter, read by my hon. leader (Mr. Wintermeyer) and embodied by him in the resolution now before the House, and that at this time, when we are dealing with committees, there should be set up a committee representative of all hon. members of the Legislature who will sit in examination upon this report, apart entirely from the public accounts committee.

The other further point, of course, is that I believe one of the main recommendations of the Gordon committee was that there should be a continuing committee of some kind to examine into the affairs of government in this province, and that this committee, as set up, might well be that continuing committee.

I urge upon the hon. Prime Minister at this time to move away from his idea of referring this matter to the public accounts committee for the reasons that I have stated, and unquestionably there will be others that did not come to my mind.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, in answer to the questions raised by the hon. leader of the Opposition, the hon. member for York South and the hon. member for Grey South, may I say this: what I have said today has in no way derogated—I think that is the proper expression—from the terms of my letter to Mr. Gordon, to which I have referred.

Anything I have said here has been, as a matter of fact, really an addition. I point out to the hon. members these things:

First of all, the amendment—and the hon. members need not feel badly about this, because I am going to refer to this in a moment, and I think I will meet their point entirely—deals with standing committees which lapse at the end of the session. It is the traditional motion to get on with business. I do not think, sir, that this motion, as such, is in order, but I would suggest: Do not feel too badly about that, for this reason—and I give this undertaking to the House—I would like first of all to table the Gordon report. Many of the hon. members here have not seen it. I would like them to see the report.

I am of an open mind as to how this should be considered. It might be considered by a select committee of the House. I did make that reference, I think, in this House some two years ago, or certainly a year ago.

Now, subject to this, the hon. members of

the committee—I think with justice—asked that they should not be called as witnesses before such a committee to elaborate upon their report. I think that is fair and reasonable, and should be understood. I do not think it is fair to bring Mr. Gordon and his members here to elaborate and explain things that they have produced in writing, and which is the subject matter for consideration by this House.

Mr. Speaker, I would say this: let the hon. members have the report, let us see what is recommended.

I am perfectly prepared that this report be considered. I am prepared to collaborate with the hon. leader of the Opposition as to how it might be considered. Should it be considered by this House in committee of the whole? I have some doubts about that, but I do not want to take away the rights of all hon. members to express their views about it.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): May I ask a question? What did the hon. Prime Minister have in mind when he dictated that reference to their report being submitted to committee?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I am just trying to explain that, if my hon. friend will listen to me. I am just trying to tell him that.

Mr. Nixon: He is a long time getting to it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: My hon. friend is impatient. May I point out that my own idea is that it should be referred to a select committee of this House. As to whether that is desirable or not, whether that is too restrictive or not, I will await a consultation with the hon. leader of the Opposition.

But I can assure him that there will be the most ample opportunity for the consideration of this report, first by this House as a whole, and secondly, I incline to the submission of the report to a select committee of this House.

Now, does that answer my hon. friend's question?

I am anxious that this should have the fullest consideration, and I would be very glad to consult with the hon. leader of the Opposition in relation to the form that that inquiry should take, an inquiry which in no way would restrict the hon. members of the House from commenting upon this report and its recommendations.

The other question raised by my hon. friend from Grey South is what form, if any, there should be in our conducting a

running inquiry into the business of government.

That is a matter which arises from the report itself, and I think that is a matter which, of course, should be considered by the committee, or by the form of inquiry which we determine upon when this report is tabled. Whatever form of inquiry we determine upon in this House is a problem for the House itself and for the committee that we appoint.

My reference to the public accounts committee was entirely in addition to that. I was referring only to the standing committees of the House which are appointed, or which are outlined in this motion, and it was for the purpose of using that committee for, I think, a very worthwhile work during the session of this Legislature.

But that in no way takes away from the recommendations contained in the Gordon report. So I shall be very glad to give this undertaking that, with the passage of this routine motion, I shall immediately table the Gordon report. Then I shall consult with the hon. leader of the Opposition as to the best way of giving consideration to this report. I say this because, after all, it is the report actually to the hon. members of the House, and from the determination of the hon. members of the House will come action upon these recommendations.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that meets the requirements of my hon. friend's motion, which, I think at this time, he might withdraw and permit the routine motion to be passed. I give him the undertaking that I will sit with him and collaborate with him as to the methods of considering this report and the procedure that would arise out of the report.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to withdraw my motion on the specific understanding that the hon. Prime Minister has made and, secondly, I would want the assurance, Mr. Speaker, that by withdrawing this motion at this time I am not ruled out of order—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would agree with that.

Mr. Wintermeyer: —that we cannot reach an agreement specifically as to how the Gordon committee should be studied by the House. Now, on that understanding, I am prepared, Mr. Speaker, to withdraw the amendment.

I would ask this, Mr. Speaker, I do not want to preclude any other hon. members of the House from speaking to this particular

subject, and I hope that by virtue of my withdrawal they have not been precluded, and in the event that—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would agree with that. I may say, Mr. Speaker, I think that there are points in my hon. friend's amendment that are very well taken. I quite agree with him. I have no intention at all, in introducing this routine motion, in any way to take away from the things that he wants, and what has been said here would in no way preclude any of the hon. members from speaking or anything of the sort.

Mr. Nixon: May I ask a question? Would the hon. Prime Minister clear up one point with respect to the public accounts committee? Now, that has always been set up by the House in every session and, as he properly said, it has been considered as a sort of an instrument of the Opposition.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is right.

Mr. Nixon: It never actually organized itself and elected a chairman, unless some hon. member of the Opposition made what in effect amounted to a formal charge.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is right.

Mr. Nixon: And if he did not substantiate his charge, he was under some reflection of having been irresponsible, or something of that nature. I think that if this committee—yes, I think I understood the hon. Prime Minister correctly—would be organized and set up in the same way as all the other standing committees, and proceed with their work without anything of a sensational nature being required from an hon. member of the Opposition, and on his responsibility as an hon. member of the Opposition, then a great deal of good work could be done by that committee.

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I say my hon. friend is quite right. The public accounts committee has traditionally been counted as the method by which any hon. member of the House might make certain charges, or institute certain inquiries, which were done on his responsibility as an hon. member. I think my hon. friend will agree that there is a great deal of the carrying on of that principle.

I feel that the committee can be constituted without taking away from that. The committee can be constituted and it can perform many useful functions in giving to the hon. members of the House, regardless of what side they sit on, a picture of the problems which have to be met from a financial standpoint.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I would just like to pursue this matter of the public accounts committee for a moment or two.

As hon. members know, I am a new member in this House and hon. members may have to be patient in explaining procedure to me. I have been rather interested in the way this debate has developed.

It is rather difficult to appreciate the full significance of oral statements, and I am not quite sure that I absorbed all that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said. But, as I understood his original statement, I took it that he envisaged that the public accounts committee, when called together during this session, would hear from officers of the treasury and other competent persons about the government's accounting procedures.

It has not been clear to me in the subsequent development of this debate whether it is also envisaged that the public accounts committee would inquire into the accounts—not into the procedures but into the actual contents of the accounts. It seems to me that that is a recognized function of public accounts committees in most British parliamentary assemblies, and that it would be a useful function for the public accounts committee of this Legislature, quite apart from any inquiries that might be made into the Gordon report or any new procedures that may be adopted.

It seems to me that this instrument which already exists could be used, while we are considering the Gordon report, to carry on useful work in considering the way the government has spent the money that the Legislature approved the previous year.

I am wondering, Mr. Speaker, if it is possible to have any assurance from the hon. Prime Minister that, when the public accounts committee is constituted, that function is envisaged as well as the other one to which I understood him to refer in his original statement.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say to the hon. member for Woodbine that what he has stated is really the purpose of the public accounts committee. Actually speaking, if the hon. member will understand this, we cannot have a committee that can go over the vast ramifications of government, otherwise we would never complete our work.

The purpose of the public accounts committee since the beginning of time has been to allow hon. members to inquire into specific things about which they—as the hon. member for Brant said—“make charges.” As a matter of fact, that has been the case in the past.

I would not go so far as to say, perhaps, that it should be confined only to a matter of making specific charges. Actually the inquiries should be made on the basis of some responsibility, otherwise it would be impossible to conduct the affairs of government. That is about the situation.

However, I say to the hon. member that it is not my point at all in using the public accounts committee as a means of giving to the hon. members of the House current explanations, not only current explanations but explanations that lie behind the machinery of the government and the changes that might be envisaged, or betterments that might be made. In no way was it my intention to take away from the rights of hon. members which have always existed in this assembly. I can give the hon. member that assurance.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the pleasure of the House that the motion carry?

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, before the motion is put, it has been the practice, in years gone by, to include the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) and the hon. leader of our group (Mr. MacDonald) automatically on each committee—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I will come to that motion in a moment. I hope the hon. member for Oshawa will be on it.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I think this is the motion the hon. member referred to.

Arising out of that motion which has been passed—that is, these sessional committees—I move, seconded by Mr. Allan, that a select committee of 13 members be appointed to prepare and report with all convenient dispatch a list of members to compose the standing committees ordered by the House, such committee to be composed of Mr. Whitney, chairman; Messrs. Carruthers, Cowling, Edwards (Perth), Gordon, Guindon, Hall, Haskett, Herbert, Lawrence, Rollins, Simonett and Thomas, and that a quorum of the said committee consist of 4 persons.

I think the hon. member for Oshawa has been a member of that committee, and I would assure the hon. members it is not a controversial committee at all. It is a committee in which the members sit together and they try, as best they can, to determine the wishes of hon. members of the House to sit on these various committees. We have always had a good deal of latitude in trying to work things out to the satisfaction of the hon. members.

Mr. Thomas: On past occasions, I think the committee has recognized that the hon. leader of the Opposition and also the hon. leader of our group would automatically be on every committee. I wonder with the new set-up in the new Legislature whether the hon. Prime Minister would agree to that being continued?

Hon. Mr. Frost: On that striking committee the representatives are the representatives actually of the various parties. I do not know that the leaders of the groups would want to be on. I do not think that that is required.

Mr. Thomas: Mr. Speaker, perhaps I did not make myself quite clear.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member for Oshawa means on committees of the House?

Mr. Thomas: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, I see, yes. By all means.

Mr. Thomas: Thank you.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I have a request and I would hope the hon. Prime Minister will grant it. I believe we have one man on that committee, Mr. Gordon, the hon. member for Brantford. May I add a suggestion, and would it be permitted, that I add another name to the committee some time before its first meeting?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes. The meeting will be held shortly. I would suggest that the amendment be made to have 14 members on the committee—we will now add the name of the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher), and that will complete it.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, this is a motion in which I ask the hon. leader of the Opposition to join with me, and I think that I can count on the fact that he will give me support in this motion, which is for the appointment of a chairman of the committee of the whole House.

I propose to move, seconded by the hon. leader of the Opposition, in a moment or two, that Mr. D. H. Morrow, the hon. member for the electoral district of Ottawa West, should occupy that honoured position. In making brief reference to it, I might say that Mr. Morrow came into this House in 1948. Perhaps I might refer—I know that this might interest some of the hon. members of this House who are now growing altogether too few—that he succeeded a great old member of this House, Mr. “Holly” Acres.

The hon. member for Ottawa West at that time came in and represented the electoral district of Carleton for which Mr. Acres had been the distinguished representative for a great number of years. Mr. Acres was a very refreshing personality of this House, who was very well known to some of us here, and the now hon. member for Ottawa West, in the redistribution, had the difficult problem of following Mr. Acres who was really a personality of personalities.

The hon. member, whose name I shall propose, has served in his country; in World War II; has been prominent in his community; has represented his riding, now Ottawa West, since 1948; and I am sure he will make a worthy and impressive chairman of the committee of the whole House, and Deputy Speaker, during this coming session.

I therefore move, seconded by Mr. Wintermeyer, that Mr. Morrow, the hon. member for the electoral district of Ottawa West, be appointed as chairman of the committee of the whole House for the present session.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, may I be permitted to say that this is a motion in which I, and I hope all the hon. members of the Opposition, join most wholeheartedly. I believe that the hon. member for Ottawa West has served for a long while in this House, and more recently and certainly during my time, has prepared himself, I think, pre-eminently for this particular position.

I am, Mr. Speaker, delighted to support the hon. Prime Minister's motion and I am confident that the hon. member for Ottawa West will do an exemplary job during this session, and I would hope maybe on some other occasions in other sessions.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, some years ago I used to catch in the outfield on the softball team for which the hon. member for Ottawa West was the captain at Queen's. I could do nothing but concur in this, and now I shall try to catch his flies again.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): Hon. members of the House, before taking the chair, I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), the hon. leader

of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer), and indeed to all the hon. members of the House for the honour which they have bestowed upon me today in this appointment as chairman of the committee of the whole House.

I do hope that I shall merit the confidence that they have placed in me, and I hasten to assure the hon. members that I shall endeavour to carry out my responsibilities and duties to the best of my ability and in a fair and impartial manner.

I simply ask for the full co-operation of the hon. members of the House at all times, so that the duties of this office may be carried out with the same dignity and dispatch so well evidenced by my hon. predecessors. Once again my humble thanks and sincere appreciation for this appointment.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, I move the committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report progress and asks leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I beg to make another motion, seconded by hon. Mr. Allan, also in relation to the organization of the House. The motion is that on Friday next and each succeeding Friday for the present session, the House will meet at 2 of the clock in the afternoon and that Rule No. 2 of the assembly be suspended so far as it might apply to this motion.

Mr. Speaker, before you put that motion, I may say that very probably this motion will be temporary. I think that last session we gained a good deal by meeting on certain mornings on Friday, instead of meeting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. However, this will suit the purpose for this Friday in any event.

I would say that much of what we might be able to do as regards meeting on Friday mornings instead of the afternoons would come about by what we are able to effect by the suggestion I made in relation to not sitting and adjourning the assembly on certain days, until the day after, in order to permit committee meetings. I think that this would be a very great improvement. But, at the moment, I make this motion which will take care of this Friday.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I rise to inform the House concerning the action which has been taken in connection with alleged offences under sections 322 and 369 of the criminal code relating to trading stamps. Section 322 defines trading stamps and section 369 creates the offence of issuing and dealing in trading stamps.

In the public mind the term "trading stamp" is all-inclusive, but when it comes to a prosecution for an offence in relation to trading stamps it is necessary to give careful attention to the definition section.

For a short time prior to 1905 when trading stamps first appeared, in both Ontario and Quebec, there was provincial legislation empowering municipalities to pass by-laws regulating them, and at that time no attempt was made to define or to narrow the meaning of what were commonly called trading stamps. Jurisdictional disputes arose and the Parliament of Canada in its wisdom saw fit in 1905 to pass the predecessor sections of the criminal code which I have referred to.

The original code remained practically unchanged until the revision of the criminal code of Canada which took place in 1953-1954. In the previous defining section, trading stamps were defined as including—and I quote these words particularly—"besides trading stamps commonly so called," then defined as any form of cash receipt, receipt, coupon, premium ticket or other device, and so forth, as appears in the present code. But in the revision the words "besides trading stamps commonly so called" were omitted.

I must say that in the Parliamentary record, particularly of the Senate committee dealing with the question, the inference, if not the actual assertion, was made that there was no intention to change the meaning. However, in my view, and it is supported by my legal advisers, the omission of these words may have, perhaps unintentionally, narrowed the definition.

A number of prosecutions have taken place in various provinces, including Ontario, but in all cases that we have been able to obtain information about, the decisions turned on isolated and technical aspects which, if proved, would clearly constitute offences but still would not deal with the overall principles of issuing trading stamps.

For example, in Manitoba and Saskatchewan recently there have been convictions there because of failure to show on the stamps the place of redemption and failure to redeem a trading stamp.

A case in London, Ontario, was to somewhat the same effect.

In another instance the charge was based on the fact that certain of the valuable premiums were not kept in stock at the supermarket and according to the scheme, when the customer brought in the required number of stamps he would have to wait for two or three weeks as these premiums "were specially made."

There was an appeal there by the Crown and, on that appeal to the county court from the magistrate's decision, the county court held that, in view of this, the scheme did not provide for redemption upon demand and was illegal. And that case I believe is now before the provincial court of appeal.

Then the latest case, on which the hon. members probably read the decision in yesterday's newspapers, is one which came before a magistrate's court in Winnipeg a few days ago and which involved the redemption of a single stamp.

I would point out that my department has been watching these cases throughout the whole of Canada because decisions anywhere in Canada under the criminal code of course are of application throughout the country. The magistrate, in dismissing the case, is reported as pointing out, according to the newspaper report:

It is perhaps to be regretted that by agreement between the Crown and defence counsel the magistrate was limited to considering the specific case of the detective's purchase of the tin of sardines.

And then he is reported as saying further, and I am quoting from the newspaper report:

In view of this agreement I make no finding on the broader issue as to whether or not under the whole scheme it could be held that under the circumstances the stamps would not be redeemed upon demand at any time as required by the criminal code.

In other words, he points out again in that particular case that there was a very restricted situation involved.

In order that this important question may get before our courts in a comprehensive manner, I have retained Mr. Charles Dubin, QC, the very well-known counsel, with a view to placing before the court this broader issue concerning the legality of such a scheme as a whole.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, at this time I beg to table the report of the committee

on organization of government in Ontario, and this will be immediately distributed among hon. members of the House.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts) clarify one matter that has just been drawn to my attention? Is it his intention to present a stated case to a competent court or is he going to encourage a private prosecution?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I think the way the hon. leader of the Opposition puts it—if we can get it into that particular position—is a very good way of putting it. Really it will be in the nature of a stated case, but it must be based on certain specific evidence in order that the charge can be properly laid and get before the court in the proper manner. But it is my thought that it should really have the same effect as a stated case.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question that I would like to direct to you.

Yesterday it was my understanding that 3 hon. members submitted resolutions, and today they were advised that the resolutions are unacceptable. Now my understanding is that the determination of whether or not a certain resolution will or will not be acceptable is your discretionary power. I would ask you firstly whether you have exercised this power or simply taken the advice of the clerk of the House, and secondly, if you did exercise the power and refused the particular resolutions, I would ask for your reasons.

Mr. Speaker: The 3 notices of motion in question are obviously out of order in that they directly call for an expenditure of public monies, and could therefore only be moved by a Minister of the Crown, upon the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor. This is under Rule 112.

When a notice of motion obviously breaches a rule of the House, it is simply not included in the notices of motion or on the order paper. If the hon. member proposing the notice does not agree, he may appeal to the Speaker—see Lewis, page 35, and May 16th edition, page 404, where it is stated a notice wholly out of order may be withheld from publication of a notice paper, or if the irregularity be not extreme the notice is printed and reserved for future consideration.

Rule 47 applies to these latter cases when the irregularity is not extreme and the notice has been printed.

There is no application, however, in this instance. It applies where sufficient doubt has existed to allow the notice to be placed

on the order paper. But when the Speaker himself is of the opinion that the notice is out of order, or at least is in doubt, he then calls this to the attention of the House before putting the question.

However, as mentioned, I ruled them out of order.

Mr. Oliver: Mr. Speaker, it is always helpful if we can bow to your ruling with good grace. I do not know that I can on this occasion, particularly as it affects one resolution, dealing with water, standing in my name—or the one that was supposed to stand in my name—on the order paper.

Now I suggest to the hon. Prime Minister that a resolution calling upon the government to inaugurate a scheme to transport water as a public utility to the people of this province is not a resolution that falls upon the government for an expenditure of sums of money. It is a resolution which, if carried into effect, would be transferred to the water resources commission of the province, and they, in turn, would carry it out as a public utility, and those who benefited from the scheme would pay the costs of the scheme.

Now I ask you, Mr. Speaker, and the hon. Prime Minister, wherein does this offend against the rule that says there shall not be a motion introduced by an Opposition member that calls for the expenditure of public monies?

Hon. Mr. Frost: All I know of the motion is what the hon. member has said. I have never read it.

Mr. Speaker: I have been very lax with the hon. member. I think he knows that the ruling of the Speaker—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Lax? Lax?

Mr. Oliver: I do not want anybody to be lax with me.

Mr. Speaker: Order. The Speaker has made a ruling with regard to the motion which cannot be debated. However, the hon. member can appeal the Speaker's ruling.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, will you allow me to read these 3 resolutions?

The first resolution, as proposed by the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Thompson) states as follows: That the government undertake a province-wide programme of low-cost and low-rental housing.

The second one was proposed by the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Gould) and reads

as follows: That the provincial government extend the principle of road subsidies to the construction of subways.

The third one was proposed by the hon. member for Grey South which reads as follows: The Ontario government shall assist in the water transmission and distribution line as a public utility to serve Ontario.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I realize that I may be charged with being out of order, but we did survey some of the resolutions of previous years. Instances can be found repeatedly, where resolutions that required the expenditure of money, in far more direct fashion than these 3 resolutions require the expenditure of money, were permitted.

With deference I would suggest to you that the ruling which you have given us this afternoon refers to bills and not to motions as such, and I would refer you to page 41 of the Parliamentary procedure in Ontario which specifically says that no bill proposing to appropriate any public funds to impose a tax, or to authorize any expenditure of money, can be before the House, until the purpose of the bill has been submitted to and approved by the House in the form of a motion of which proper—

Hon. W. J. Dunlop (Minister without Portfolio): A different issue altogether.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Pardon?

An hon. member: Who woke the hon. Minister up?

Hon. Mr. Dunlop: Never mind the smart remarks.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I suggest that your reference is to bills. You can understand the essence back of this thing. Certainly the Opposition cannot dominate government, cannot require government to spend money, cannot pass legislation, but certainly it should have the right to propose resolutions which suggest to the government that expenditures be made and in their discretion to subsequently implement the motion by legislation or bill.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that if this type of ruling is going to persist, unlike the procedure that has been followed in this House during my stay at least, we are going to be put in the position where no resolution is feasible because every resolution encounters in some fashion the expenditure of some money.

Mr. Oliver: Cannot even print it on the order papers.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, before you comment, may I ask you a question? I do not want to enter into the debate on this so much as to get clarification, because, quite frankly, we have some resolutions that conceivably are going to run afoul of your ruling.

Is your ruling based on the fact that the resolution did not have those words in there that the government give consideration to, so that even if the House agrees to it then the government goes ahead and gives consideration or does not do it?

The reason I ask it is, about 3 years ago—and I am sure you will recall this, Mr. Speaker—I moved a resolution in this House that the government give consideration to the establishment of a student loan fund. Not only was it in order but it was amended by the government and it was adopted by the government; and a year later they put it into effect.

Now, is your ruling based on the fact that there was not included in those resolutions the words that presumably resolve the difficulty—that the Opposition cannot commit the government to spending, namely, “that the government give consideration to”? Is that the point that you are drawing attention to, or is it that all of these things are out of order no matter how you word them?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, might I make this suggestion? I suggest that you defer a further ruling on this matter until tomorrow or Friday, or until some time that is agreeable, so that this point could be looked into. For myself, I am always taking the part of the Opposition, always trying to

help them out and arbitrate things, and so on. Mr. Speaker, may I respectfully suggest that this be done? It would give an opportunity of looking into the matter.

I may say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that I have no knowledge of these resolutions. As a matter of fact I have never seen them. Being a very broadminded fellow I might want to vote for them.

I would say, however, that one of the things that would deter me from voting for them is that I noticed in today's press that I have been accused—I suppose after collaboration with the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor—of stealing the Opposition's platform. I would tell you, Mr. Speaker, that nothing was further from my mind.

However, I think, we might postpone a ruling on this matter to let us see what the facts are. I am myself quite unfamiliar with it, as I guess other hon. members of the House are, and it would give us an opportunity of looking at it and regularizing matters. I may say that I do not want, and I know you, Mr. Speaker, would not want, to create a method by which perhaps an hon. member might be deprived of placing some matter on the order paper, and be left perhaps without the ordinary recourse which would apply to an ordinary member of this House. I suggest that if the matter is postponed for a day or so, no ill will come of this matter.

Mr. Speaker, the orders of the day amount to nothing, and I therefore move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5.00 of the clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Thursday, January 28, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1960

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Clerk of the House: The following petition was brought up, laid on the table, read and received:

Of the corporation of the township of Toronto praying that an Act may pass authorizing it to accept conveyances, etc., of sewage works not involving capital cost to the corporation, maintenance costs, etc., to be levied on the rateable property defined.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE CROWN TIMBER ACT, 1952

Hon. J. W. Spooner moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act, 1952."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE LAKES AND RIVERS IMPROVEMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE WILD RICE HARVESTING ACT, 1960

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to provide for the harvesting of wild rice."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. A. Wren (Kenora): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister explain the terms of the bill briefly?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I think, Mr. Speaker, it might be advisable if we were to give a complete explanation on second reading of

the bill, if the hon. member does not mind. If he insists, I will be glad to explain it now.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, is it not customary to make some brief explanation of the significance of the bill on the occasion of the first reading?

Hon. Mr. Spooner: Not usually on first reading.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I believe the hon. member for Kenora has asked exactly for that on this occasion.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: It is departing from the usual practice.

The purpose of the bill, Mr. Speaker, is to provide authority to The Department of Lands and Forests to issue licences for the harvesting of wild rice on Crown land. At the present time there is no control over such activity, and we think that it is desirable that such control should exist in certain parts of the province. In certain parts of the province the harvesting is what you might call a small industry, and we are of the opinion that it should be done under some control from The Department of Lands and Forests.

THE FORESTRY ACT, 1952

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Forestry Act, 1952."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, I might explain, for the benefit of the House, that this is a bill designed to encourage the multi-purpose management for forestry purposes of lands and conservation authorities in municipalities.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE EXPENSES ACT

Hon. A. K. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Administration of Justice Expenses Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, I might say that these bills will go to the legal bills committee in the normal way.

THE DEVOLUTION OF ESTATES ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE BULK SALES ACT, 1959

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act, 1959."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE CERTIFICATION OF TITLES ACT, 1958

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Certification of Titles Act, 1958."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE COUNTY COURTS ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The County Courts Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Attorney-General give a brief explanation of this Act?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, yes, I would be glad to do that. Normally of course on second reading I would give full information.

This is simply an amendment to permit by regulation the safekeeping, inspection and destruction of books, documents and papers of Crown attorneys. It would permit, for example, after a certain period of time, if the regulation so provided, that perhaps there would be some microfilming of records, and then the records themselves could be destroyed and safekept after so many years of holding them and that sort of thing.

THE CROWN ATTORNEYS ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. Sopha: My question to the hon. Attorney-General was in reference to The County Judges Act.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: May I finish this one and I will come back to it.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The hon. member for Sudbury was asking about The County Judges Act. The County Judges Act has not yet been introduced, which is probably causing the confusion. I did not introduce that, yet.

Mr. Sopha: I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, it is The County Courts Act. There are so many of them that I got confused.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, regarding The County Courts Act, to which leave was given to introduce a few minutes ago, that Act simply provides for the clerk's fees for attendance to be the sum of \$10.

THE CROWN WITNESSES ACT, 1960

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "The Crown Witnesses Act, 1960."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I would like to address a question if I may to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Roberts), notice of which question I have already given to you.

There appeared in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* this morning an announcement which reads this way:

SCHOOL SITES GRANT FORMULA ANNOUNCED

The formula under which Ontario government grants will be made towards the cost of new school sites was announced last night by Education Minister Roberts. Payments will be governed by either the actual cost of the school site or the provincial equalized assessment of the property purchase by a school board. The grants will be half of whichever figure is smaller, Mr. Roberts said.

The assistance will be given to local school boards and approved expenditures for sites which title was acquired on or after January 1, 1959. Regulations for payment of the grants have been drawn up and details will be sent shortly to the local school authorities.

Premier Frost had announced previously that the government would aid school boards in property purchases—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member must ask the question of the hon. Minister as submitted to the Speaker's office.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I have to lay the foundation. I was about to ask the hon. Minister if this quotation is correct, and I wanted to make sure that the hon. Minister was aware of the quotation, and I thought I had to lay the foundation for it first. It would be unfair to ask the hon. Minister if the quotation was correct unless he knew about it.

—Mention of the policy was included in the Throne Speech read Tuesday at the opening session of the first session of the Twenty-sixth Legislature.

And I wanted to ask the hon. Minister if this statement does correctly reflect the system that will be carried on.

In other words, is the policy statement of the hon. Minister of Education as contained in this news clipping, and carried in the *Globe and Mail* of this morning, accurate? If this is in fact so, does it mean that the government is only going to grant one-half of the cost of the school site or one-half of the assessed value of the school site, whichever is lower?

And then the final part of this question: If this is correct, will the hon. Minister reconsider before finalizing the regulation, because what in fact is going to be achieved by this?

Using not really the purchase price of these sites, it is going to be the use of the equalized assessment factor, which certainly in the metropolitan area is one-third of the actual cost of the site. And in the effort to help those suburban areas, such as my own township—the township of North York—all that is going to be paid is going to be one-half of one-third of the actual cost, which is a very minute figure and which will help the local boards to a very minimum degree.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Is that a speech or a question?

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, in answer to the question of the hon. member for York Centre, which falls in 3 parts—the answer to part one is “yes”, the report in the *Globe and Mail* does accurately reflect the policy on school site grants.

And to the second part of his question, the answer also is “yes”, it does mean that the

government will pay one-half of the lesser of the actual cost or the equalized assessed value.

And in reference to the third part of his question, the whole matter was given a great deal of consideration before these regulations were passed, and I cannot see that it requires any further consideration.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

Public accounts for the province of Ontario for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1959.

Report of the provincial auditor of Ontario, 1958-1959.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Before the orders of the day, I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister whether he will consider before finalizing the standing committees to agree to the formation of standing committees of this House on the subjects of public welfare, reform institutions and highways?

Mr. Speaker, I may be out of order if I tried to go into an explanation of this, but I think it would be of some value.

It occurred to me and to several hon. members of my party, after yesterday's session, that there is substantial good to be accomplished by the extension of the 18 standing committees to include, for example, a committee on highways, and reform institutions and public welfare.

This is separate, of course, from our discussion with respect to the Gordon committee, but I think an honest effort on our part to extend the number of committees into various important facets of provincial government at this time. It would be our intention to use committee organization and committee facilities to gain a further and better understanding of government.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this would be a valuable assist in that direction.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I may say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that of course any hon. member may move, if he gets a seconder, a motion providing for the formation of a committee of the House.

The genesis of some of the present committees we have was in that form. I very well remember, many years ago—and some of the hon. members opposite might remember—that the then member for Middlesex South, Mr. McGeachy, had a great interest in education, and it was at his instance that the committee on education was formed. As a matter of fact, the committee was not

active for a number of years afterwards, but it was formed in that fashion.

The committee on government commissions was sponsored here by Mr. Jolliffe, the then member for York South. My recollection is that at that time I was leader of the House, or was in fact leading the House, and I think I accepted the suggestion at that time. Though I am not sure, perhaps Mr. Jolliffe moved the motion, for reasons that I think were very good.

I would say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that I would be glad to consider his suggestion. That would add 3 more committees to the 19 we already have. I think it would then provide, generally speaking, a committee—at least one committee—for every department of the government and perhaps more than that, because it would provide then for 22 committees.

I say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that there is one problem we are looking at right at the present time. I want to discuss it with him afterwards, or before the matter comes before the House again, in an informal way. This problem is to try to find the place that we can work in the 19 committees that we already have. It may be that the present 19 committees might take in, and probably do take in, some of the work that the hon. leader of the Opposition has mentioned.

I cannot give the figures accurately, but last year, I think there were 60 committee meetings of this House. That is a very large number of committee meetings to be held in the period of some 40-odd days of the sittings of the House.

And that in itself caused a good deal of difficulty, because the hon. leader of the Opposition knows that, last year and in other years, there were often several committees meeting on the same day. We are trying to eliminate that and streamline things so that will not occur. I do not want to just, off the cuff as it were, agree to the addition of more committees which might make it more difficult to streamline the work of the House that we were mentioning yesterday.

I would say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that I would be very glad to discuss that with him. I will have some details and a schedule worked out in the course of a day or two, covering committee meetings with a viewpoint of avoiding—wherever possible or wherever it is necessary—two or more committees sitting at the same time.

Of course, there are some committees perhaps that could carry on, perhaps printing and things of that sort which are more or less

routine. But to have, for instance, the meetings of the committee on game and fish sitting on the same day as, for instance, government commissions, is quite unfair to the hon. members of the House. I think it defeats the purposes we are trying to achieve.

I will be very glad to look at that matter, and I will discuss it with him and we can give a report to the House.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Clerk of the House: First order, consideration of the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the session.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. W. G. Davis (Peel): Mr. Speaker, I would ask leave to move, seconded by Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew), that a humble address be presented to the Honourable J. Keiller Mackay, DSO, VD, QC, LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Ontario, as follows:

May it please Your Honour:

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, of the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario now assembled, beg leave to thank Your Honour for the gracious speech which Your Honour has addressed to us.

First, Mr. Speaker, may I congratulate you on your appointment as the presiding officer of this House. This is a well deserved honour, to you, and to the people of Essex South who on 6 successive occasions have chosen you as their representative in this assembly.

As party whip, as Deputy Speaker and as chairman of the committee of the whole House, you have acquired a wealth of experience. You have always been fair, courteous and efficient in relations with your colleagues.

I know you will maintain the high traditions established by your distinguished predecessors, and I am sure that my hon. colleagues all join with me in good wishes for you in occupying one of the most honourable posts linked with our parliamentary system.

I should, I think, add a word or two in respect of the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer). It was not my privilege to sit in this House while he occupied the Speaker's chair. Nonetheless I have heard so many golden opinions as to the many fine qualities of mind and heart possessed, Mr. Speaker, by your hon. predecessor, that I think I can say he is bound to be recorded as one of the most popular and distinguished

presiding officers in the long history of this assembly.

And I would like to add that, as he moves along to another high post in the field of public service, I am sure that our good wishes go with him, as well as the good wishes of the people of Dufferin-Simcoe who on 7 successive occasions, have elected him with decisive majorities.

During the past summer, Mr. Speaker, Canada was greatly honoured by a visit of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II and Her Majesty's distinguished husband, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to visit a number of our centres in the province. The warmth of Her Majesty's welcome amply testified to the love and respect of Her Majesty's subjects and their continued devotion to the monarchy as an essential component of our democratic system.

Of special interest to the people of Ontario was the formal opening by Her Majesty of the St. Lawrence deep waterway.

The St. Lawrence system, coupled with the Hydro developments, as a part of the overall plan, will stand as one of the world's finest and most important engineering achievements.

Her Majesty's itinerary included a visit to the great city of Chicago, gateway to western America. The wildly enthusiastic welcome afforded to the Royal couple by our American friends testifies to the enduring friendship between the two leading nations of the English-speaking world.

My hope, Mr. Speaker, is that these Royal visits may become of more frequent occurrence. We are all aware that Her Majesty is presently expecting the birth of her third child. I am sure that our thoughts and our prayers go out to Her Majesty at this time.

It is inevitable that the passage of time brings about changes in the personnel of this assembly, and this is obvious as we enter this first session of the Twenty-sixth Parliament of Ontario. We look about us and realize that some faces familiar to many hon. members, Mr. Speaker, are no longer with us.

It is nearly a year ago—February 13, 1959, to be exact—that Col. Thomas L. Kennedy passed away after a life of service and a career marked with many outstanding honours. For nearly 40 years, with one brief break, "Tom" Kennedy served his native riding of Peel as member of this Legislature. He made an outstanding contribution as

Minister of Agriculture and his grasp of the many facets of government was displayed during his brief term as Prime Minister.

In these times of change and shifts of population, it is interesting to recall that Tom Kennedy lived the whole of his life in Dixie, on one of Ontario's finest farms. And recalling his love of the land, it must have been a source of grief to him to see so much of Ontario's finest land absorbed in the current process of urban expansion. It was inevitable that his own acres were bound to be diverted into suburban housing sites.

Only two months after Tom Kennedy passed away, his devoted wife was borne to her grave.

It is indeed saddening to think that the latter days of this devoted couple were marked by the death of their daughter and her husband in a very untimely accident.

To the surviving members of the family the sympathy of this House is extended in full measure.

I am deeply conscious of the honour extended to me by the electors of the riding of Peel, in selecting me as successor to one of the outstanding figures of our province. His service to King and Country in time of war, his long record of outstanding accomplishments in the interests of agriculture, and his devotion to Peel and its people are things we will always remember. His sterling example will be my guide as I endeavour to follow in his footsteps.

I should like also to refer to the retirement of the former member for Ottawa South (Mr. Dunbar.) George Harrison Dunbar entered this assembly in 1937, serving variously as Minister of Reform Institutions, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Secretary and Registrar.

He brought to the government a vast experience in business, in finance and in the municipal field. His wide knowledge, his courage and his ready wit added spice to the proceedings of this House. His increasing years have never dimmed his interest in Ontario nor lowered his ideals of public service.

Our good wishes I am sure are extended to George Dunbar as he enters what we hope will be many years of leisure and retirement.

Applause.

Mr. Davis: May I also say a word, Mr. Speaker, respecting our good friend the hon. Minister from Eglinton (Mr. Dunlop). Eight years ago, after a long and distinguished career as an outstanding teacher and as

head of the extension department of the University of Toronto, our hon. friend entered the cabinet as Minister of Education.

All over this continent, education is posing one of the heaviest problems and one of the greatest responsibilities of any government. Population increases, the demand for new schools and universities along with a teacher shortage and coupled with increasing costs—all these and other factors demand vision and administrative ability of the highest order.

Here in Ontario the enormous school building programme, the expansion of our universities, the maintenance of an adequate teaching staff, demonstrate the energy and the ability in evidence at the head of the department.

It is with extreme regret, I am sure, that recent days have seen the retirement of the hon. Minister from Eglinton from the post which he has occupied with such distinction. My hope is that his health will presently be fully restored and that he will enjoy the period of comparative leisure and retirement which he has now entered; and that we shall continue to have his advice and counsel in this chamber for many years to come.

Applause.

Mr. Davis: May I further congratulate the hon. Minister from London North (Mr. Robarts) on his promotion to the education portfolio. The hon. Minister has enjoyed a broad experience as a private member of of the assembly. He has also served as a member of the government as Minister without Portfolio. He has served on many important committees and rendered outstanding service on the select committee on toll roads. Latterly he has served as a member of the important Ontario water resources commission.

With his native ability and with this broad background of experience, I am sure that he will enjoy a distinguished career as head of one of our most important departments of government, and I am equally sure that he enjoys the good wishes of all of us.

Education presents many factors, many problems and many challenges. All over America in this field the story is the same. The problems which beset our educationists here in Ontario are identical with the problems in our other provinces and in the United States. May all success attend the efforts of the hon. Minister of Education as he guides the destinies of his most important department.

May I also extend congratulations to the

hon. Minister from Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay) on his recent appointment as Minister of Energy Resources, a new and extremely important department of government. As Hydro vice-chairman and Minister without Portfolio, and previously as a private member of this assembly, the hon. Minister has already achieved an impressive record.

His ability on the platform, his enormous capacity for hard work, his mastery of any subject with which he is concerned—all these factors will enable him to make an increasing contribution to the political life of this great province.

I am sure that it is a source of pride and satisfaction to the father of the hon. Minister of Energy Resources to see his son achieving success in the field of public service. Leopold Macaulay, QC, served with distinction as a member of the Conservative administration of 30 years ago, and it is good to see the political tradition maintained in this very able family.

It is a matter of regret that the hon. member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Lyons) is unable to be with us today. I understand that he is still suffering from a serious and painful illness, but that he is making satisfactory progress. May I express the hope that he may presently be able to rejoin our ranks.

Mr. Speaker, the amazing progress we are experiencing in Ontario is not the result of chance or accident. In part it is based upon our favourable geographical location. In part it is based upon our vast variety of natural resources. Many of these resources, especially in the north, await development which will be advanced by the vigorous policies of this administration in adding to the existing network of mining and development roads.

We have a skilled, progressive and energetic people who, within the framework of our free enterprise system, have established an unexcelled standard of living. As we have a government headed by an honourable gentleman of vision, energy, drive and experience who has an unbounded faith in Ontario, a faith exceeded only by his affection for this province and his unceasing efforts in the field of public service.

I would say that while the factors of geography resources and people are important, Mr. Speaker, the main reason for our success is the stable government which this province has enjoyed under the present administration.

There are other provinces, Mr. Speaker, in this Dominion whose geographic locations are comparable to our own, and who have natural

resources on a par with our own. Yet these other areas have not achieved the same degree of progress which this province has achieved. As one large daily newspaper in Montreal, in our sister province of Quebec, put it several months ago, the success of Ontario can largely be contributed to its government. Not only the people of this province, Mr. Speaker, have the utmost confidence in this government but also the people from outside this province.

It is an honour to be associated as a young and private member of this assembly with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) who will be recorded as one of Ontario's greatest Prime Ministers.

The government of this province is in safe hands with our present hon. Prime Minister at the helm, surrounded as he is with an able and industrious cabinet.

World War II ended some 14 years ago. Our population then was 4 million. Today, we have passed the 6 million mark. Assuming that present trends continue we shall reach the 7 million mark by 1966.

There has been a spectacular increase in the birth rate. Our death rate has declined, thanks in part to our high standard of living.

Again, nearly one-half of Canada's immigrants choose Ontario as their home. They view Ontario as a land of opportunity. They bring to us their national cultures and their special skills. Many of them have seen the effects of socialism in their native countries; accordingly they shun the socialist paradise presented in one of our sister provinces further west. They settle in good old Ontario.

They know, I feel sure, that this province is notably without religious or racial bias. They know also, or they soon learn, that Ontario under this government has perhaps the most far-reaching measures for preventing and rectifying social injustice of any jurisdiction in the world.

We welcome our new Canadians. We are deeply sensible of the compliment they pay us in choosing Ontario as their home.

I would like to add, Mr. Speaker, a personal word to the very excellent work being done by the department of the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Phillips) in making these new Canadians feel at home. They have achieved great success in recent months in helping the new Canadians, their clubs and organizations, in becoming part of our society.

Annual capital investment in Ontario has increased from \$700 million in 1945 to about \$3 billion in 1959.

Since 1945, some 500,000 new dwelling units have been completed.

Hydro's generating capacity has increased from 1.23 million kilowatts in 1945 to about 5.7 million kilowatts as of today.

The gross value of pulp and paper production was \$118 million in 1945; today it is about \$453 million.

During the same period mineral production has risen from \$799 million to about \$850 million.

The net bed capacity of our public general hospitals has doubled.

More than 90 per cent. of our people are covered by our hospital insurance plan which became effective on January 1, 1959.

There is an increasing awareness of the plight of those who, temporarily or permanently, require state assistance; this is evidenced by the expenditure of \$70 million during the current fiscal year by The Department of Public Welfare.

These and many other highlights point to the fantastic growth and development which we are experiencing in Ontario. And let me add this. Such developments do not occur where there is not good government. In this House and on the public platform the hon. Prime Minister has reiterated his determination to give Ontario good government, and the evidence of his sincerity is all about us.

Let us look for a moment at the great Hydro enterprise.

Under another government of some years ago, the then Legislature sat and suffered for 9 long hours while the then Attorney-General and Hydro commissioner bewailed Ontario's purchase of unwanted and unneeded power. The hon. member who launched this marathon subsequently found snug harbour in the Canadian Senate, but the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will remember the incident.

Again, the Premier of that day, in the most uncompromising terms, wrote the Prime Minister of Canada, refusing in the most emphatic manner to commit Ontario to any part of the St. Lawrence development.

It was not long before the government headed by Premier Drew was faced with the most critical power shortage this province has ever experienced.

I scarcely need detail the vigorous measures taken by the administration to meet what was a most alarming situation.

Three huge power developments were established on the Ottawa River; another at Stewartville on the Madawaska.

The Niagara redevelopment will be recorded in history as one of the great engineering achievements of the century.

Then we have some 13 or 14 developments or extensions in the north, necessary there to foster the development of our resources of forest and mine and to serve a growing agricultural community and a huge tourist business.

The St. Lawrence development, now completed, develops 2.2 million horsepower, one-half of which flows into the Hydro system.

Steam plants have been added, notably at Windsor, at Toronto and at the Lakehead. The Toronto plant is a relatively new one but already undergoing a huge expansion.

Of particular interest to the riding which I represent, and indeed to the whole of this part of Ontario, is the Lakeview steam-electric plant, now under construction. This plant is designed to produce 2.413 million horsepower and will be the largest plant of its type in the whole Commonwealth, if not the world. Its output will exceed the total output of the St. Lawrence development and the first of two 402,000 horsepower units is scheduled for service in 1961.

Projected also is a thermal-electric plant to be located in the vicinity of Pickering.

In the near future, Canada's first nuclear-power plant will come into operation near Chalk River, a project handled jointly by the atomic energy commission of Canada, the Canadian General Electric Company, and Ontario Hydro.

This pilot plant is the forerunner of a major thermal-electric development to be installed in Bruce county near Kincardine.

The question arises as to why, with Ontario's major water powers now practically under development, and why, with Ontario's abundance of uranium, does not Hydro turn entirely to nuclear power instead of to steam-electric plants. The fact is, of course, that the matter is one of dollars and cents. The use of nuclear power on an economic basis is still some years in the future.

Our steam-electric plants, Mr. Speaker, require the use of immense quantities of coal. It is difficult for Maritime coal to compete with the short-haul American coal in the Ontario market. I would hope, however, that Hydro, the Maritime coal interests, the shippers and the governments immediately concerned will explore the possibilities of using Canadian coal in the maximum degree. This would be, indeed, a most realistic help to our sister provinces in the east.

During the past year the work of frequency

conversion was brought to completion. It took courage to launch this vast project. It required vision, it required money. The project had to be launched when it was launched, otherwise the difficulties and costs might well have been insuperable.

Today, Ontario is no longer a 25-cycle island in a 60-cycle continent. One most important benefit is that in time of war or emergency, integration of the Hydro network with United States power sources can be readily achieved—a comforting and reassuring thought on both sides of the border.

Here, Mr. Speaker, I should like to express my admiration for the work of our Hydro employees during recent weeks. Many of the people of my riding and adjacent areas found themselves without Hydro power as a result of successive and severe ice storms. Hydro workers were brought in from all over Ontario. They worked long hours under the most trying conditions. They went without sleep, without most of the ordinary comforts of life. They accomplished a magnificent job for the benefit of thousands of our people.

It is indeed difficult for me to find words in which to express my admiration for the way in which these devoted men came to the rescue of a very large section of our Ontario community.

It was recently my privilege to be associated with the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass), and my colleague, the hon. member for Halton (Mr. Hall) in the formal opening of a section of Highway No. 401, from highway No. 10 to highway No. 25, traversing parts of both Peel and Halton counties. This necessary link is an important component of highway No. 401 which, when completed in the early future, will stand as one of the great engineering and construction projects in Ontario's history.

I must also congratulate the hon. Minister of Highways in pressing through the widening of the Queen Elizabeth Way from 4 to 6 lanes in the Toronto-Hamilton section. The revision of this thruway will be an important factor in relieving the heavy overload of traffic which has been in evidence for a long period.

The widening is itself a major project, but the revision has other important aspects. It includes the elimination of traffic lights, the installation of overhead crossings, and the construction of a large mileage of service roads to carry local traffic. The whole programme is of very special interest and importance to the riding I have the honour to represent.

The reconstruction of the Queen Elizabeth Way and the construction of such thruways as highway No. 401, desirable and important as they are, also bring additional local and municipal problems. They always imply attraction for industry, so much of which is now dependent on rubber-tired transportation.

They also bring about new housing development with their problems connected with all sorts of local services. They tend to stress the growing interdependence of the provincial and the municipal fields, and this, I suggest, is well recognized by the administration as we view the growth of the provincial grant-in-aid.

Of special importance to the people of the county I represent, I might mention the widening of highway No. 10, from highway No. 5 to the Lakeshore Road, another substantial reconstruction project which is of great importance to this province.

It is with a real sense of gratification that we can now look forward to the early completion of Ontario's share of the trans-Canada highway, likewise of highway No. 401—the trans-Ontario route—destined to be one of the greatest of this continent's thruways. It is difficult to realize that within two or three years motorists will be able to travel in a single day from Windsor to the Quebec border, by-passing all the main population centres, and without encountering a single traffic light or a level crossing.

With the Burlington Bay Skyway completed and in successful operation, The Department of Highways is now proceeding to eliminate the final bottleneck on the Queen Elizabeth Way. I refer to the high-level bridge to carry the heavy Queen Elizabeth Way traffic over the Welland Canal near St. Catharines.

This is but one of many important bridge projects. The people of Sault Ste. Marie will rejoice at the construction of a bridge across the St. Marys River, a joint project of the state of Michigan and the province of Ontario. This will replace a ferry service which has served the "two Soo's" for many decades, but which, of course, has long since become inadequate.

Another international bridge is projected at Queenston, while other projects are underway in northwestern Ontario in the Rainy Lake area. These projects all make for easier communication across the border, and will also make for a healthy expansion of our booming tourist industry.

Again, we have entered into a most important agreement with the government of

Canada for the construction of important access roads in northern Ontario.

The problems of The Department of Highways are manifold. In the south we have a dense and increasing population, and extremely heavy traffic load and we also suffer from a lack of planning in earlier years when no one could possibly foresee today's developments. In the north we have vast distances, often a very difficult terrain, and a lighter traffic volume and a relatively sparse population.

Keeping the various factors in reasonable balance poses many problems. However, these problems today are recognized and they are being met. They are being solved on a long-range basis, and I am sure the hon. Minister of Highways and his staff are doing their job in a manner which deserves our highest commendation, and as I said to the hon. Minister at the time of the opening of the new branch of highway No. 401, I can think of very few single factors which have contributed more to the growth of our province and the very fine system of highways we are fortunate enough to have.

The growth of our educational facilities is one of the most outstanding features of our economy.

Just about one and one-third million pupils are enrolled in our schools—more young folks than there are people in the whole Toronto metropolitan area.

As has been intimated, the building programmes of our school boards must be continued. For 1960, it appears that 450 new elementary school projects will be completed to provide for 75,000 pupils at an estimated cost of \$53 million.

In addition, 50 major secondary school projects will be completed to provide for 20,000 pupils at a cost of \$30 million.

Here we have an increase over the 1959 programme; yet for some years past each calendar day has seen at least one major school building project brought to completion.

Our huge population growth makes this programme a necessary one. The situation in some degree obtains all across Canada. It is one of the greatest problems facing us. In fact, in some of the larger and growing centres of our southern neighbour, the United States, the problem is far more acute than it is with us.

It is most encouraging to note, Mr. Speaker, that in September, 1959, the enrolment in the teachers' colleges reached an all-time high:

5,951 enrolments, an increase of 1,263 over 1958.

The recently opened teachers' college in New Toronto has an enrolment of 809. This college is well located to serve the part of the province which I represent in this House.

There is a full enrolment at the new teachers' colleges in eastern Toronto, at Hamilton and at London. Once again, northern Ontario is not being neglected as a teachers' college is planned to open at Port Arthur during the current year.

It speaks much for the expansion of our economy when it is stated that a substantial extension is planned for the Hamilton teachers' college, a new institution opened only a year or two ago.

To serve western Ontario, a teachers' college is planned for the Windsor area while others will be established on the basis of current studies and as need arises.

It will be reassuring to our local school authorities to know that provincial education grants will be subject to considerable expansion, as indeed they must be.

These grants, \$130 million in 1958—\$147 million in 1959—have increased to an estimated \$167 million for this current year, and this does not include the vastly increased aid to universities.

At the provincial level, our education expenditures are now in excess of \$200 million a year—a long way from the \$12 million or \$13 million a year paid under a former government.

Our 6 technical institutions have long since proved their value as a component of our educational system. They are located at Hamilton, Toronto, Windsor, Ottawa, Haileybury and the Lakehead. They have a special value to students desiring technical training, who, for some reason, may not elect to acquire university experience.

The Ryerson Institute, here in Toronto, with its 2,500 students is an outstanding example of the wonderful work being accomplished by these intermediate institutions of learning. Originally housed in the old and decrepit normal school buildings, the plant, under a federal-provincial plan, was enlarged to train young men and women leaving Canada's armed forces. The enlargements consisted of the then federal government typical "temporary" construction—a makeshift at the best and an eyesore at the worst.

Now the old buildings are giving place to thoroughly modern structures, entirely adapted to the purpose for which they are intended.

Our students are the beneficiaries of several

methods of aids as they aspire to higher education. We have the Ontario and the federal-provincial bursaries—outright awards on the two bases of financial need and good academic standing.

Then we have the Ontario aid loans and also the Ontario scholarships. Certainly the latter should be great inducement to grade 13 students to accomplish their best. These scholarships, worth \$400 each, go to students obtaining an average of 80 per cent. or higher in 8 subjects and who propose to enter a university, a teachers' college or a technical school. When I was a boy, \$400 was a lot of money and it still is to most of us. My hope is that these various plans will help to reduce the casualty lists so often evident when the grade 13 examination results appear.

Our hon. friends of the Opposition, who are inclined to harp on the subject of higher education, might take a look at what has been accomplished and what is moving well out of the planning state. Our older universities—Toronto, Western, Queen's, McMaster and Ottawa—are long since established as outstanding centres of learning.

More recently, university status has been achieved by Assumption College, Carleton College and Waterloo College. Then we have the University of Sudbury, a denominational institution.

The University of Toronto is on the march with one of the biggest expansion programmes in the history of this nation. Plans also are well advanced for the establishment of York University to be located in the general Toronto area.

Considering this great programme of expansion, and also the enormous annual increase in provincial aid, I would find it difficult to be alarmed about the facilities of higher education in this province.

The Royal College of Dental Surgeons is now in new and adequate quarters, toward the cost of which the province made substantial contribution.

I should mention in passing the plans of the administration to erect a completely new psychiatric hospital where ample teaching facilities will be provided for instruction in psychiatry.

It will be recalled that last year the Queen Elizabeth II scholarship fund was established to commemorate the 1959 visit of Her Majesty. The fund is administered by university heads who will, later in the year, interview applicants for benefits under this

fund, and arrange for the distribution of all or part of the \$25,000 accrued interest.

It is natural that the hon. Minister and the officials of the department have had to give high priority in their thinking to 4 factors in their programme: more pupils, more classrooms, more teachers, and more money. The rapid growth of our population naturally demands more and more facilities.

But now as the expansion of facilities has become, shall I say, somewhat routine, and though it remains of vast importance, may I express the hope that the hon. Minister of Education and his officials will also stress the academic aspect of their whole problem. The curriculum in all educational institutions will require close study and revision. Perhaps more can be done to inculcate study habits in the elementary and secondary schools. Perhaps we should take more cognizance of what is being done in other jurisdictions.

For example, as many hon. members heard recently, a young Russian hockey player in a radio interview said that study of languages was given great prominence in the Russian schools, starting in the elementary grades. He remarked—to my astonishment, I might say—that about 50 per cent. of Russian children were learning English. I think it is becoming increasingly obvious to us that the cold war may very well develop into an economic war before too long, and much as we abhor the communist system we have to live alongside communist nations and we cannot afford to ignore what they are doing.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, if we wish to maintain the high standard of living which we have achieved in this province, we must not price ourselves out of world markets. New products, new techniques, new methods of manufacture, improved methods in agriculture must be found, and I feel that it is through the intensification of education on all levels, and in particular the technical and scientific fields, that the solution lies.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that this is a matter of vital importance, and one which can be achieved without increase in costs. Much is said, Mr. Speaker, of the great natural resources of this province, with which I heartily concur. However, I feel that the greatest natural resource with which this province is blessed is the brain power of its young people, and I can think of no better way of describing it.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that the fullest development of this, our most important resource, is essential if this province is to achieve its true destiny.

The education of retarded children—and unhappily there are many of them—poses many special problems, not the least of which is the problem of finance. The Peel county council has passed a resolution with which I have a very real sympathy, and which suggests that the training and education of these children be assumed as a responsibility of The Department of Education.

The acquirement of the Thistle town annex of the Hospital for Sick Children as a centre for the care, training and treatment of emotionally disturbed children is a commendable step. However, a very limited number of children can be accommodated at this point.

Permanent custodial care is the only method of looking after many feeble-minded children, and a brief look at what has been accomplished in this field is not amiss.

One of the first acts of this administration was to build accommodation for 300 additional patients at Orillia; later two other units were added, one with 354 beds, another with 76 beds.

The LaSalle College building at Aurora was acquired and here 278 patients were cared for.

A little later a new 2,000-bed hospital and school was built at Smiths Falls.

Nearing completion is a new, 1,200-bed hospital at Cedar Springs, near Chatham.

Having additional bearing on this field are the projected hospitals to be located respectively in Huron, Grey and Perth counties.

During the 9-year life of the previous government, the only expansion of facilities for the care and training of the feeble-minded was construction of a frame structure at Orillia to hold 60 patients.

We shall doubtless hear more detail on this subject as the session proceeds.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to add a word in respect to the work being done by The Department of Reform Institutions, particularly in those establishments which are located in the area that I represent.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Wardrope) and his very competent staff deserve great credit for the policies which they are pursuing in the rehabilitation of young people who are serving time in these institutions, these training schools, as first offenders. From personal knowledge of the great work done by the staff of the training schools in the Brampton area, I would express the sincere hope that these forward-looking policies will be continued and improved.

In the riding of Peel, and indeed in most

suburban areas, there is an extremely rapid residential development without the industrial and commercial development to make for a well balanced assessment.

In the field of education the growth-need factor which has a bearing on the grants is of assistance.

I should like, however, to suggest that consideration be given to special capital grants to aid, in these areas, the construction of public general hospitals. It is to the credit of this administration that it has long since adopted a policy of giving generous capital grants to aid in the construction and enlargement of our general hospitals. In one way or another special grants, such as rehabilitation grants, have helped solve our hospitals' financial problems.

The construction of new hospitals or the enlarging of existing ones is, however, a most pressing problem in our mushrooming suburban developments. Hence, I commend to the earnest consideration of the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) some special measures to meet an emergent situation.

The southern part of the riding of Peel is an area which has a population which is increasing rapidly, and it is by no means unreasonable to expect an influx of several hundred thousand new residents in the foreseeable future.

I doubt that it would be wise to consider at this time any additional expansion of the Toronto metropolitan area. "Metro" is, I think, making sound progress. It has long since justified the measures which brought it about.

Yet there are areas adjacent to the Metro area which are having grave difficulty in financing essential services. I have already mentioned the need for more hospital accommodation, and have suggested that special aid might well be considered.

Such items as roads, streets, sidewalks, water supply and sewage disposal impose an almost insuperable burden where, as so often is the case, the residential assessment far outstrips the commercial and industrial assessment.

Here various departments and branches of our government are concerned: for example, The Department of Highways, The Department of Health, The Department of Planning and Development, and the Ontario water resources commission.

I do not propose to try to detail any specific remedy at this time. I would point out, however, that our population growth imposes great difficulties on many of our

suburban municipalities and the scores of thousands of our people who make their homes in these new subdivisions. The whole problem is province-wide, most acute perhaps in the Toronto area, but nonetheless one that presents itself in the vicinities of Hamilton, Burlington, London, Windsor, and a score of other Ontario centres of population. I believe it to be worthy of the early and earnest consideration of the government.

It is an honour, Mr. Speaker, to me and to the people whom I represent to have this opportunity of moving the adoption of the address of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

To the hon. Prime Minister may I say this. On June 11, last, the people of Ontario, for the third time, expressed their confidence in his leadership.

In the general election of last year the impressive record of solid accomplishment compiled by him and his administration was laid before our people and they had no hesitation in saying: "Well done, and carry on."

This government, sir, is not bound to any class, creed, race or special interest. It is a people's government in every sense of the word.

May I express the sincere hope that the hon. Prime Minister will long be spared to continue his career of devoted service to the people of this, the greatest of Canada's provinces. As he has often said, sir: "Even greater progress lies ahead."

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Who is next?

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, it is an honour to me, and to the people of St. Andrew riding, to be associated with the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Davis) as the seconder of the motion for the adoption of the address graciously presented by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario (Mr. Mackay).

My hon. colleague from Peel is to be congratulated on his initial address to this House. He has dealt, and very ably, with many of the items which comprise an outstanding record as to the development of this province, including the most impressive contribution made by the administration headed, as the hon. member for Peel has stated, by one of Ontario's greatest Prime Ministers.

Applause.

Mr. Grossman: The hon member for Peel has the task of succeeding one of the most

popular and outstanding figures ever to occupy a seat in this assembly. I concur entirely with his thoughtful and kind remarks respecting the late Thomas L. Kennedy. In past months the hand of death has fallen heavily on this family circle.

I join with the hon. member for Peel in expressing my sincere sympathy to the surviving members of the family, a sentiment in which I am sure all my hon. colleagues will join.

Will you accept, Mr. Speaker, my warm congratulations on your election as the presiding officer of this assembly. Here, the goodwill extended to you in 5 successive elections by the people of Essex South is echoed by your hon. colleagues in this House.

Your long experience in many phases of the work of this assembly gives you an excellent background which, with your many fine personal qualities, will enable you to preside over our deliberations with tact and efficiency. May I wish you all success and happiness in your new post.

I would fail in my duty if I neglected to say a word of appreciation on behalf of the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer) who presided with dignity and fairness over the proceedings of the last Legislature. I am sure the hon. member will be recorded as one of the most able and certainly one of the best loved Speakers in the long history of this assembly.

It is good to know that he is transferring to another sphere of public service. Here, I know his many fine qualities of mind and heart will enable him to make another great contribution to the life of Ontario. Our good wishes go with him in his new field of endeavour.

It was my privilege to sit in this assembly with one of the veterans of provincial politics, George H. Dunbar. I should like to associate myself with the kind remarks of the hon. member for Peel respecting the former Minister who, previous to the general election of last year, bowed out of the ranks of this House.

For 22 years George Dunbar added spice to the proceedings of this Legislature. Fearless, possessing a ready wit and the gift of repartee, George Dunbar is going to be missed by all of us who knew him best. He won distinction, first as a private member, later as the very competent head of a number of departments. May I wish many years of happy retirement and leisure to him and to his charming wife.

May I also join with my hon. colleague from Peel in wishing restored health and a long and happy period of relative leisure for the hon. Minister from Eglinton (Mr. Dunlop). It was, I am sure, a shock to all of us to know that ill health had afflicted the hon. Minister to the point where he felt it necessary to relinquish his post as Minister of Education.

The hon. Minister undertook the heavy duties of this important portfolio at an age when a great many of us begin to think about retirement. For 8 years he directed the affairs of his department with skill and with distinction. I sincerely hope that his health will be fully restored, and that he will continue to be able to give us the benefit of his vast experience in the field to which his life has been devoted.

My good wishes and congratulations are extended to my friend and colleague, the hon. Minister from London North (Mr. Robarts) on his appointment as Minister of Education. It has been my privilege to sit with the hon. Minister during several previous sessions of this assembly. His close attention to duty, his ability and energy, and the broad experience he has already enjoyed all speak well for his success in the new and important post which he has assumed. I am sure the good wishes of the hon. members of this House will accompany the hon. Minister of Education in his latest field of endeavours.

May I also congratulate the hon. Minister from Riverdale (Mr. Macaulay) on his appointment as head of the newly constituted Department of Energy Resources.

As Minister without Portfolio, and as vice-chairman of the Hydro-electric power commission of Ontario, he has already won an honoured place among the hon. members of this assembly. His industry, his energy, his wholehearted devotion to the task in hand are apparent to all of us. He is bound to make a big contribution to the work of this assembly, and he has already compiled an outstanding record of unselfish public service. I join with my hon. friend, the member for Peel, in wishing him well in his new sphere.

Again, I join with my hon. friend from Peel in expressing the hope that the hon. member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Lyons) will shortly be with us again. I visited with the hon. member—and at that time he seemed to be improving a great deal. He has suffered in recent months a painful and distressing illness and is still in hospital.

The hon. members will rejoice with me in knowing that he is making satisfactory progress. His abounding good nature, his faith

in the north and his affection for his native city have made him an outstanding representative of the great north country. We shall look forward with pleasure to his early return to his accustomed seat.

Again, I join with the hon. member for Peel in expressing what I feel sure are the sentiments of this House in respect of the visit last year of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, and Her Majesty's distinguished husband, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

It was a thrilling historical event when Her Majesty, along with the distinguished President of the United States, graciously presided at the opening of the St. Lawrence section of the deep waterway.

Coupled with the deep waterway project is the enormous Ontario-New York State hydro development. These two enterprises constitute one of the greatest engineering projects of the century. They are outstanding landmarks in co-operation. They show what can be accomplished by democratic governments working in harmony and with a common aim, designed to benefit untold millions of our people.

The progress of the Royal yacht *Britannia* through the St. Lawrence and through the Great Lakes and their connecting rivers was in the nature of a triumphal tour. My hope is that such visits may often be repeated.

Our good wishes and our prayers will attend Her Majesty at this time as the day of the arrival of Her Majesty's third child draws near.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply appreciative of the honour in being chosen to second the adoption of the address presented to this House by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

This occasion is an honour to me and to the people of St. Andrew riding whom I represent in this House.

I have no doubt that, in extending to me this honour, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) had in mind the dozens of ethnic groups represented within the boundaries of St. Andrew.

I can assure the hon. Prime Minister that they will be appreciative and indeed grateful for this honour. I might say, too, in proportion to its size, St. Andrew has probably received the largest number of immigrants compared with any similar area in Canada.

It is only natural that immigrants at first are concerned as to our outlook, our pattern of culture and our politics.

The immigrant is subjected frequently to inconsiderate employers or potential employers

who do not understand or who may not wish to understand his problems. These people have chosen Canada as their country—Ontario as their place of abode. They are happy to have here a government which does everything possible to assist and guide them. They are grateful for such guidance and assistance. They quickly become mindful of the guidance and protection afforded by our fair practices legislation.

Many people, of course, disparage the need for such legislation, but this I can attribute to an approach indicative of a lack of appreciation as to what has happened and what is happening in our community today.

I know that most newcomers are pleasantly surprised and happy that in this country—in this province—there is even such a declaration that all people are to be treated equally, with fairness, and are not to be discriminated against. Such a declaration by the government, in the preamble to the legislation and the legislation itself, gives them greater heart and courage to carry on in spite of the many hardships which are the natural lot of a newcomer.

I would like to quote from the Canadian labour reports of December, 1959. This pamphlet to which I refer is published in co-operation with the national committee on human rights of the Canadian Labour Congress:

Ontario, as usual, retained its forward look in 1959 on anti-discrimination legislation. Premier Frost appointed the 3 members and secretary of the anti-discrimination commission, and the commission as one of its first acts, issued two attractive booklets as part of its public education programme. Ontario is the only province to publish special educational materials on its anti-discrimination legislation.

Major anti-discrimination questions for 1960: When will the 4 have-not provinces (Quebec, Alberta, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland) enact provincial fair practices laws? When will British Columbia add a Fair Accommodation Practices Act to its FEP legislation?

I am glad to place on the record this endorsement of our legislation and actions in this field, especially as it comes from a strong labour organization.

Just here I should like to introduce another point. One of the hon. members opposite recently complained about being badgered by people for recommendations for employment. He objected to having to make such recommendations. Let me say this. He should

spend some time in my riding of St. Andrew, where people look to their elected representative for advice, guidance and assistance as to practically every conceivable personal problem.

When my constituents come to me—and I am sure this applies to most hon. members of this House, certainly it would apply to the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Thompson) and the hon. member for Bracadale (Mr. Gould)—as I say, when they come to me in their search for employment, they do so mostly after they have become tired of being pushed around from pillar to post.

Sometimes they lack friends. Often their morale is at a low point. On occasion, indeed often, they are handicapped by the language barrier.

They come to me, I am glad to say, because they feel that they have in me a person who understands their problems, and who is prepared to give them a sympathetic hearing. They know I will attempt to help.

It might interest the hon. member opposite who complains of this chore that I not only recommend many to the Ontario government departments, but I also write reams of letters to private employers, and to other levels of government, federal and municipal, in my effort to help. I do not succeed in many instances, but it is not for lack of trying.

Mr. Speaker, sometimes my constituents have to be shown where the Parliament Buildings are located, and sometimes they have to be taken to show them where to submit an application for employment or welfare assistance. And sometimes I am glad to take them there myself.

I imagine that the hon. member who complains is beginning to find the constant ringing of the telephone, the knocking on his door on the part of many of his constituents, a bit bothersome—perhaps a hindrance—to the smooth operation of his law practice.

Nevertheless, this is what is expected of an elected representative.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): It must have gotten under his skin.

Mr. Grossman: If the elected representative feels that he is not prepared to carry out this part of his duties, then it is a matter which he alone must decide, and on which his constituents must be the final arbiters.

Certainly, as far as my constituency is concerned—and I think most hon. members of this House feel the same way—I am prepared to give my constituents as much personal attention as they require, regardless

of the personal inconvenience or sacrifice which is involved.

In this respect, Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the many organizations which serve the ethnic groups particularly, and the whole community generally. I am in frequent contact with many of them on problems which concern newcomers, and want publicly to state that they deserve the commendation of all the people of this province for the unselfish and devoted manner in which they carry on their work. Thousands of new Canadians have been helped, assisted and guided by these groups who make the path to integration much smoother.

I am proud of my riding. It is like dealing with a cross-section of the whole world. There are so many different ethnic groups that I hesitate to try to name them, as I would be certain to forget to mention one or two, something I should regret.

It is interesting to note that, at the time of the last general election, there were in St. Andrew about 3,000 fewer registered voters than in the 1955 election. This is in spite of the fact that the riding contains 5,000 or 6,000 more people—new Canadians mostly—who have not yet acquired the franchise.

In spite of the fact that there are so many different ethnic groups living together in the small area of St. Andrew, we all get along together very well, despite some minor aberrations from time to time.

I cite the recent swastika-painting nuisance as an example. While the Jewish community was disturbed, the German community was even more so. I am glad and proud to say that neither of these communities rushed into the headlines with hysterical statements and charges. Both the German and the Jewish communities calmly appraised the situation for what it was—the work of a few irresponsible hoodlums. It is to the credit of both of these groups that their leading organizations issued calm, dignified statements of condemnation of the stupid perpetrators, and there the matter was allowed to die—and die it did.

Yes, St. Andrew is a fine, interesting riding, and I am very proud to represent it in this House.

Here, I should like to commend the hon. Prime Minister and his administration for the opening of a new citizenship office to assist in the integration of new Canadians, or may I say, as the department does, “Canadians by choice.”

My information is that, in a period of 4 or 5 months, this branch of The Provincial

Secretary's Department has handled thousands of inquiries and has assisted materially very many new citizens who have chosen Ontario as their home. I am sure that the humane outlook and the broad experience of the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Phillips), in this field, will be of great assistance to so many who, for a time, are bound to feel that they are strangers in a strange land. May every success attend the efforts of the hon. Minister and his capable staff.

The ethnic press is also doing an outstanding job in this respect. They, the ethnic, foreign-language publications, have been carrying on a fine educational and informational programme for their readers, second to none. We in this province owe a debt of gratitude to these publications, many of which, despite being marginal operators and fighting an uphill battle to survive, continue to serve the community through their columns by guiding their readers along the road of the "democratic way of life."

Hon. members will note that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in the speech from the Throne, stated:

Our population, income, output and volume of consumer spending all increased considerably over the levels of the previous year. Despite the growth in our labour force, unemployment was substantially reduced. Production and living standards reached the highest level in the history of the province.

Mr. Speaker, it is no accident that this has happened in Ontario, where practically one-half of all immigrants settle. This is the answer to those who feel that immigration causes unemployment, lower wages, and so on. It is just the reverse. We help ourselves when we open our doors to immigrants. Immigration, in other words, is good for the health and wealth of our country.

In this respect may I at this time pay tribute to this government and to the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) for the humanitarian approach regarding World Refugee Year. The hon. Minister has shown a humaneness, worthy of his position, in his actions regarding refugees.

This seems an appropriate time, Mr. Speaker, to pay tribute to a very fine citizen who did so much for the newcomers in Toronto and Ontario.

I refer to the late Mr. Arturo Scotti whose widow is in the Speaker's Gallery today. Mr. Scotti, in his capacity as editor-in-chief of Canada's foremost Italian newspaper, the *Corriere Canadese*, gave the Italian com-

munity much leadership in the field of integration and education in our Canadian way of life. Mr. Scotti was a personal friend of mine with whom I was associated as a colleague on the board of directors of the International Institute of Metropolitan Toronto.

He was a very cultured, mild-mannered person, of very high principle, who was held in the highest respect and esteem by all who knew him. His widow and family have much to be proud of in the life work of a great gentleman. His untimely passing is a great loss, not only to the Italian community, but to Canada.

This year, Mr. Speaker, marks the bi-centenary of the Jewish people in Canada, that is 200 years since the first Jew settled here. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister will properly recognize this occasion at the appropriate time.

Recent months also marked an outstanding instance of private philanthropy on the part of a great Canadian of Jewish faith.

It will be recalled that back in 1934 the Conservative government of this province went down to defeat. The advent of the incoming government was marked by some of the most stupid, cruel, asinine and senseless acts ever to mar the pages of Ontario history.

Some 3,000 or more civil servants were fired because they were appointed by a Conservative government. Hundreds of them were war veterans. A Royal commissioner, the late Col. Hunter, was appointed finally to try to organize means of redress as to dismissed veterans.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Remember what they found out.

Mr. Grossman: The hon. member opposite who speaks of patronage should remember this.

Magistrates by the score were dismissed, some of them being notified by telegrams received while they were on the bench. Crown attorneys were put on the chopping block.

Several hundred motor cars were auctioned off. Replacements, of course, were purchased a few months later from dealers within the inner circle.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): From their own friends.

Mr. Grossman: Hydro contracts were cancelled and this assembly sweated it out

listening, as my hon. friend from Peel has remarked, while the Attorney-General and Hydro commissioner uncorked his 9-hour speech.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I was here that night, and I remember.

Mr. Grossman: Incidentally, a little later the same Attorney-General had the experience of being fired himself.

During this same period of midsummer madness, Government House was closed and turned over to a hospital. Priceless paintings and other heirlooms were auctioned off at nominal prices.

The hon. member for Brant will recall it as he was a member of the government of the day.

Mr. Nixon: I did not get in!

Mr. Grossman: Likewise, the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) was by this time edging over into the embrace of the ruling party of the day, though I am not going to suggest that he was a participant in this offence against the people of Ontario. This would not be in accord with his fine nature.

Since that time His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been forced to use inadequate quarters in this building. When members of the Royal family or other distinguished guests pay their official visits, they are housed in a car on a railway siding after the Don River has been perfumed to make the atmosphere more breathable, or else they are installed in a local hotel—fine hospitality for a province of this size and status!

We now have an opportunity to correct this intolerable situation. In recent months Dr. Sigmund Samuel has announced that he is donating his fine residence adjacent to Upper Canada College to the province, expressing the wish that it will be used as the official residence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. MacDonald: This is one of my constituents.

Mr. Grossman: That proves my point, that fine people are found everywhere. I am sure that the administration appreciates the most generous gift of Dr. Sigmund Samuel, and I am sure that no future government will ever have the hardihood to attempt to duplicate the antics of the administration which took over back in 1934.

Dr. Samuel is one who has, in this province, been successful far beyond the dreams of

most of us. He has long been a respected patron of the arts. He is one of Canada's most loved and distinguished citizens. I am sure we all appreciate his generosity in bequeathing one of Toronto's finest residences to the people of Ontario, so that the representative of Her Majesty the Queen and our distinguished visitors may be housed in quarters consonant with the status and the finest traditions of this great province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is another matter which I should like to discuss—that is the subject of Metropolitan Toronto and its organizational structure.

I have been a great supporter of the metropolitan system of government. In this area it has accomplished a very great deal. It is the envy of many other communities of similar or even larger size.

However, I have watched with a great deal of regret certain practices which are creeping in, and which might hasten the end of the Metro system and encourage early amalgamation. It would seem that what were formerly temporary and passing differences of opinion between city and suburban representatives seem to be hardening into a permanent alignment of city versus suburbs. This is evidenced by the fact that suburban leaders have gone so far as to have a private conference or conferences to decide upon taking a solid position for the suburbs in a forthcoming meeting of the metropolitan council.

And I say, Mr. Speaker, this could be the beginning of the end for the metropolitan system as far as Toronto is concerned. I think I might utter a word of warning to certain suburban leaders that, unless they, in practice, carry out what is often referred to as the "metropolitan concept," they themselves are hastening the day which they allege to fear—namely outright and complete amalgamation.

Surely they must realize that, so long as they maintain a position wherein they feel that suburbs must decide in advance as to a question being discussed in metropolitan council—where they decide they must vote as a solid block—then they themselves will be the architect of their own misfortune.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): —in committee, why did the hon. member not say it in his report?

Mr. Grossman: Say what in my report?

Mr. Singer: What the hon. member is saying now.

Mr. Grossman: At that time, the hon. member knows perfectly well that they had not been taking this view.

Mr. Singer: Oh.

Mr. Grossman: Of course they had not. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, if my memory serves me well, the hon. member was a great supporter himself of that system.

Mr. Singer: Of Metro?

Mr. Grossman: We all were—

Mr. Singer: I still am.

Mr. Grossman: Such conduct is bound to hasten the amalgamation which most of them seem to dread.

Our suburban municipalities have their own traditions, their local pride. This is only natural. But in this general area there are common problems, very many of them, which can never be solved by individual municipalities, large or small. These problems—water supply, disposal of sewage and industrial waste, through streets and highways, school construction—must be met on a regional rather than on a local level.

Even now these problems extend far beyond Metro boundaries. Perhaps Metro will presently have to be expanded. The vast, long-range plan, unveiled the other day for this whole great area—the very heart of industrial Ontario—will demand long and careful study by our civic leaders. It cannot be ignored.

We cannot see too far into the future, and perhaps this is just as well. But I may say this. Had our people of 40 or 50 years ago been able to envision even remotely the fantastic growth we are now experiencing, had they been able to plan even in some degree for this present era of growth and development, then I say it would have saved scores of millions of the taxpayers' dollars which we are forced to spend today.

Metro is an experiment but a successful experiment. It cannot be viewed from any parochial viewpoint. It affects the very heartland of industrial and commercial Ontario. And when other great centres, here in Ontario and in the United States, are studying our Metro system, I think it indicates the soundness of the Metro concept.

Perhaps it is too much to expect, but I suggest that in the light of Metro's success there may be a lesson for all Ontario.

As has been said, suburban expansion is in evidence around all our centres of population.

Other "Metro" areas are bound to be established.

Perhaps the general guiding principles applicable to Metro might well be applied in degree to our whole municipal organization. It will take a long time, but I suggest that our whole municipal organization—counties, townships, villages, towns, cities, and judicial districts—has something to learn from the Metro experience. This administration has given leadership and legislation leading to this great and successful experiment. In my opinion the time will come when this leadership and the necessary legislation will be applicable all across this growing province.

Having said this, I nevertheless feel that the time is ripe for the consideration of the amalgamation of the 13 municipalities comprising Metropolitan Toronto.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Why did the hon. member not say that in the planning committee?

Mr. Grossman: This may seem like a contradiction of my argument regarding the extension of the Metro plan. Actually, the point I make is that the larger centres of population should be amalgamated with their suburbs—after a period of metropolitan government—where the location and size make it practical, and where the interests of the population of the whole area are similar and mutual. The Metro plan would, perhaps, apply in respect to the large population area and its relationship to the surrounding territory.

This is necessary, if planning is to be properly applied. It is fairly obvious, too, that a completely new assessment approach must be formulated to avoid resistance on the part of areas affected adversely—assessment-wise that is—by large-scale planning.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak on another subject:

In the economy of today there is building an extremely formidable problem. I refer to the difficulty of older citizens in securing employment. There is an increasing volume of complaint that people of even 35 or 40 years of age find increasing difficulty in establishing themselves in employment. In part this difficulty arises from the establishment of pension plans, a very widespread factor in the industrial and business world of today.

Life expectancy is increasing, thanks to improved living standards, constantly increasing social security measures, and rapid advances in the field of medicine.

Again, with very many employers retirement age is set at 65 or 70 years, indeed in some instances at 60.

In the United States there is an organization known as the national committee on aging. The employment and retirement committee of this body recently made a survey directed to 64-year-old employees in various fields. Forty-seven corporations, each employing 10,000 or more persons, participated in the survey. Results indicated that about one-half of the male employees interviewed would prefer to forego social security and pension benefits for the time being and to continue in their employment. It was also found that from two-thirds to three-fourths of employees, reaching age 65, would be acceptable to management for continuation in their jobs.

Our federal hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Starr) is making a commendable effort to deal with the problem of employment of older persons.

Mr. MacDonald: Does the hon. member think so?

Mr. Grossman: I think so. Yes I do. On the radio and otherwise the hon. federal Minister is making a reasoned appeal to employers to take advantage of the skills and experience of our older men and women.

The hon. federal Minister communicated with thousands of employers and by mid-November last had received some 2,500 replies. At that time replies were coming in at the rate of 100 per day.

A good number of employers were raising the retirement age from 65 to 67, 68 and in some instances to 70.

Naturally, the subject of pensions arose, along with discussions of so-called portable pensions.

At their inception, Mr. Speaker, pension plans implied two or three important factors. They implied intention on the part of the beneficiary to remain as a career man with a specific organization. They implied long service, also contribution on the part of the beneficiary during his working years.

Latterly, pension schemes of many types and in many quarters have come to apply to hourly paid workers, and indeed to very many workers who may quite reasonably be expected to change employers from time to time.

Now we have on our statute books laws to prohibit discrimination in employment as to race, creed, or colour. I think it would

not be unreasonable to expand this legislation to prohibit discrimination on account of age.

Ordinarily, I should not expect employers to engage the services of men and women who have reached fairly extreme old age, but surely we can do something to remove the barriers as to men and women in the 35 to 60 age groups or thereabouts. Many of them are well trained, highly skilled, experienced in some particular line of endeavour, and surely it is a rather savage concept which bars them from making a livelihood during what are actually their most productive years.

Further, it is, as far as the general welfare of our community is concerned, a waste of good manpower. The speech from the Throne has made reference to this vexing problem of the employment of those over 40, and has suggested its relationship to the reluctance of employers to hire such people due to the adverse effect such employment would have on their pension plans.

While I am not entirely convinced that this is more than a very minor factor in the problem, I am glad to know that the government is planning to apply itself to its alleviation.

I have given notice of intention to move an amendment to The Fair Employment Practices Act to make it an offence to discriminate—insofar as employment is concerned—on account of age.

We have read, Mr. Speaker, a lot about the hon. leader of the Opposition on many subjects recently.

For example, in the *Toronto Telegram* of January 23—and I think the hon. leader of the Opposition has made some comment since then on these subjects—the hon. leader of the Opposition is quoted as being prepared to move for the supplying of water at cost to the municipalities. I think he spoke of this yesterday. Surely, the hon. leader of the Opposition knows that this is precisely what the Ontario water resources commission is doing. They are providing water at cost. He will demand also, so the report declares, complete health insurance, including medical attendance, and drugs. He favours low-cost housing, well knowing there is no such thing as low-cost housing.

An hon. member: That is the answer.

Mr. Grossman: He favours low-rental housing, a field in which we already have experienced considerable advances. He favours compulsory automobile insurance, which incidentally will probably involve a great increase in premiums.

But in all his travels about this province, Mr. Speaker, I have never once heard the hon. leader of the Opposition say where and how he is going to get the money. Perhaps in coming days he will enlighten us on this point.

As a matter of fact, about the only items not advocated by the hon. leader of the Opposition, and this goes also for the hon. leader of the socialist group (Mr. MacDonald), are free beer and wider sidewalks.

Mr. Speaker, on January 23, the *Financial Post*, in a front page editorial, said:

James E. Coyne, governor of the Bank of Canada, is convinced that if we continue to live grandly beyond our means, as he thinks we do now, we do so at great peril to our prosperity.

Mr. Coyne believes there should be some financial belt-tightening—federally, provincially, municipally and individually. The result, he thinks, would be an economy growing steadily without inflation, an economy supremely able to meet its foreign obligations and to compete in foreign markets.

Now, here in Ontario our administration has been able to maintain a moderate tax structure, and if we can manage, there is nothing we should like more than to have them continue a hold-the-line tax policy.

An hon. member: Think of the civil servants.

Mr. Grossman: The hon. leader of the socialist group—interviewed by the Toronto *Daily Star* just previous to the recent general election—gave some thoughts as to financing his way. In effect, while he did not say it in so many words, what he meant was, “Soak the corporations.” And I think hon. members will agree that this is what he means.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Grossman: Well, as matters stand, Mr. Speaker, our larger corporations are already paying 50 cents of every profit dollar to the federal treasury, to say nothing of their provincial and municipal taxes. Their capital represents the savings of scores of thousands of our people, plus earnings plowed back into expansion. They are our biggest employers of labour.

While we all agree that it is better to tax corporations than individuals, the question is: How far above 50 per cent. can we go without invoking the principle of the law of diminishing returns?

Mr. MacDonald: Fifty per cent. after they have allowed for any number of deductions.

Mr. Grossman: However, my hon. friends opposite, Mr. Speaker, know this perfectly well—but it is so much more appealing to the unthinking to holler: “Tax the other guy”—“Tax the big guy.”

Hence, I would remind our hon. friends opposite who talk so freely about enormously increased expenditures, and therefore higher taxes, that a sheep can be sheared many times but it can be skinned only once.

Mr. Singer: How well did the hon. member read the speech before taking the floor?

Mr. Grossman: I have been studying the recommendations of the committee on the organization of the government of Ontario.

It seems to me that this report will be of the very greatest value to the administration. Among other accomplishments it catalogues the various departments and branches of government, along with a most formidable array of governmental boards and commissions.

Many suggestions are made and many of them appear to have merit and common sense.

The importance of municipal affairs is recognized, and it is to the credit of the hon. Prime Minister and the government that in this field, and in a matter of less than two weeks from receipt of the report, a major reorganization of The Department of Municipal Affairs has been effected. Community planning has been attached to The Department of Municipal Affairs where obviously it properly belongs. The Ontario water resources commission, which has such impressive responsibilities in municipal matters, will now report to this Legislature through the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Warrender).

The rearrangement of the duties and of branches of The Department of Municipal Affairs cannot but help being beneficial. The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs will now find himself better equipped than ever to deal with the manifold problems of his extremely important department.

I am glad to note that the Gordon report stresses the doctrine of ministerial responsibility.

There has been far too much tendency to get this or that responsibility of government out of the hands of responsible Ministers and into the hands of boards, commissions and perhaps I should add, bureaucracies.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Now the hon. member is cooking.

Mr. Grossman: Some time ago, I spoke in this House—and it is on the record, Mr. Speaker—about the necessity to review the powers of our boards and commissions, and the need to provide for appeals from their rulings.

Now, if the hon. members opposite would like to get copies of that *Hansard*—they will find that most of these good ideas come from this side.

Interjection by Mr. Wintermeyer.

Mr. Grossman: Mr. Speaker, what an admission. The hon. leader of the Opposition is complaining that this government does not give them a chance to do anything because the government does it first. What an admission that is.

However, I think that our workmen's compensation board decisions should stand unless there should happen to be what the lawyers call an obvious denial of natural justice. The decisions of the board are made with promptness; the injured workman gets the benefit of the doubt, and indeed, I think our workmen's compensation procedures stand as a model for the whole world.

I am sure that no one will expect the government to adopt holus-bolus all the recommendations contained in that report. However, I think it is a good omen to see a start being made as with The Department of Municipal Affairs. The federal government has announced its intention of having an examination made of practices in the Ottawa field along the lines of the Hoover commission.

The Gordon report is, I think I may say, a logical starting point for such an examination in our particular field.

However, in certain departments, for example The Department of Highways, there has already been, I understand, a complete examination and a revision of practices, using the advice of the experts. It appears also that The Department of Public Works is undergoing a complete reorganization.

These measures, and any such measures, are to the credit of the administration, and I am sure the hon. Prime Minister will have the support of all our people in his plans to streamline procedures, introduce the most modern methods, and generally to promote efficiency and economy in departmental administration.

We are all interested—and particularly interested are those of us who have frequent occasion to visit Queen's Park—in the recent announcement that the province has acquired

the St. Joseph's Convent property. This large property lies to the east of the East Block and extends to Bay Street.

I think it was about 35 years ago that the East Block was constructed.

Many years ago Sir Oliver Mowat declared that never would the province need all the space provided in the then newly constructed Ontario Parliament Buildings. However, it was not long after his departure that the North Wing was added. Then came the East Block. Now departments are spread all over Toronto—on University Avenue, on Richmond Street, on Bay Street, up on highway No. 401, down on the waterfront, and indeed just about wherever space can be found.

It will be a couple of years before the St. Joseph's property will be available. I am going to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this period could well be used in planning for construction measures which should solve our office space problems for a good many decades to come.

I suggest also that, in planning the new structure for the St. Joseph's property, consideration should be given to establishing a new look, having in mind the Bay Street frontage. There should be attention given to landscaping, to adequate means of ingress and egress. A solution should be sought for what is a serious and increasing parking problem. Perhaps underground parking offers the solution.

I have no doubt that, in the light of urgent demands for space coupled with the very high value of the site, a multi-story structure will come into being, probably something of a skyscraper type.

Now, Mr. Speaker, should not the whole project—the placing of buildings, their height and general character, the landscaping problems, the possibility of making the whole project one of lasting beauty, utility and provincial pride—should not this whole project be the subject of profound thought and planning? Should we not, I suggest, have the planning thrown open to competition to attract the best architects and designers in this or any other country? Mr. Speaker, this is a huge and costly project to serve very many generations. Let us take no chances on a second-rate, poorly planned job.

I suggest that the matter be treated as one of some urgency insofar as our finances will permit. It is important, I think, to get our government back to Queen's Park. It is a drag on efficiency to have our hon.

Ministers and their departments spread all over this city. We owe it to them, and to our people, to get on with this project with all reasonable speed.

There are a number of projects in this general area on which the hon. Prime Minister and his hon. colleagues deserve our congratulations.

We have in full operation two entirely new teachers' colleges, one in eastern Metropolitan Toronto, the other on the grounds of the Ontario Hospital at New Toronto.

The Department of Highways establishment at Downsview on highway No. 401 is a useful and very practical one, comprising adequate space for draughtsmen, laboratory workers and many other employees. Adequate space is provided for the examination of applicants for drivers' licences. In its very nature the work carried on at this impressive centre requires abundant space not obtainable in the heart of the city except at exorbitant prices. Also, the traffic problem is minimized by reason of this location.

The Ontario water resources commission is now housed in suitable new quarters, also on highway No. 401. Adequate quarters are also being provided for the Ontario hospital commission.

About 35 years ago the psychiatric hospital was established on Surrey Place adjacent to Queen's Park. It was built by the city of Toronto but has been maintained by the province. I need not go into the details of the agreement which seemed logical at that time.

The hospital has accomplished a most excellent work, but has long since outgrown its decidedly limited quarters. Now, according to an announcement of the hon. Minister of Health we are to have an entirely new psychiatric hospital, to be located on Huron Street—a hospital to serve all Ontario and not merely a limited area.

Psychiatric hospitals, by and large, are for the treatment of early nervous and mental disorders. They also embody important teaching facilities. They are an important link in the chain of our institutions of care and healing.

Now, Mr. Speaker, becoming effective on January 1, 1959, our plan of hospital insurance shows evidence of the careful thought and preparation which preceded actual application of the plan. Today it covers more than 90 per cent. of our people. It guarantees its membership adequate hospitalization and protects them from the fears and the terrific expense formerly connected

with prolonged hospitalization. There has been little complaint as to the operation of the plan.

However, I think the hon. members will be interested in how the plan is viewed by one of our larger Toronto hospitals. I quote from a letter written to the physicians associated with the New Mount Sinai Hospital. I got this letter in the mail. Being a member of the board, we get copies of all letters sent to the staff physicians. This letter is signed by the administrator, Mr. Sidney Liswood and the chief of the medical staff:

There has been 8 months' experience of operation under the hospital insurance plan. Many of the concerns which we have had have not been realized.

Certainly the hope that the commission would not interfere in medical practice or in the day-to-day hospital management has been confirmed.

Note this, Mr. Speaker:

Increased length of patient stay, which would be a reasonably accurate indicator of abuse, has not materialized. Indeed it has decreased slightly.

Utilization of diagnostic services such as X-ray and laboratory has maintained normal levels. The use of prescription drugs has increased slightly. On the whole this is a good record and you are to be commended [he is, of course, speaking to the doctors of the hospital] for maintaining reasonable levels of patient treatment.

Mr. MacDonald: Why did his party oppose it for so long? He is still bucking the drift with the same excuse.

Mr. Grossman: I suggest that this authentic and representative report speaks well for the hospital scheme.

However, Mr. Speaker, I think an improvement can be made in the billing system. The due dates of premiums, and the periods which these premiums cover, are very confusing to the average person, and I strongly recommend a review of this with a view to instituting a more simple and easily comprehended system of payment of premiums.

Now, Mr. Speaker, at the last session of this assembly I raised the question of improving our minimum wage schedule. I hope I am not immodest in reminding the House of something which I advocated a year ago.

Now, I am glad indeed to note that it is the intention of the government to deal with this question at this present session. I

congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) on what I know will be regarded as a desirable and forward-looking measure.

We are entering, Mr. Speaker, a most important session of this assembly. What we determine in coming weeks will be of importance to more than one-third of the people of this nation.

Our fiscal problems are of great magnitude. Our fiscal arrangements with the government of Canada terminate in the near future. They will have to be renewed, but they will have to be renewed on far more generous terms for this province. I understand that our provincial Premiers and Treasurers will confer in coming months with the federal administration on these very grave issues.

For the government of Canada it seems to me that a proper starting point lies in a thorough stocktaking in the matter of national defence. If expenditures in this channel can be brought within more realistic bounds, it

will go a long way toward the solution of our fiscal problems—federal, provincial and municipal. In this field, and in the light of atomic and missile developments, I wonder if we are getting sound value for the billions which are being spent?

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to second the motion of the hon. member for Peel for the adoption of the address graciously presented to this House by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5.15 of the clock, p.m.





Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Friday, January 29, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1960

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We welcome to the Legislature today students from two schools and their teachers. In the east gallery we have the students from St. Martin's separate school in Toronto and, in the west gallery, pupils from the Glen Williams school. We hope their visit will prove most interesting and educational.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Clerk of the House: The following petition was brought up, laid on the table, read and received:

Of the corporation of the city of Belleville praying that an Act may pass authorizing a special debenture issue and for related purposes.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting reports by committees.

Clerk of the House: Mr. N. Whitney, from the select committee appointed to prepare the list of members to compose the standing committees of the House, presents the committee's report as follows and moves its adoption:

Your committee recommends that the standing committees ordered by the House be composed as follows:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Messrs. Allen (Middlesex South), Auld, Belisle, Boyer, Brown, Carruthers, Chapple, Connell, Davis, Davison, Downer, Edwards (Perth), Edwards (Wentworth), Fullerton, Gisborn, Gomme, Guindon, Hall, Hamilton, Hanna, Herbert, Innes, Janes, Johnston (Parry Sound), Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Johnston (Carleton), Lavergne, Letherby, MacDonald, Mackenzie, MacNaughton, Manley, Myers, McNeil, Nixon, Noden, Oliver, Parry, Rollins, Root, Sandercock, Simonett, Spence, Stewart, Sutton, Whicher, Whitney, Wintermeyer, Worton, Wren—50.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 7 members.

COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION

Messrs. Allen (Middlesex South), Brunelle, Bryden, Bukator, Davis, Gisborn, Gomme, Gordon, Hall, Haskett, Herbert, Innes, Janes, Johnston (Carleton), Letherby, Lewis, MacDonald, Mackenzie, MacNaughton, McNeil, Manley, Morin, Newman, Oliver, Parry, Reaume, Rollins, Root, Rowntree, Sandercock, Simonett, Spence, Stewart, Sutton, Wintermeyer—35.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 5 members.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Messrs. Auld, Beckett, Belanger, Boyer, Brunelle, Bryden, Carruthers, Collings, Cowling, Davis, Davison, Downer, Dunlop, Edwards (Perth), Gould, Grossman, Guindon, Hamilton, Janes, Johnston (Parry Sound), Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Johnston (Carleton), Lavergne, Lawrence, Letherby, Lewis, MacDonald, MacNaughton, McNeil, Morin, Morrow, Myers, Newman, Parry, Price, Rollins, Root, Sandercock, Simonett, Singer, Spence, Stewart, Sutton, Thompson, Trotter, Troy, Whicher, White, Wintermeyer, Wren—50.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 7 members.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

Messrs. Allen (Middlesex South), Brown, Brunelle, Bukator, Chapple, Collings, Davis, Gomme, Grossman, Guindon, Hall, Hamilton, Haskett, Janes, Lavergne, Letherby, Lewis, MacDonald, MacNaughton, Myers, Oliver, Thomas, Whicher, White, Wintermeyer—25.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 5 members.

COMMITTEE ON GAME AND FISH

Messrs. Allen (Middlesex South), Beckett, Belisle, Boyer, Brown, Brunelle, Chapple, Cowling, Davis, Davison, Edwards (Wentworth), Fuller, Gisborn, Guindon, Hall, Hamilton, Herbert, Innes, Janes, Johnston (Parry Sound), Johnston (Carleton), Lavergne, Lawrence, Letherby, Lewis, Lyons, MacDonald, Mackenzie, MacNaughton, Manley,

Morningstar, Morrow, Myers, McNeil, Newman, Nixon, Noden, Parry, Price, Rollins, Simonett, Spence, Stewart, Sutton, Troy, Whicher, White, Whitney, Wintermeyer, Wren—50.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 7 members.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONS

Messrs. Allen (Middlesex South), Beckett, Brunelle, Bryden, Carruthers, Davis, Edwards (Perth), Grossman, Guindon, Hall, Janes, Johnston (Carleton), Lawrence, Lewis, MacDonald, MacNaughton, Morrow, McNeil, Nixon, Oliver, Parry, Price, Reaume, Rowntree, Sandercock, Singer, Sopha, Sutton, Thomas, Trotter, Whicher, White, Whitney, Wintermeyer, Wren—35.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 5 members.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

Messrs. Allen (Middlesex South), Auld, Belisle, Boyer, Brunelle, Brown, Bukator, Carruthers, Chapple, Cowling, Davis, Davison, Downer, Edwards (Perth), Edwards (Wentworth), Gomme, Grossman, Guindon, Janes, Johnston (Parry Sound), Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Johnston (Carleton), Lavergne, Letherby, Lewis, MacDonald, Mackenzie, MacNaughton, Morin, Morningstar, McNeil, Newman, Noden, Oliver, Parry, Price, Rollins, Root, Rowntree, Sandercock, Simonett, Spence, Stewart, Sutton, Thomas, Thompson, Trotter, Troy, Wintermeyer, Worton—50.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 7 members.

COMMITTEE ON HIGHWAY SAFETY

Messrs. Allen (Middlesex South), Auld, Beckett, Belanger, Belisle, Boyer, Brown, Brunelle, Carruthers, Collings, Cowling, Davis, Downer, Edwards (Perth), Edwards (Wentworth), Fullerton, Gisborn, Gomme, Gordon, Grossman, Guindon, Hall, Hamilton, Hanna, Innes, Janes, Johnston (Parry Sound), Johnston (Carleton), Lavergne, Letherby, Lewis, MacDonald, Mackenzie, MacNaughton, Manley, Morrow, Noden, Parry, Price, Reaume, Rollins, Rowntree, Singer, Sutton, Thomas, Thompson, White, Wintermeyer, Worton, Wren—50.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 7 members.

COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

Messrs. Auld, Beckett, Belisle, Cass, Collings, Daley, Davis, Davison, Downer, Edwards (Wentworth), Gisborn, Gomme, Gordon, Grossman, Hamilton, Hanna, Haskett, Lavergne, Lawrence, Macaulay, MacDonald, Maloney, Morningstar, Myers, Newman, Reaume, Rowntree, Sopha, Trotter, Wardrope, White, Wintermeyer, Worton, Wren, Yaremko—35.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 5 members.

COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND FORESTS

Messrs. Allen (Middlesex South), Beckett, Belanger, Belisle, Boyer, Brown, Brunelle, Bryden, Bukator, Carruthers, Chapple, Downer, Fullerton, Gisborn, Gomme, Gordon, Grossman, Guindon, Hamilton, Haskett, Herbert, Innes, Johnston (Carleton), Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Lavergne, Lawrence, Letherby, Lyons, MacDonald, Mackenzie, MacNaughton, Morningstar, Morrow, Myers, McNeil, Noden, Price, Rollins, Sandercock, Simonett, Sopha, Spence, Stewart, Sutton, Thompson, Troy, Wardrope, White, Wintermeyer, Wren—50.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 7 members.

COMMITTEE ON LEGAL BILLS

Messrs. Beckett, Cass, Davis, Davison, Downer, Gould, Grossman, Hall, Hanna, Haskett, Herbert, Lawrence, Macaulay, MacDonald, Maloney, Myers, Noden, Parry, Price, Rowntree, Singer, Sopha, Trotter, Wintermeyer, Yaremko—25.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 5 members.

COMMITTEE ON MINING

Messrs. Belisle, Boyer, Brunelle, Bryden, Chapple, Collings, Davis, Fullerton, Gisborn, Gomme, Gordon, Grossman, Herbert, Janes, Johnston (Parry Sound), Johnston (Carleton), Lavergne, MacDonald, Mackenzie, Manley, Morin, Morrow, Nixon, Noden, Price, Rollins, Rowntree, Sandercock, Simonett, Sopha, Troy, Wardrope, Wintermeyer, Worton, Wren—35.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 5 members.

COMMITTEE ON MUNICIPAL LAW

Messrs. Auld, Beckett, Belisle, Brunelle, Bryden, Bukator, Collings, Cowling, Davis, Downer, Edwards (Perth), Edwards (Wentworth), Fullerton, Gomme, Grossman, Guindon, Hall, Hamilton, Haskett, Herbert, Janes, Johnston (Carleton), Lavergne, Lawrence, Lewis, MacDonald, Mackenzie, MacNaughton, Manley, Morin, Myers, McNeil, Newman, Oliver, Parry, Price, Root, Reaume, Rowntree, Sandercock, Singer, Spence, Stewart, Sutton, Thomas, Whicher, Whitney, Wintermeyer, Worton, Yaremko—50.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 7 members.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Messrs. Auld, Beckett, Belanger, Belisle, Boyer, Brown, Brunelle, Carruthers, Cowling, Fullerton, Gisborn, Gomme, Grossman, Hamilton, Haskett, Janes, Johnston (Carleton), Johnston (Simcoe Centre), MacDonald, Manley, Morin, Parry, Wintermeyer, Worton, Wren—25.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 5 members.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE BILLS

Messrs. Allen (Middlesex South), Auld, Beckett, Belisle, Boyer, Brown, Brunelle, Bryden, Carruthers, Chapple, Collins, Cowling, Davis, Downer, Dunlop, Edwards (Perth), Gisborn, Gomme, Gould, Grossman, Guindon, Hall, Hamilton, Hanna, Haskett, Herbert, Innes, Janes, Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Lavergne, Lawrence, Lewis, MacDonald, Mackenzie, MacNaughton, Manley, Morningstar, Myers, Newman, Nixon, Oliver, Parry, Price, Reaume, Rollins, Root, Rowntree, Sandercock, Simonett, Singer, Sopha, Stewart, Sutton, Thomas, Trotter, Troy, Whicher, White, Whitney, Wintermeyer—60.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 7 members.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES
AND ELECTIONS

Messrs. Boyer, Brunelle, Davis, Dunlop, Collings, Gomme, Grossman, Lavergne, Lawrence, Letherby, MacDonald, Morrow, Oliver, Trotter, Wintermeyer—15.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 5 members.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Messrs. Auld, Beckett, Boyer, Brown, Bryden, Collings, Cowling, Davis, Downer, Dunlop, Edwards (Perth), Edwards (Wentworth), Fullerton, Gomme, Gould, Grossman, Guindon, Hanna, Haskett, Herbert, Janes, Johnston (Parry Sound), Lavergne, Lawrence, Letherby, Lyons, MacDonald, Mackenzie, MacNaughton, Morrow, Myers, Nixon, Noden, Oliver, Parry, Reaume, Rollins, Rowntree, Sandercock, Simonett, Singer, Sutton, Thomas, Trotter, Whicher, White, Whitney, Wintermeyer, Worton, Wren—50.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 7 members.

COMMITTEE ON STANDING ORDERS

Messrs. Allen (Middlesex South), Auld, Belisle, Fullerton, Gordon, Hall, Hanna, Herbert, Janes, Lavergne, Lyons, MacDonald, Mackenzie, MacNaughton, Manley, McNeil, Newman, Noden, Parry, Sandercock, Sutton, Thomas, Troy, White, Wintermeyer—25.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 5 members.

COMMITTEE ON TRAVEL
AND PUBLICITY

Messrs. Allen (Middlesex South), Auld, Beckett, Belanger, Belisle, Boyer, Brunelle, Carruthers, Chapple, Collings, Cowling, Davis, Davison, Downer, Edwards (Perth), Fullerton, Gisborn, Gomme, Gordon, Gould, Grossman, Guindon, Hamilton, Haskett, Herbert, Janes, Johnston (Parry Sound), Lawrence, Letherby, Lewis, Lyons, MacDonald, Mackenzie, MacNaughton, Morin, Newman, Noden, Parry, Reaume, Rollins, Root, Sandercock, Simonett, Thompson, Troy, Wardrope, Whicher, Whitney, Wintermeyer, Wren—50.

The quorum of the said committee to consist of 7 members.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before you carry the motion, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) whether he will follow the same procedure as in other years and add any individual who may desire to be added to a particular committee subsequent to the passage of this motion?

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): I would say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that I would want to oblige hon. members who wish to be on the various committees. Now, the committee in its

wisdom, and I think with reason, has increased the membership of these committees of the House. Some hon. members on certain committees might want to drop off, in which case we could substitute somebody else. I think that might meet the situation without increasing the size, but we can work that out when the time comes.

If any hon. members, in reading the list of the committees, have a desire to be on some particular committee, if they will let me know, I will have a list worked out to see if it can be arranged to have their names added to that committee.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I think the explanation of the hon. Prime Minister is quite satisfactory. Actually, the additions that I had before me, Mr. Speaker, are not many in number, except for one committee.

May I be permitted to refer to it for just a moment? The committee on energy consists, I believe, of 25 members. I think we have what might be termed our proportion or mechanical allotment. I have 4 names to be added to that committee. That may be a rather serious problem.

With respect to the other committees it is a matter of adding one man to a particular committee. I do not think it would be a very serious matter at all, but I would like this particular matter to be clarified beyond—

Hon. Mr. Frost: We can take care of that.

Mr. Wintermeyer: The committee on energy?

Hon. Mr. Frost: We can enlarge the committee perhaps to 35 or something of that nature.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the pleasure of the House that the additional names be added?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a motion in relation to the work for next Monday. During these organizational days, of course, the order paper is very slender and yet I know it is the desire of all of us to make the best of the time available.

I am going to suggest that on Monday, which is bound to be a day on which there will be very little on the order paper which can be dealt with, we should have a discussion of the Gordon report, and to that end I would make a motion in a moment or two in relation to the necessary mechanics to place it on the order paper.

My own feeling is, and has been, that the best method of dealing with this report is the method I set out in my letter to the chairman, Mr. Gordon, in May of 1958.

On the other hand, that is only my viewpoint. I think it would be well if an opportunity were given to discuss the report generally in the House—I would not propose that this take place on Monday because this is perhaps short notice. I would not propose that Monday should be the only day upon which hon. members of the House could discuss this report. But if we put it on the order paper, there can be some discussion on Monday and then, later on, the matter can be discussed.

We can then, on the consensus of what is said, determine the best method of handling the report.

I might say to the hon. members concerning the report, a copy of which they have, that the report arose due to a reference which I made very largely in the letter which I have referred to, but also supported by an order-in-council.

Now, no committee report to us is final. The committee's report is a report which this House, in its wisdom, can act upon in whole or in part. As a matter of fact, what counts is what this House does.

This report which I think is a very considerable innovation in the parliamentary system, is, in itself, quite a new approach to problems which the report says are by no means common to this Parliament. They are common to all Parliaments and, indeed, I suppose are common to the congressional and democratic systems of government.

The point of putting this item on the order paper is so that hon. members here may, over the coming period of time, have the opportunity to express views in connection with the report.

Subsequently a motion, or something of the sort, will be submitted to this House dealing with the report and I would say from my own standpoint, very probably by the method which I referred to in my letter of May, 1958.

Mr. Speaker, with that in view, I would move, seconded by hon. J. N. Allan, that the committee on organization of government in Ontario, tabled on Wednesday last, that a sessional paper No. 54 be taken into consideration next Monday.

Now, I make that plain again, that in taking it into consideration on Monday, it is not my purpose or idea that the discussion should be closed on Monday next but that, when hon. members have spoken we will simply adjourn

the debate until we have another convenient day.

I may say that I did discuss this with the hon. leader of the Opposition and I think the matter is satisfactory to him.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Mr. Frost moves, seconded by hon. Mr. Allan, that the report of the committee on the organization of government in Ontario, tabled on Wednesday last as sessional paper No. 54, be taken into consideration on Monday next. Shall the motion carry?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, as the hon. Prime Minister has said, he did discuss this with me and frankly, I am in agreement with him. There is just one question I would ask the hon. Prime Minister. This will not preclude any reference to the Gordon committee in the Throne debate?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh no.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, yesterday the hon. leader of the Opposition spoke, or made a suggestion in the House, concerning the addition of 3 new committees to the committees of the House: The committee on welfare, highways and reform institutions. I will not repeat what I said yesterday except to point out that we have already 19 committees of the House.

In looking over the matter, and discussing it with the hon. Ministers concerned, it would seem to me that the best way of handling it would be to enlarge the committee on health to the committee on health and welfare; secondly, to enlarge the committee on highway safety—and I do not want to desecrate that committee—to the committee on highways and highway safety.

I may say that I discussed that with the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass), who thought that that might be a very satisfactory method of handling it.

In regard to the matter of reform institutions, it would seem to be that this item might be referred by the House either to the new committee on health and welfare or to the committee on education.

To be frank with you, Mr. Speaker, my own viewpoint on it was that it might be referred to the committee on education. Actually speaking, the whole problem is associated with education but then, of course, it is associated with health and welfare as well.

That matter can be determined a little later, but I think that would meet the point raised by my hon. friend.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps this would give me the opportunity of making, to the House, some suggestions of innovations as regards to the sittings. I did discuss this and I may say, without any binding effect, this morning with the hon. leader of the Opposition.

I am going to propose this innovation: that next Wednesday the Legislature itself would not sit. In other words, that we would adjourn from Tuesday afternoon until Thursday afternoon, and that Wednesdays should altogether be completely taken up with the organization of the committees of the House. I have discussed this with the clerk and I have discussed it with some others, and it would seem to me that all of the committees of the House might be organized on one day. They would meet in order.

The clerks would arrange the times and the meetings and they would meet, organize, and elect their chairman and so on, and do any preliminary business that there might be.

Mr. Speaker, that takes up, as I have said, approximately 19 committee meetings.

It would have this advantage. Actually speaking, as matters stand now, the committees on the first day are pretty well confined to organization. Now they may do some work, but they are pretty generally confined to organization.

We might try this out. This cleans up on one day what would be taken care of on 19 separate occasions during the opening weeks of the session, and it would put every committee in a position that they could get down to business, I think, much sooner than before.

I will admit that this is a very great innovation. Actually it might be found to be unsatisfactory in the course of the experience we have. But I would suggest that the House should not sit next Wednesday, and that our general objective would be to keep the Wednesdays for the next half-dozen weeks free of business so that the House would not sit on that day. It is quite impossible, of course, to lay that down as a rule which is unalterable because situations may arise which will make it necessary for the House to sit on Wednesday.

For instance, there might be, say, the termination of the Throne debate, or there might be the introduction of the budget or something of that sort. So it would not be an unalterable rule that the House would not sit on Wednesday, but we might try to keep that as our objective.

I make that suggestion, but I am not placing it formally before the House at this time. We can, perhaps, discuss the matter later, but I give that suggestion in the form perhaps of general notice that we will follow that procedure this coming Wednesday.

I might say, as regards committees of the House, that the rule of this assembly—and, of course, the rule of all Parliaments—is this, that committees of the House deal with matters which are specifically referred to them. We have been pretty generous here, and I think rightly so, in our interpretation of that. Of course, “referred to the committees” always is specific legislation, and we have reached the method by which very much of the legislation here in the Legislature now goes to committees for consideration.

I think, of course, that rule has to be adhered to. The fact there is a committee is not a *carte blanche* to discuss everything and do everything. Nevertheless, I am going to try to devise a general directive to all committees which would enable the committees to examine into the organization and the methods of departments. I give the hon. members this example:

It is not the work of the committee to look at the amount, for instance, of an old age pension which is \$55 a month and say that it ought to be “x” dollars. That is not the work of the committee.

I think the work of the committee is to look at the methods. The other subject is one for this House. But I would think that the committee might very well look at the method, the machinery, the means by which these things are taken care of.

I am going to try to devise a general directive to all committees which can be taken as a direction from the House which will avoid the specific direction to each committee. Whether I can successfully devise such a formula, I do not know. But I will try.

I move, seconded by hon. Mr. Allan, that the motion of Wednesday last, calling for the appointment of 19 standing committees of the present Legislature, be amended as follows:

The designation of committee No. 7 be changed from “on health” to “on health and welfare.”

The designation of committee No. 8 be changed from “on highway safety” to “on highways and highway safety.”

That leaves outstanding the matter of reform institutions but we will fit that into a proper slot very shortly, when I have the

opportunity of discussing it with the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Ward-robe).

Motion agreed to.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, this might be an innovation worth a trial at this time, and I think it is very timely because this should be a very long session, sitting until Easter. But I wondered if it would be necessary for all the 19 committees to meet on Wednesday. I was thinking particularly of the committee on printing, which meets only once during the session, and also on privileges and elections. I do not think there would be any need for these to meet on that day.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, they can meet in the ordinary course, but they will have to meet later, I suppose.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Speaker, I have a question I would like to direct to the hon. Prime Minister.

I am wondering if he would consider the possibility of having an Opposition hon. member as chairman of the public accounts committee? I might point out to him, as he of course knows, that during this past Parliament in Ottawa, the hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. Diefenbaker), I believe even suggested that an Opposition member be chairman of this very important committee. And of course in the British Parliament this has gone on for years and years.

I do not know whether it would be described as a courtesy, but it has been a condition that the governments of the day have privileged the Opposition to have, and I was just wondering if the hon. Prime Minister would take that into consideration and give us a democratic privilege.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Will the hon. Prime Minister permit a question? This whole problem of committees, I think, as he said, is a very serious problem and I think one in which we are all trying to find some answer.

On Monday, may we discuss, for example, the purpose of a committee? What should it do? And another thought that has occurred to me is the question of whether or not the committee should keep records of the work they do. There is no *Hansard*, for example, at committees. I am inclined to think that these are some things that we should give consideration to, and real serious consideration. I think on Monday we should discuss the question of the purpose of a committee, and I would hope that they will not have limited hours.

I can appreciate the position of the hon. Prime Minister when he says that a committee's job certainly is not to say old age pensions should be increased from "a" dollars to "b" dollars, but I would hope that nobody would preclude the request of any committee member to call in independent advice, for example.

Now, just talking out loud in conjunction with the committee on education, I would hope that some university professors, and so on, would be available for consultation. These things maybe could be pursued more effectively Monday.

But I would hope that what the hon. Prime Minister has in mind at the present time is not in any way a curtailment of the activities of the committees when they do begin to function. I would hope, too, that in his direction to the committees he take into consideration the advisability of keeping some record of proceedings so that they may have some permanent value and be available for inspection later.

I am thinking in terms of the committee on health, that studied the question of hospitalization a few years ago. Hon. members will recall that frequently during sittings in the House it was said: "Oh, that question can be answered in committee." I know I find myself currently unable to know what answers were made during those very important committee hearings.

I think for the present I will do nothing more than draw this to the attention of Mr. Speaker, in the hope that it can be pursued more effectively on Monday.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that I do not think it is very practical to have a *Hansard* report of all committees. But we did have *Hansard* reports on that committee to which he refers, on hospital insurance. There was a *Hansard* record kept of that and it is available to hon. members of the House.

I would point out, however, that committee meetings are difficult matters on which to keep *Hansard* records because of the informality and the fact that several people talk at once. That is inevitable in committee meetings.

In some committees, of course, *Hansard* proceedings could be taken, but I do not think we could make that rule at all general. It would have to depend upon the nature and the circumstances.

However, that matter can be discussed. The item which will be on the order paper

on Monday gives the opportunity, in a pretty broad way, to discuss procedure.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

THE MARRIAGE ACT

Hon. M. Phillips moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act amend The Marriage Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this amendment to The Marriage Act has one purpose only, and that is to delete the words "racial origin" from form 13 of The Vital Statistics Act which concerns only particulars of a marriage. Now, we feel that these two words serve no useful purpose, nor do they aid us in any way from the standpoint of statistical information. And if hon. members have form 13, they will find among many things, No. 9 is citizenship, and No. 10 is racial origin.

I would like to read to the hon. members of the House the definitions that are given for these: Citizenship refers to the country to which the person owes allegiance. Now, the definition of racial origin is practically the same, except it does also concern us with the racial origin on the paternal side of the man or woman in question. Sometimes it is embarrassing to them because they do not know, and at the present moment, we are taking it out of The Marriage Act only.

THE DIVISION COURTS ACT

Hon. A. K. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Division Courts Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE EVIDENCE ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Evidence Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: I repeat, as I said yesterday, that these bills will all go to the committee on legal bills, and will be explained on second reading.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts) make an explanation now? In spite of what was said yesterday, I do think it is of great value to the House to have some explanation made on the occasion of first readings.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I thought I was following the normal practice to do that on second reading, but if the hon. leader of the Opposition wants it, I have no objection to giving the explanation.

This bill provides for a form of declaration to be used in matters coming under provincial jurisdiction. Previously the only form prescribed was to be found in The Canada Evidence Act which could be used only for matters of Dominion jurisdiction, and this now brings the form within our own Evidence Act to comply with that.

The amendment to The Division Courts Act is to provide for the transfer of supreme court judgments and county and district court judgments to a division court for the purpose of garnisheeing the wages of the judgment debtor. That was done in 1957.

This bill extends the application of this principle in cases where a consolidation order has been made in the division court against the judgment debtor.

I will go back to The Evidence Act and cover them all if the hon. leader of the Opposition wishes. Regarding the amendment to The Evidence Act, a number of these amendments are purely procedural but there are one or two points that I think are of considerable interest to those engaged in the practice of law.

Expert evidence: the amendment provides for where it is intended by any party to examine, as witnesses, persons entitled according to the law and practice to give opinion evidence, not more than 3 of such witnesses may be called upon either side without permission of the judge or other person presiding. Lawyers who are interested in practice will recall that, at one time, leave had to be obtained and applied for before the calling of the witness. This now permits it to be done at any time with leave of the judge.

The examination for discovery of officers of a corporation: this bill provides, under certain circumstances, for the evidence to be available at the time.

THE FIRE MARSHALS ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, here we have just a number of changes in a word here and there to tidy up this Act, and to get us in a little better position for the consolidation

of the statutes. That also applies to some of the other amendments that are introduced. Hon. members of the House will remember that the consolidation of the statutes is to take place this year.

THE JUDICATURE ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Judicature Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill will permit the holding of sittings of the high court in a county court-house where that court-house is located outside the county town. I introduced a bill yesterday permitting county court-houses to be built outside the area of the county town.

THE SURROGATE COURTS ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill simply permits sittings of the surrogate courts in the same manner as high courts may sit in county courts outside the area of a county town.

THE JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS ACT, 1959

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Juvenile and Family Courts Act, 1959."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, in this connection I would say at the present time a juvenile family court judge is confined to the court of the county for which he is appointed. This bill will give him province-wide jurisdiction.

THE LAND TITLES ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Land Titles Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, while there are a number of changes, this again is in relation to the 1960 revision and the clarification and improvement in the wording, and there is no change in major principles involved.

THE LOAN AND TRUST CORPORATIONS ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporations Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this Act will amend The Loan and Trust Corporations Act in connection with the audit section. It has been brought about as the result of recommendations by the Institute of Chartered Accountants and, generally speaking, the changes will bring the Act into line with comparable provisions of The Corporations Act, 1953.

THE NEGLIGENCE ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Negligence Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this is a procedural amendment to enable a third party to be added on *ex parte* application rather than by motion, and in that way it will probably save talk and reduce the time involved.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Public Trustee Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this is purely procedural in connection with the affixing of corporate seal and that sort of thing. I think the legal bills committee would be the best place to deal with the explanation. It can be done more readily than just at this point in the House.

THE REGISTRY ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Registry Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this is another amendment which is of minor consequence, but still it does clarify the intent, I think, in connection with one of the sections here. The effect of it is simply to add the word "successors" after trustees, and so forth, to enable successor corporations to be specifically covered and remove any possible doubt.

The same explanation will apply to two

short amendments in the next two Acts that I ask permission to introduce.

THE SHORT FORMS OF CONVEYANCES ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Short Forms of Conveyances Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE SHORT FORMS OF LEASES ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Short Forms of Leases Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE SHORT FORMS OF MORTGAGES ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Short Forms of Mortgages Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE SUMMARY CONVICTIONS ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this Act will repeal a section of The Summary Convictions Act, the effect of which repeal would be to permit anyone to obtain a transcription of the evidence taken in a proceeding or summary under The Summary Convictions Act.

THE WAGES ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Wages Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: In explanation, I would say that this section is to provide a means whereby a judgment debtor may pay off a judgment by instalments and avoid successive garnishments of his wages.

THE ELECTION ACT, 1951

Mr. K. Bryden moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Election Act, 1951."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, in explanation of this bill, I would like to say first of all that during the election campaign last year the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) indicated that he was going to bring in a bill along this line, but since he seems to have lost his bill I am bringing it in for him.

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. As a matter on a point of order, I do not want to put this in any undemocratic way, but traditionally in Houses of Parliament, the only time an explanation is ever given on any bill is when it is a government bill, and then only when it is requested by an hon. member of the Opposition. It is not proper for a private hon. member to give an explanation on the first reading of his own bill.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister from Grey North (Mr. Phillips) introduced a bill this afternoon and got off without being asked for an explanation. Why did you not call him to order?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: The hon. leader of the Opposition quite properly said that he wanted to have an explanation of the hon. Minister's first reading, and so the hon. Attorney-General was doing it to accommodate him. This is something on which I was brought to order when I was a private member, when I proceeded to introduce a bill in 1959 on The Mechanics' Lien Act. I was ruled out of order in speaking to the bill on first reading, and I think it is consistent that the tradition should continue.

Mr. Speaker: I am advised that the point of order is correct, and the explanation should be left for the second reading.

THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT

Hon. J. W. Spooner moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Public Lands Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of section 1 of this bill is to enable the province to set apart Crown land as harbour areas for pleasure craft. The second section is designed to insure a proper degree of control over the use of lands in territories without municipal organization.

Sections 3 and 4 of the bill provide a penalty for a person unlawfully taking possession of public lands and erecting buildings thereon.

Section 4 will provide a right of passage over portages which have been known as portages in the past; and the fifth section of the bill is to avoid certain clouds which exist on old titles which were granted by the Crown many years ago.

THE SURVEYS ACT

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Surveys Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this Act is to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council to make regulations prescribing the methods of performing surveys, and also prescribing the kind and form of monuments used to identify points in surveys and matters of that kind.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I rise to inform the House that a full and complete public inquiry will be instituted at once in connection with the tragic school bus fatal accident south of Hillsburgh in Wellington county late yesterday afternoon.

I would assure the House that this will be a most thorough investigation, and will be proceeded with under the provisions of The Coroners Act.

I am sure also that I speak for not only all hon. members present, but for everyone in the province of Ontario, when I say that it is with the greatest sorrow and regret that we learn that 3 young teen-age students—all of them girls—all in the area of Hillsburgh, lost their lives in such tragic circumstances on their way home from school.

And I know that this is in the area of the electoral riding of Wellington-Dufferin in which the hon. Minister without Portfolio (Mr. Root) has a very personal interest.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): Mr. Speaker, what I am about to say this afternoon is tempered at this time by reason of the tragic accident referred to by the hon. Attorney-General.

I propose this afternoon, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, to table the complete statistical data on accidents occurring in the province of Ontario during the year 1959. And this is somewhat of a record because, up until this year, such statistics were not available until the end of March, so that

this year for the first time we are two months in advance.

Statistics are very important because they not only provide us with the superficial technical statistics of the nature and number of accidents, but by having them broken down we are able to make an analysis and then realize where our efforts should be directed.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I will table presently a complete set of the statistics. I am hopeful of having, in the early part of next week, complete sets available for each and every hon. member of this House.

They will find of particular interest the one sheet which I have in my hand, which is a summary of the motor vehicles traffic accident statistics for Ontario, for 1959. On that one sheet is broken down in the greatest of detail all the facts pertaining to the statistical evidence of accidents, the number of accidents, the number of victims, the number of drivers, pedestrian accidents, the number of vehicles, the amount of property damage.

Each heading is broken down into sub-headings. For example, they are in respect to the number of accidents, the type, the month of occurrence, the day, the hour of occurrence, the light conditions, the road surface, the road conditions, weather conditions, places of occurrence, road location, the condition of the driver, the age of the driver—in the minutest of detail.

So the people of this province, and the hon. members, will have available for them these details to reach their own judgment.

Another very interesting sheet is an analysis of certain of the headings in respect of the statistics for the past 10 years: the number of fatal accidents for each year, the number of personal injury accidents, the number of deaths in vehicle accidents and in relation to vehicle registrations, driver licences, the vehicle mileage, and the death rate per 10,000 vehicles, the death rate per 10,000 drivers, and the death rate per 100 million vehicle miles.

I think the hon. members will have their interest directed in respect of a comparison of one year to another. This year I unfortunately have to report that the fatal accidents and deaths are up 4.2 per cent. and 6.7 per cent. respectively over last year. I say unfortunately because the loss of even one life is an unfortunate thing.

And yet, in the over-all picture, The Department of Transport can well be proud of this year's record because it compares very

favourably with the record of 1958, which was one of the most outstanding years within the history of our province.

In 1959 there were 1,187 people killed, 75 more than the 1,112 of 1958. But I bring to the attention of the hon. members that in 1953, a half-dozen years ago, there were 1,082 killed. That is only 100 less, at a time when there were 600,000 fewer vehicles and 600,000 fewer drivers and 6 billion vehicle miles less.

For 1953, when 1,082 people were killed, the total number of vehicle mileage was some 12 billion. This year, with a death rate of 1,187, the vehicle mileage is 18 billion miles.

So this year, on the basis of the death rate per 100 million vehicle miles of 6.4, we have equalled the death rate of 1958, which was the lowest by far in the history of the province.

The total number of accidents for 1959 is 81,000—up 6 per cent. over last year's figure of 76,000. I think a good deal of this can be offset by the fact that we have, during the course of the year 1959, instituted a statistical division and a method of reporting throughout the province of Ontario which has enabled us, we believe, to have obtained more accurate information on the number of accidents taking place. The hon. members have on their desks a one-sheet bulletin which will appear with our Ontario traffic safety bulletin. It gives in detail the coming into being and the methods of operation of this statistical record division, which we know will prove of great assistance to us in the future.

It is startling to note, Mr. Speaker, that these figures prove that we have some 220 accidents a day—a large number—220 every day of the year. Within the material filed the hon. members will find a month-by-month report both on the number of fatal accidents—that is accidents as a result of which deaths occurred—and the fatalities, that is the number of deaths. In some cases we may have one accident out of which 3, or as many as 4 and 5 people, will suffer death so that the number is different.

During the year 1959, until towards the first half of the year, we were on the way to setting a new record. Until the end of April we were down 17 per cent., and at the end of June we were down 12 per cent.

But in the month of October the trend changed. I regret to say that the month of October was the worst month on record in the number of fatal accidents. That month alone, as will be seen by the cumulative record, wiped out what we had achieved in the earlier months.

The one very bright picture in the traffic statistics is demonstrated by the analysis of the pedestrian deaths. This year, in spite of the fact that there are 100,000 more vehicles and 100,000 drivers driving more miles, I am pleased to report that 4 fewer pedestrians lost their lives than in 1958. It is significant that in 1957, when the total number of pedestrian deaths was 363, that is—within the province of Ontario, in 1959—it was reduced by 41 in the two years to 322; so that in spite of the fact that there were 200,000 more vehicles and 200,000 more drivers within the history of this department—which is only some two years old—the number of pedestrian deaths has been reduced.

I make particular reference to Metro Toronto which, by reason of its pedestrian safety programme instituted in recent years, and in particular the crosswalk movement, brought about a reduction of 9 in the number of pedestrian deaths, so that throughout the whole of the province the figures came out only to a saving of 4. Metro Toronto was responsible in part for that because they reduced it to 9. Mr. Speaker, in this task each and every death that we save is something to be proud of.

A further analysis of the statistics shows that the driving experience of those involved shows that persons with less than 6 months' experience have almost 6 times as many accidents as those with 6 to 12 months' experience. In those areas where we have instituted our new driver examination centres with more strict requirements, we have noted an improvement.

This was brought about, I believe, by reason of the fact that the training and education which the applicant is receiving from the various schools—commercial and otherwise—is greater because of the fact they know they face a more strict examination.

We in the department intend to pursue a very complete programme of accident prevention measures, and during the course of this session I hope to have the opportunity of bringing this out in detail to the hon. members.

In particular, we will be placing emphasis on our demerit point system which we believe had the effect of enabling us to keep up with the remarkable record of 1958.

We intend, by an analysis of the accidents, to be able to direct our attention to the legislation which should be brought into this House, to know in what direction our education and highway safety promotion should be directed.

Also, I believe it will bring to the attention of the enforcement officers who, in relationship to traffic, exist to insure the safety of the lives and limbs of our citizens, where their efforts should perhaps be directed.

We are pleased that municipalities throughout the province of Ontario are setting up more and more safety councils, and we hope to continue our co-operation with them in order to assist them in reducing the traffic toll.

So the hon. members will notice, within the material file, a statistical breakdown of every urban municipality and every county of the province, so that those within the communities might know how they stack up with other communities and what they should do in the years ahead.

In respect of the tragedy that occurred in Hillsburgh, in addition to the efforts which will be conducted by the hon. Attorney-General, our own accident investigating officer is up there and will co-operate in obtaining the information with the hon. Attorney-General's men.

He will do this because it is on the basis of the analysis of how that specific accident occurred that we will know what should be done to prevent its occurrence in the future.

Only a month ago, instructions went from my office to the relevant section within our department to make an exhaustive analysis of every accident in which a school bus was involved during the period 1952 to 1959, so that in respect of this specific problem, we will be able to come to grips with it, and here again know where our legislation, our education and enforcement, should be directed.

It will come, I know, as a shock to you, Mr. Speaker, that in addition to the 3 children who lost their lives in the accident, the driver, in respect of whose person remarks have been made about his particular heroism in trying to save those who lost their lives, died at noon today.

Mr. Speaker, during the course of this session, I will have occasion to refer several times to the highway safety programme directed to save the lives and limbs of our citizens. I can assure you that our department will count it as the goal to be reached, perhaps, of having none killed, but we know this—that for every life we save our efforts will not have been in vain.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would like to address a question to the hon. Minister of Transport, arising out of his remarks.

In view of the very salutary decrease in the

pedestrian deaths in Metropolitan Toronto, some of which, I think, can be attributed to crosswalks, and the crosswalk system initiated in Metro, does the hon. Minister propose to extend this system throughout the province, or encourage municipalities to accept such an extension or examine it?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. member's question, may I say that since its very inception, our traffic engineer, who is in charge of the traffic section of our department, together with our other safety officials, has been in constant touch with those officials within Metropolitan Toronto responsible for the crosswalks system. We cannot, we feel, at the present time, make it compulsory for each municipality to introduce crosswalks. The original decision will rest with the municipality concerned.

However, we are presently in the midst of the preparation of material which will be available to any interested municipality. It will tell them about the crosswalk system, and its success and its benefits, will tell them the procedure which it is felt they should follow in bringing the crosswalk system into effect. For example, there should be wide publicity in order to insure that both pedestrians and motorists know what they are doing.

Also we have within the department the responsibility of approving every such by-law that brings into effect the crosswalk, and they must adhere to the formula laid down as to the erection of signs approved by our department.

I may say that we are even today following the experience of Metro Toronto—that is, in respect of certain crosswalks—making continuing experiments as to the type of lights and the type of signs which will be used.

Once it is decided what the complete proper picture is, that will be the standard set down for every municipality throughout the province. This is necessary because one of the large difficulties is the fact that we not only need to have the residents of Metro Toronto, or the residents of any municipality that has crosswalks, made familiar with them, but every motorist throughout the province who has occasion to come into those municipalities should be aware of what crosswalks mean.

Hon. J. Root (Minister without Portfolio): Mr. Speaker, reference has been made by the hon. Minister of Transport to the tragic accident which took place in my riding. Indeed, it took place in my own community. I know that the people in that area will be

pleased that investigations will be carried forward to try to eliminate similar accidents. I know all the people, and know that the hon. members of this House will want to join in conveying to the community and to the families affected their sincere sympathy.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I would like to address a question to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts), a copy of which has been submitted to him through your office.

The current issue of *Saturday Night* carries a special report by its financial editor entitled, "How Stock Promoters Rob the Public." In it there are a number of serious charges. For example, that the Toronto Stock Exchange enjoys the dubious distinction of being the world's largest gambling stock market, that "search for minerals is merely incidental to much stock promotion," that "the catalogue of skulduggery in Ontario securities during the past decade is breathtaking," and—most important of all, Mr. Speaker—that the Ontario securities commission operates on the basis of winking at some irregularities for fear that promotional activity would be halved.

In view of this documented case of how the public is being fleeced, what does the hon. Attorney-General propose to do about it, either by way of investigation or action?

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): In reply, Mr. Speaker, to the question from the hon. member for York South, I would say that I have seen the article, though I have not yet been able to read it completely. Careful study will be made of its contents, and in due course a report will be made by me to this House.

I am glad meanwhile to be able to say that I have just received from the Ontario securities commissioner his report for the calendar year 1959 which will be tabled shortly. It shows the extensive work of the commission during the calendar year 1959, and also some of the problems with which it is confronted and the progress made—particularly in connection with a number of major trials for crimes charged under the criminal code and offences under The Securities Act.

To illustrate, two trials took a combined total of 8 weeks in court. Another trial and re-trial, dealing with wash sales, lasted 10 weeks with jury disagreements in both cases.

The Crown has certainly proceeded vigorously to prosecute where offences have been revealed in relation to securities by the Ontario securities commission investigation. When this report is tabled and examined,

there will be further opportunity to discuss the matter, I am sure.

The securities commissioner is in the wings at the present time, and I can say in his presence that he is one of the finest men in this type of work that we have ever had in the province.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I would beg your indulgence in asking to revert back to the introduction of bills for the purpose of introducing one.

THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT, 1951

Mr. A. Grossman moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 3.35 of the clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Monday, February 1, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1960

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always glad to have visitors, and today we have the pleasure of a visit from the pupils of Leslie Street public school, Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT, 1951

Mr. N. Davison moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS ACT, 1960

Hon. A. K. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "The Professional Engineers Act, 1960."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this is a bill really rewriting The Professional Engineers Act, and I would prefer to give a more detailed statement on it on second reading. I can say at this time no new principles are involved in the bill.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Before the orders of the day, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

The seventy-third annual report of the Niagara parks commission for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1959.

The fifth annual report of the highways transport board of the province of Ontario for the year ended December 31, 1959.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Before the orders of the day, I wonder if I might address a question to the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), a copy of which I submitted to him sometime last week.

The hon. Minister has been quoted on a number of occasions with regard to retarded

children's new hospitals, either under construction or planned, for points in southern Ontario, but with no reference to the north. In recent days however, news outlets in the Sudbury area have credited the hon. Minister with saying that a training school and hospital have been designated for that area.

Would the hon. Minister confirm these reports that a training school and hospital will be built in Capreol?

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, I have the question as put by my hon. friend (Mr. MacDonald) on the other side of the House. I have made reference to the fact that our planning looked toward the establishment of the next hospital school in northern Ontario, but have pointed out that no location had been decided upon. At no time have I given the mayor of Capreol, or anyone else in Capreol, to believe that we had decided to place a school there.

I met the mayor and members of his council only last week, and discussed this matter with them. I pointed out to him that I had listened with interest to the submission and to the generous offer, but that I was not prepared to make a decision as to what the actual location of the hospital school in northern Ontario would be.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister permit a supplementary question? Is he aware that the local hon. member of that area indicated in the last election that there would be a school in that area? That is just what I wanted to find out.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: My answer, Mr. Speaker, is I am not aware of that fact.

Mr. MacDonald: He did not get a copy of that speech.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, may I be permitted to ask a supplementary question to that of my hon. friend from York South? I should like to ask the hon. Minister of Health if he has decided precisely where the location of the retarded children's hospital in northern Ontario is going to be?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I have just answered that question. The answer was no.

Mr. Speaker, I made perfectly clear that I had not yet taken a decision as to the

actual location of any hospital school other than the one that is now under construction at Cedar Springs.

ON GORDON COMMITTEE REPORT

Clerk of the House: The fourth order: Consideration of the report of the committee on the organization of government.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, this matter was referred to last Friday afternoon and previously. Last Wednesday I had made some references to the report at the time of tabling.

Now, for the benefit of the hon. members of the House, to refresh their memories, and to acquaint the new hon. members of the House with the background of this question, I should like to make a few introductory remarks.

May I say that this report is the report of the committee on the organization of government in Ontario. I shall read, in a moment, the references—both the order-in-council and my own letter—which put this matter on the very broadest basis.

I would say to the hon. members of the House that, in my estimation, the portions of the report dealing with the organization of government, and its ability to do business, are of just as much importance—as a matter of fact, perhaps of greater importance—than its reference to the matter of boards and commissions. That is my judgment for what it is worth.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that we, in this House and in the government, have been deeply interested in the organization of government due to the enormous expansion of the things in which government is interested. I need to use only one or two very commonplace examples to show what I mean.

Sixteen years ago, at this time, I introduced a budget in the House, I think a very good one; my hon. friend the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) has referred to it at various times, and I would say I have always attempted to be guided by the policies I laid down then. At that time, the total undertakings of this province, as summed up in the budget in the both capital and ordinary account, were very little over \$100 million.

But now, Mr. Speaker, we know that, for instance regarding grants to education today, I think the budgetary statements given by my hon. friend the Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) last spring, provided for \$150 million for education alone. It provided for some \$310 million for various grants and assistances

to the municipalities, including education. That, Mr. Speaker, gives you and the House some idea of the tremendous growth and development of government and its responsibilities. That is not common only to us here. As a matter of fact, in that intervening time—from 1944 through to the present time—we have seen and have experienced the most striking changes in the responsibilities of all democratic government. These things are reflected, of course, in what we see today.

Of course, in the meantime the province has grown very greatly, as will be referred to later. The income, the opportunity, and the undertakings of business in every way have developed so fabulously that in very many ways there perhaps is not any comparison with the situation at that time.

May I say that I, in my judgment and based on the experience of these years, am satisfied that boards and commissions and their duties will not grow less. In my judgment, boards and commissions are ways in which democratic governments can operate in these days of great competition. As a matter of fact, the growth of boards and commissions in this province, and in other provinces and under the aegis of other parliamentary governments, is an indication of the responsibilities of the day.

So I say to hon. members that boards and commissions will not decrease in importance. In my judgment, they will increase in importance.

There are very many things to which I could refer the hon. members. I have, of course, seen some boards and commissions disappear. For instance, the mothers' allowance board, the old age pension board, and others have disappeared, and their work has been absorbed in the machinery of government.

When we talk about boards and commissions, of course, we go away back into antiquity. The work, for instance, of the official guardian and the public trustee actually are the work of boards which are related to the operations of government.

A reference was made here, for instance, to the Niagara parks commission. I think the Niagara parks commission goes back at least 80 years. It was founded in the days of Sir Oliver Mowat.

I believe the first chairman of that board was Sir Casimir Gzowski who was a citizen of this country and a very able and great engineer.

We go back 50 years ago, 55 years ago, and had the creation of the hydro-electric power commission of Ontario. Now, as a matter of

fact, there is not any machinery of government by which work of that sort could be carried on.

I think that applies to one of the very latest of our commissions, the Ontario hospital services commission, the first annual report of which will be shortly given to this House.

This report covers a tremendous financial operation, and is one in which strength is drawn to this board because of the fact that it is able to operate as a business; indeed it has to operate as a business.

Mr. Speaker, the problem we have discussed in this House, and the problem with which we have been very much concerned over many years, is the matter of making boards and commissions—which I say are inevitable—responsible to the assembly, to the people, and to the government.

I also say this, that perhaps one of the weaknesses of parliamentary government—and I am not saying anything new, I have often said this before in this House and elsewhere—one of the weaknesses of parliamentary government has been the tendency to concentrate powers in the executive in the cabinet, without regard to the membership of the House. That is something we have often heard discussed.

We have very definitely attempted to deal with that through the development of the committee system, which has already been discussed in this House. New hon. members will experience the operation of committees commencing Wednesday.

It is, I think, about 10 years ago that provision was made, through the suggestion of Mr. Jolliffe who was the leader of the Opposition, of a committee on commissions. We have also discussed in this House, in the last few days, a committee on commissions which would, for the first time, make it possible for certain commissions that had never reported to the House—at least by the presence of the commissioners in the verbal way—to report to the hon. members, and to be subject to questioning in relation to their organization and to their methods. I am very anxious to emphasize that the report of the Gordon committee is very important, because it relates to the organization of government. I should particularly like to impress that upon the hon. members here.

The fullest of opportunity will be given, in committee and also in this House, to discuss the organization of government. The chairman of this committee, Mr. W. L. Gordon, has been for a number of years an adviser of this government in relation to government

organization. As a matter of fact, his advice goes back to 1945 in those things which led to a reorganization of the hydro-electric power commission of Ontario, its methods and its personnel.

Now in Mr. Gordon, of course, we have one who has had very great knowledge and experience in the problems with which we have grappled. I may say that the reference to his committee was made in the very broadest of terms, and to that I shall refer in just a moment.

But I made that reference in connection with boards, commissions, government organizations, and the magnitude of the business of government in order that the hon. members of the House may get the problem in perspective.

I do not know of any jurisdiction or any Parliament which has looked at this problem as critically as we have here in this assembly over the years. References to that will be made in the letters and the comments which I shall read, or make very brief reference to.

I would say that, with that background, the genesis of this present inquiry arose through the report of the provincial auditor, Mr. Cotnam, under the date of November 28, 1957. Mr. Cotnam's reports were always very well worth reading, but in this particular case he touched upon the question generally of boards, commissions, and organizations of government, and an excerpt from that report is on page 1 of this report of the committee:

The needs of the times have had to be met. Sheer volume of work and complexity of problems have imposed a great strain on existing resources of officers of experience in the department. The demand for immediate action, and the need for flexibility in manpower requirement, are such that new tasks tend to create new boards and commissions.

In my opinion, a survey to assess the strength and weakness of the present machinery of government is needed.

What is envisaged as a result is not a detailed organization chart for recasting the whole organization of government, but such a survey would bring thought to bear upon the fundamental problems of the government as a whole.

Such a survey could be expected to report upon a reallocation of duties between departments themselves, and between departments and boards and commissions, based on the principle of the nature of the service rendered to the community.

Other benefits from such a survey would be better organization for financial and administrative work, and better arrangement for interdepartmental discussions.

Now, arising out of that, on page 87 of the report, is the letter I wrote to Mr. Gordon at the time of the formation of the commission, and also the order-in-council which was passed, setting up the commission. I shall read the letter to Mr. Gordon of May 15, 1958:

DEAR MR. GORDON:

Concerning our conversation relative to an inquiry into the relationship of provincial boards and commissions with the government of Ontario, the Legislature and government departments, you have been good enough to intimate that you would accept the chairmanship of the committee to survey and inquire into this very important matter.

Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, principal of Queen's University, and Mr. C. R. Magone, QC, the former Deputy Attorney-General, have consented to serve on the committee.

I was quite interested today in receiving a letter from Dr. Mackintosh who expressed his pleasure regarding a letter I had written to him in connection with thanking him for this report, and he said that he had had the opportunity of serving, in some capacity, every government of Canada since Sir Robert Borden's government of 40 years ago.

As hon. members know, he acted as Deputy Minister of Finance during a portion of the wartime, and therefore he has had a very great experience in governmental organization. He expressed his pleasure on being associated with inquiries into the work of the government of Ontario.

Mr. Magone, of course, is very well known to many here, having been Deputy Attorney-General and one of our leading counsel in Ontario. I will proceed with the letter to Mr. Gordon:

The terms of reference broadly are to examine into the administrative and executive problems of the government of Ontario in all divisions of the provincial service, and to examine into the relationship of boards and commissions of the government and the Legislature.

My view is that the reference to the committee should be in the broadest terms. If the committee desires that such reference should be spelled out, I shall be glad to do this, but in that event I should like to have the committee's view as to the form in which this reference should be.

My own present view is that such a reference is not necessary. I think it can be encompassed in very general terms in this letter.

The Haldane committee reference was simply to inquire into the responsibilities of the various departments of the central executive government, and to advise in what manner the exercise and distribution by the government of its functions should be improved.

The problems of the government have been very greatly magnified in recent years, owing to the fact that of necessity governments have been compelled to engage in various types of business.

The hydro-electric power commission of Ontario is a case in point. One of the latest is the work being undertaken by the hospital services commission of Ontario.

There are, of course, boards and commissions which are regulatory in function, such as the liquor licence board of Ontario, the purpose of which was to control and regulate retail outlets and to remove the administration from what might be termed political interference.

The government assures that committee that the Ministers, Deputy Ministers, and members of boards and commissions and the employees of all departments, boards and commissions will assist the committee in its work in every possible way.

I think the problem may be very generally stated in this way:

It is, of course, paramount that government of the people, for the people and by the people should be preserved. On the other hand, democratic government in these days cannot be deprived of the benefits and the efficiencies which come from good business methods. This, I think, is the genesis of boards and commissions.

In availing itself of these methods, the government should not create the means by which the free principles upon which governments exist should be undermined. In other words, the problem is to preserve democratic government while not depriving it of the benefits and efficiencies which go with good business methods.

I think perhaps you might agree that, instead of attempting to spell out the reference, it would be better to give the committee a completely free hand and simply outline the problem to be met after the above fashion.

I am quite prepared to be guided by the committee as to the method in which it

should do its work. It may be that much more would be accomplished by an examination and survey which would be conducted in a very informal way rather than clothing the committee with powers of a Royal commission. Again, I am prepared to be guided by the committee in connection with this matter.

I quite realize that this is a very large subject, but it is one of the greatest importance. After the committee has concluded its deliberation and made its report and recommendations, my feeling is that it would be well to submit the matter to a committee of the House representative of all parties.

I am hopeful that the work of the committee will provoke wide discussions in the press and elsewhere. It is a good thing to examine ourselves in these days and inquire into our methods and see if they are meeting the requirements of these times.

I can assure you that you will be given a free hand. The government will make available to all of you the information you require concerning the operation of existing boards and commissions, the purpose of their creation, and the methods by which they are functioning.

We shall also be glad to engage, for the committee, such assistance as it may require.

Now I will not read the entire order-in-council setting up such a committee, but just read this part:

That a committee on the organization of government in Ontario, to examine into the administrative and executive problems of the government of Ontario in all the divisions of the provincial service, and to examine into the relationship of boards and commissions to the government and the Legislature, and to report thereon to the Provincial Secretary.

Mr. Speaker, that was passed on June 12, 1958. It was in response to my letter of May 15, and the committee had indicated that it felt that perhaps, if it had the powers of a Royal commission, it would be of some assistance in their work, but that they would still conduct their work in an informal way.

That is the genesis of this committee. It is the genesis of this report which has been sought and asked for by the government. I think it is of the very highest of importance, and I can assure hon. members that we are striving for better and more efficient methods of doing business.

I hope the hon. members of this House will, through the committees, inquire into the operations of governmental organizations.

For one thing, as I mentioned the other day, as soon as the hon. Provincial Treasurer has overcome some of the pressures of clearing the budget, which will be submitted to this House, he will make a report to one of the committees—whichever one may be determined—as to the developments that have taken place in the treasury board.

The treasury board method of carrying on business was something we ourselves have developed over a period of some years now. It was translated into legislation in 1954.

At that time, Mr. Gordon advised us as to the legislation. Since that time he has advised us in other developments in relation to it, and that is the genesis of the reference made by Mr. Gordon in this report to the government. These things are of the utmost importance.

I would be very glad to have the hon. members of this House inquire into our system of calling for tenders, letting contracts, and the settlement of contracts. The latter is a very considerable problem, as the hon. members of this House will see if they read back into the report in connection with the reorganization of The Department of Highways and The Department of Public Works.

I would say, without contradiction, that we have made progress such as has not been made in any other jurisdiction or any other government in Canada. That is an expansive statement, but I think that is so.

I would welcome the time that we reach the state of perfection here. I would say that we are always anxious to find better methods, and better means of doing business. I will say that no suggestion of any hon. member of this House, in relation to those highly important matters, will be disregarded.

In connection with the report itself, as I said to this House on Friday, after all, the report is to this House. Whatever action upon the report is taken, must be taken by the House itself.

The report itself, as hon. members will find in the case of very many reports, is certainly subject to any qualifications or any extensions that the hon. members of the House see fit to make.

In releasing this report to the press on January 12, at which time the printing was completed, I frankly had the advantage of seeing the first part of this report, but not all the additions to it, some time earlier.

Hon. members will notice that in this

report are the reports made by government departments on their own operations, which cover from around about pages 90 to about 460 or 465. These are reports made to the commission, at the commission's request, by various departments of government.

At that time, Mr. Speaker, I said that of course, in the time which has elapsed since the order-in-council setting up the committee, there have been changes in government service. Many things have already been effected. These things were inevitable but they in no way take away from the fact that the report is dealing with very fundamental problems, and is worthy of careful study and consideration. From these things much good will come.

I am under no illusion that either the committee or ourselves have all the answers to the problems. If hon. members were to talk to Mr. Gordon or to talk to hon. Ministers of the government and myself, I would like to be able to say that we have all of the answers. But, as with most human beings, of course we have not.

Most of the answers come from the fact that people deliberate over these things in a constructive way and out of that usually come betterments. These answers will come from those who are dedicated to, and accept, the principle of improving, strengthening and increasing the efficiency of parliamentary government. With the acceptance of these principles, advances and improvements will be made from time to time.

A study and a consideration of the report will be of assistance, not only in the making of public opinion, but through the discussions of facets of the problem based upon actual experience.

There are doubtless many others which could be dealt with. These things can be considered in the light of the principles which should be given very wide study by all persons concerned with the perpetuation of our way of life, and the efficiency and the strength of our form of government, in these days of very great change and challenge.

Now, I read those words because they sum up what I think of the problem with which we are confronted. There are one or two references—they are not small, they deal with important subjects—to which I should like to refer very briefly. One of them is judicial safeguards with relation to boards and commissions as recommended by the committee on the organization of government.

I make that reference because there has been, I think, a very considerable misunderstanding as to what the commission meant by

its references, I think on pages 23 and following, of the report—from 23 to 27. I should say that the committee's recommendation in connection with this matter is made, first of all, in a very brief and concise way, and I think it clarifies the issues that they met. As a matter of fact, in reference to the courts, there can be very great misunderstandings as to what that means.

On the other hand, I should point out that, in effect, the committee recommends comparatively little change. That is a very interesting thing, in view of the fact that on that point there has been a very considerable amount of discussion, particularly in the bar association and in other places.

I was quite interested in a comment made by Mr. Gordon, reported in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*—and I have no doubt the other papers—on January 22, in reference to its recommendations having to do with the labour relations board. They felt some of the unions were disturbed about the references that have been made, and comments that have been made, to the committee's recommendations.

First of all, in connection with privative clauses—and may I point out with respect, I think the report misspells that word privative. It says p-r-i-v-i-t-i-v-e, it ought to be p-r-i-v-a-t-i-v-e. I do not want to be too meticulous, but I think that word is misspelled.

Now, a typical example of a privative clause is given on page 23 of the report. I could give another example, contained in The Liquor Licence Act. As the report says, I think there are 6 statutes in which there are privative clauses, including the labour relations board, the workmen's compensation board, the liquor licence board, and some others.

The privative clause in The Liquor Licence Act is as follows:

The decision, orders and rulings of the board shall be final and shall not be questioned, reviewed or restrained by injunction, prohibition, *mandamus*, *quo warranto* proceedings or other process or proceedings in any court, or to be removed by *certiorari* or otherwise into any court; provided that the board may, or at the request of any person, have a proprietary interest in the matter before the board, shall state a case on a point of law only as provided in the criminal code (Canada).

The reference there to the criminal code is only as to a matter of procedure. The proceedings under The Liquor Licence Act or any other Act would not be necessarily criminal,

in fact they would not be criminal. But it provides a method of stating a case to the court in connection with a matter of law.

The simple effect of the committee's recommendation—that is the Gordon committee—is this:

Courts have ruled that, in matters of jurisdiction, they pay no attention to privative clauses, and ignore them. In other words, if you take the case of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* which has often cited—and there are other cases, a host of them—the courts have ruled that, if it affects jurisdiction, then these privative clauses have no effect. And, as they only affect jurisdictions, therefore, in effect, they are a nullity. Now that is the effect, so that the Gordon committee's recommendation is that, because they are a nullity, we might as well remove them.

As a matter of fact, no one can question the findings of the courts in these battles. Boards and commissions should clearly only operate within the jurisdiction assigned to them by the Parliament or Legislature.

Actually speaking, it is unthinkable that this Legislature should give some board or commission powers to do certain specific things, and then the board or commission exceed those things, and then be protected from any appeal to the court by reason of the fact that there is a privative clause in the legislation. That has been long ruled upon by the courts.

The protective clause—I put it that way—applies only insofar as the board remains within its area of jurisdiction as conferred by the Legislature. That was the point of some of the comments that were raised by those who felt that the Gordon committee had gone far afield in connection with asking for a repeal of those clauses.

The fact is that, if any board or commission goes beyond the ambit of its authority as given by this Parliament, or any other Parliament, clearly the privative clauses should have no effect, and the persons affected should have every right to appeal to the court.

Actually, the gist of the committee's report is that these sections are redundant, they are unnecessary, and as such should be repealed.

Again it should be pointed out that the remedies mentioned in these privative sections are not available unless there is a lack of jurisdiction. Where the courts have found that there has been a lack of jurisdiction, then they disregard the sections, and the sections in effect become a nullity. I do not know whether the hon. leader of the Opposition would agree with my interpretation of the

law, but I imagine that he would agree with my interpretation of the effect of those privative clauses.

A privative clause runs with the jurisdiction granted or conferred by the Legislature on a certain board or commission and, therefore, an appeal to the courts is necessarily an appeal in the matter of law.

Concerning combined law and fact, that is a totally different problem, and the report is very direct on that point. I refer the reading of the sections of the report dealing with combined law and fact to hon. members of this House. I will not elaborate upon what the committee has said in its very able findings on that point, but it is sufficient to say that the committee sums it up with this statement:

It is our view that the existing provisions for appeal to the courts are, in general, adequate.

I say this with all respect to others who would hold contrary views, that where in these days we have to, as any government has to, be able to act and get business done, the reference of questions of fact to the courts, which actually are not qualified in very many ways—as the report says—to deal with these questions would be to create confusion compounded. There is no doubt about that.

As a matter of fact, we cannot take and refer the findings. Somebody has to have a say. If we refer the findings, say, of the labour relations board on questions of fact to the court, then the process would be endless, and it would be impossible to carry on business. This report is very informative on that point.

The only variation—I think I am correct in saying this—that the committee raises from the practices of today, in relation to the courts, is in relation to the cancellation of licences and franchises, and on that I must say I am inclined to agree.

The situation is this: The committee finds that in the granting of a licence or a franchise, where public convenience has to be given and taken into consideration, that is a matter on which the courts really are not qualified. They were not created for that purpose. Furthermore, that involves the character of the person on other matters which the report mentions, which actually are not matters upon which the court would be qualified to act.

As I say, it would only lead to confusion if the acts of boards and commissions in relation to those matters were referred to the courts.

On the other hand, a totally different situation is created when the board passes upon a certain thing, and finds that Mr. A. is serving public convenience when a licence is granted to him, and that his character is good. Decision on cancellation really can come only from something that the court is certainly qualified to pass upon—that is, the fact that he has carried on in a way in which he should, that he has not committed misdemeanors, or something of the sort, that would justify the cancellation of that licence or franchise.

That, Mr. Speaker, is the only point that I can see on which the committee report varies from the present practice. I think that, generally speaking, from the above we can all be pleased that the judicial and other safeguards that we have devised here in this Legislature to protect the Queen's subjects—to protect the man on the street—are found, generally speaking, to be pretty adequate.

Now, I would say, that again is the board's recommendation. I would like the hon. members of the House to look at it. We are not bound by the report of the committee. We should consider this very, very carefully, and if there are places where common sense would dictate alterations and changes, then by all means we should make them.

There are some cases to which I might refer very briefly, in which I might have some disagreement in the findings of the committee. Yet I must say that this matter I am about to refer to, I think, is only a difference in to whom the appeals should be made. I did make a reference to this the other day in discussing this matter with the press.

For instance, regarding changes in zoning by-laws, that is a very difficult matter. There have been some very great differences of opinion on it.

I would take the case of, for instance, the oil refinery down in Trafalgar township. Here is the procedure that is presently followed. First, we assume that a zoning by-law has been passed in a certain municipality and it is desired to change that. As I have said before to persons who have appealed in connection with these matters, I think it is unthinkable that we should not have procedures and methods by which we can change a zoning by-law, as long as it is not changed under duress and under undue influence. If it is changed as a matter of good sense and good judgment, then I think there should be a method of changing.

There are going to be changes and alterations in the growth of communities. I think the thing to do is to see that these things,

when they are changed, are changed fairly. That, I think, is the gist of it.

If our procedures at the present time are not fair, if our procedures are open to the possibility of improvement, then I would say by all means let us improve them. Let us look at these things and see.

The procedure for amending it is roughly this. The municipal council passes a by-law making the change in the zoning by-law. This is very often preceded by a similar recommendation on the part of the local planning board. As a matter of fact I think, Mr. Speaker, where they do not have planning boards, they may pass a zoning by-law. But I should say that in places where there is a local planning board, then usually the council's amending by-law is preceded by a recommendation from the local planning board.

Secondly, after that the whole matter may be appealed to the Ontario municipal board where full public hearings are held.

Actually, from a practical standpoint, I am quite sure that no one would for a moment suggest that ministerial responsibilities should be carried so far as to say that those hearings should be held by the Minister or somebody deputized by him to hear them. As a matter of fact, it should be heard—as it is heard today—by a judicial body.

The third point is this, that if the board has made its findings, then—as it stands now—an appeal may be had to the executive council or cabinet under section 97 of The Ontario Municipal Board Act.

As I read the Gordon committee report its recommendation is that it should be made to the Minister. I could be wrong about this—but this is my interpretation that it should be made to the Minister.

But actually, as it stands, it is to the wider body, to the cabinet council where the Minister sits with his other colleagues and executive council.

If, in determining this matter, there are some amendments of that procedure required, then let us look at it and let us see, but that is the procedure at the present time. Now, concerning money or debenture by-laws, the procedure now is, first the council passes its by-laws, I think up to the second reading, deferring the third reading I believe until application is made to the municipal board.

Secondly, the municipal board hears the matter and takes into consideration all of the facts of the municipality's financial position, looking at everything past, present and future.

This is a provision which was introduced

a number of years ago, in the depression days I believe, when the government of some of my hon. friends opposite was in office. It was introduced in the days when many municipalities found themselves virtually insolvent and were placed under supervision.

Now, I would say, Mr. Speaker, that in determining that matter of the municipality's financial strength and position, by a body which looks at the matter impartially, I think has a very great deal to be said for it.

Thirdly, I believe, technically, there has been an appeal to cabinet council under section 97 which is arguable, as I have said, as being the same thing as an appeal to the Minister which, of course, retains ministerial authority. Insofar as I am aware no appeals have been made under this provision, which probably indicates that the findings of the board have generally been held in high repute and high regard.

These are just some comments concerning those last two items that I would make upon this very valuable report before us. I should say, Mr. Speaker, that it is for the hon. members of this House to determine. As far as the government hon. members are concerned in connection with this report, I would invite their comments quite freely as to the matters upon which this very excellent report deals. I should say that it is with the historical background of this matter with which I was particularly interested and which I originally addressed myself.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I make some comments with respect to this report?

I would say that I think we are all in agreement that the report is in real need of further study. I think we are all concerned about some of the basic fundamentals of this legislative body and of all democratic legislative bodies.

For example, throughout the report there is reference made to the supremacy of the Legislature, Mr. Speaker, something that I think you particularly would be interested in. It does seem to me that in this area there may be real opportunity for further study. The report in itself touches on the subject of the supremacy of the Legislature. I think this is an historical and democratic process that is not fully understood. I quite admit my own weaknesses and ignorance on the subject which is not fully appreciated at this particular time.

It is something that I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, we give serious consideration to. I would think, Mr. Speaker, it might well be

worth the appointment of even an independent commission to study the historical developments of this simple question of supremacy of Parliament.

It may seem to us a theoretical problem, but I think it is absolutely necessary from, firstly, an historical point of view and, secondly, from a very practical point of view, to gain some fundamental conception of what this Legislature is and what its responsibilities are.

We have heard the observations of the hon. Prime Minister. He has told us that this particular report is to be debated freely.

I would hope, Mr. Speaker, that what the hon. Prime Minister has said today in no way negates the suggestions he made heretofore. As I interpreted those suggestions, we have the assurance that a committee will be set up to proceed with a further study, not of this report only, but of the general problems presented in the particular report.

Mr. Speaker, my own convictions are that we should be free to debate this report now, during the Throne speech and at any opportune time during this sitting of the Legislature and that a select committee of the House should be set up to investigate not only this report but the general problems that have been suggested in the report.

The report as the hon. Prime Minister read it, and I have read it many times, certainly is not very conclusive in many respects, and acknowledges that it is not conclusive. The report says specifically that it was required to be made within a limited period of time. There are many problems that the investigators could not go into in detail, and on which the investigators deliberately refrained from being definitive.

The problems they raise; the questions of ministerial responsibility and financial accountability; of organizational association, if you will, and appeals, are certainly the bulwarks on which the report is built.

I think we can show some of the concern that I have by taking those several subjects and analyzing them for a moment.

When we talk about the report and suggest for a moment that this report vindicates the government, I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that that is the way to approach it. The hon. Prime Minister has suggested time and again that we are here to improve the organization of government in this legislative body in the province of Ontario. With deference, I would disagree with him in many respects.

I think the report is quite demonstrative of certain real weaknesses. For example, in

conjunction with ministerial responsibility, it is all right to say we all acknowledge it, but I wonder if we do have real ministerial responsibility as the committee points out, when hon. cabinet Ministers are permitted to sit as chairmen of certain boards and certain commissions in the province. I think that, Mr. Speaker, is one question to which we have to direct real attention.

Personally, I would suggest that they should not, and I would suggest that we have to reform our concept of the legislative committee if we wish to pursue the ultimate that is desired in this report.

I would think, Mr. Speaker, that what the report envisages is the opportunity to question government, whether it be in the form of a question period in this House or a question period at the committee level. When Ministers of the Crown who, understandably as government grows, become responsible for larger and larger departments, it is problematical whether those Ministers can make a proper explanation in the House or whether they should be required to be examined in committee fashion.

I do not know that we would want the wide open and breezy committee examinations that go on in the United States under a somewhat different form of government. But I would think that the democratic ideal certainly must be achieved. There must be the opportunity at some stage to question Ministers with respect to the administration of their specific departments in detail, and not in the formal and limited fashion that is allowed in debate.

I think this is a serious matter, Mr. Speaker, something again that might seem theoretical. But if we are really willing to do with this report what I think the commissioners intended—that is, use it as a base to move forward—certainly this is an area wherein we have to direct some real attention.

With respect to financial accountability, it did seem to me that the report was rather—I would not say extremely critical—but was gently critical if you will, of some of the things that we are doing. For example, I should think it was a direct—or maybe I should say an indirect—suggestion that, with respect to supplementary estimates, those supplementary estimates should be added to a particular department estimate for an ensuing year.

Mr. Speaker, to make myself clear—

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Treasury board warrants.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Yes, the treasury board warrants should, in fact, be added to a partic-

ular department's allotments for the next ensuing year.

To make myself clear, Mr. Speaker, we know that we pass supplementary estimates each year, estimates that permitted of expenditures of money that were not voted or authorized by the Legislature at the beginning of the fiscal year. At Ottawa, those extra expenditures, those treasury board warrants, are added to the next ensuing fiscal year. This is a very commendable thing, and it seems to me that this would add materially to our practical, and the public's practical, interpretation of our budget and our budgetary system.

For too long it has seemed to me, we have used the supplementary estimates as a means of covering up extra money that may have come in—additional revenues that were not expected—and artificially limiting our surplus or deficit.

Now, there will be more discussion about that subject, but it would seem to me that this is an area of criticism and, Mr. Speaker, I would hope that the hon. Prime Minister will agree with this particular suggestion of the commissioners at pages, I think, 30 and 32, wherein they analyze or compare our system and the federal system. As I read the report, they certainly prefer the latter, and for myself I must say that I think it would be a substantial improvement.

Mr. Speaker, with respect to organization of function and appeals—and before I go on to those two subjects, I would make this passing observation, that I do not know that ministerial responsibility and financial accountability need any further study. Surely we are agreed that those are ends, and those are aims and democratic processes, that should be implemented. Also that our job at the present time should be to implement, insofar as we can, these specific principles. With respect to appeals and functional organization, I would think that is the area of study that could be assigned specifically to the select committee.

Mr. Speaker, I can appreciate the observation of the hon. Prime Minister with respect to appeals. We all know the difficulties with respect to such boards as the workmen's compensation board and the labour relations board. But let us forget those two boards for the moment and think of other boards to whom the job of determining that—what is the phrase—in the public need and necessity, a licence should or should not be granted.

Now, that is a broad term of reference for a board charged with the responsibility of

giving the man the right to make a livelihood through its determination of what is public need and necessity.

Firstly, certainly, we should assure that our legislation explains, insofar as it is able, its concept of what it intends public needs and necessity to be. I think we have been far too lenient in this respect. We have given boards the opportunity to make that determination in their own discretion, and it should be our discretion and our determination.

Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that herein we have an opportunity for improvement. I am quite prepared to acknowledge, as the commissioner suggests, that when the hospitalization commission was set up, we were into a new area, if you will. We did not know exactly what it would be required to do.

But with experience we gain that knowledge. I think our Act should be amended, regularly and annually, with the knowledge of how we intend a commission or board to interpret such phrases as "public need and convenience."

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest very definitely that all reports of all boards and commissions be in writing, and that they be filed in a central registry, and that they be made available to the public. It does seem to me, in this respect at least, that we would demonstrate a willingness to make available to the public at large, and to the legislative hon. members, some idea of what the boards actually are doing, and the interpretations they are making, with respect to the problems which come before them.

And with respect to appeals, Mr. Speaker, as I said, the matter of compensation and labour boards present individual problems. But I do not think that we should be side-tracked on the whole question of appeals simply because of the problems in those particular areas.

It may be that for special reasons there should, or should not, be appeal. But, generally, Mr. Speaker, it does seem to me that any board that is performing a semi-judicial function, and has the authority within itself to licence a man to do, or not to do, a certain thing, should not be arbitrary.

Either there should be recourse from such a decision through the responsible hon. Minister—again there is the question of ministerial responsibility—or to the court. This is an area of real study. This is an area wherein the commissioner has said that all they have done is scratched the surface. They have examined some boards and some commissions

but it is not intended to be, and they deliberately suggest that it is not, an all-inclusive study.

Mr. Speaker, there are other specific problems that we must consider.

One, which seems to me to be a violation of the very question of legislative supremacy, is the manner in which the liquor control board is privileged to increase its levy on the consumers of alcoholic beverages during the calendar year, and at a time other than at the budget determination.

Certainly, if ever there was an instance of taxation without representation, this is it. When Lincoln said "government of the people, by the people, for the people," what he meant at heart was that this legislative body should determine how much money is going to be collected from the people of Ontario during any particular fiscal year, and that is all.

I, for one, feel that this report again, in enunciating that same principle, is being critical of the government and the permission that this government had given to certain boards, in effect, to do our jobs. I do not think delegation of authority is ever, or should ever be, extended to the taxing and taxation field.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it has been suggested by the hon. Prime Minister that the public accounts committee will be privileged to hear the representations of the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) with respect to the operation of his department.

I would hope, Mr. Speaker, that this is not going to be the extent of our examination of this report in committee form. I hope that what the hon. Prime Minister intends thereby is the opportunity to learn a little more about the operation of The Department of the Provincial Treasurer.

But I do not think that is the type of committee that should study the problem of policy. It should study the question of the premise of this Legislature to delegate its authority and such like. For that reason, I emphasize and underscore again the fact that this particular subject is required to be studied, in my opinion, quietly, intelligently, and in a scholarly fashion by the select committee of this Legislature which can do much good.

I am not here for the sake of criticizing only. I frankly and honestly believe that there is much to be done, and I think this is the first step, but it is not the only step. We have not attained the end by means of this particular report.

There are other areas wherein I think the report should be criticized.

For example, I was disappointed that the report did not take a more fundamental approach to the question of the civil servants. There, I think, they reflect the viewpoint of the government, a viewpoint which has been expressed very often.

But if we are to be the one legislative body that is out ahead of all other legislative bodies, it would seem to me that certainly, in this area of civil service and bargaining, we should likewise be out ahead. I suggest that this is not the case, and I, for one, am surprised that the report did not recommend other than it did in this respect.

In the report itself, Mr. Speaker, there was reference to the amalgamation of departments according to function. It would be interesting to know of the government whether there are any plans to amalgamate certain departments of government, so that they may be more functional.

These are the specifics that I think government must answer at this particular time.

As the hon. Prime Minister has said, there has been an opportunity on their part to study this report for some considerable time.

I know that in one respect they did amalgamate part of The Department of Planning and Development and The Department of Municipal Affairs. I do not think anybody would disagree with the particular formation of that new department and the personnel.

But, Mr. Speaker, I was amazed to find that this particular reformation, if you will, took place and was announced outside of this Legislature at a time when this Legislature had already been convened to meet a few days hence. Now that reorganization cannot be effected without amendments to the appropriate Planning Act and the appropriate Municipal Act.

I think this was a violation of one of the fundamentals that was underscored in this report, and that is the supremacy of this legislative body. Mr. Speaker, I would say it would be quite in order for the government to say that it was going to consider this, or that it intended, or would like to, or would, put it in the speech from the Throne. But to announce to the public at large in Ontario, 5 days before this legislative body was convened, that it had reorganized these departments was, in my opinion, Mr. Speaker, a violation of the very fundamentals that are outlined in this particular report.

There are one or two other observations that I would make. The report made some substantial reference to Hydro. I think in its references to Hydro it used that particular department as one of the few departments that was in a position to make some analysis, intending, I would expect, that a committee of those who would pursue the subject would make similar analysis of other departments and other boards.

With respect to Hydro, Mr. Speaker, I was surprised that the report represented an opinion that I think is contrary to the opinion that has been expressed in this House, particularly by the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay), who, as I have interpreted him over the years, has felt that Hydro is a partnership of the municipalities, and this legislative body really has no direct legal control over that partnership.

I must tell you, Mr. Speaker, that I was very much impressed with the hon. Minister's explanation last year. Frankly, it seemed logical at the time. But this report, Mr. Speaker, would seem to be in direct contradiction to that position, and I think it is one to which we must direct our attention. I think it is a fundamental one.

Personally, I must say, after reading the report and the particular argument that is made in the report, that the province is responsible for the financing of the hydro-electric power commission to the extent at least that the credit of this province is put in jeopardy on behalf of the commission.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Quiet, quiet.

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): I said that, my hon. friend—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I would tell the hon. Minister that it is not my intention to quarrel with him on this score. I am simply saying that last year, his position, as I understood it, was that this legislative body really had no legal right to control the policy and activities of Hydro because, in fact, Hydro was an association of municipalities throughout the province, and that, basically, the trust arrangements that were set up were such that the real owners of Hydro were the municipalities, and that the commission itself acted as nothing more than trustees.

I think he used, as his illustration, the instance where if Hydro, for some unknown reason, would be required to be liquidated, then any surplus funds would be required to be distributed among municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: The 351 municipalities, that is correct. For rural Ontario, it is incorrect, and for northern Ontario it is correct, except for 9 municipalities.

Mr. Wintermeyer: My hon. friend is making a representation—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Mr. Speaker, this is on a question to which I arise, and my hon. friend is suggesting that I said things last year which I did not.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, may I try to clarify this? At page 77, the report reads:

The hydro commission began as a co-operative trust for certain municipalities, and it is argued by some responsible people that it should still be regarded primarily as a trustee for the municipalities rather than another agency of the provincial government.

There is a tradition originating with the very beginnings of Hydro, under the leadership and inspiration of Sir Adam Beck, that the hydro commission should be kept out of provincial politics in a partisan sense.

For these reasons a somewhat questioning attitude of fear of unwise or uninformed interference in Hydro affairs is sometimes displayed by its officials, by the Ontario municipal electrical association, and by members of the public, when consideration is being given to the control which the government and the Legislature should properly exercise over the operations of the hydro commission.

Such an attitude is understandable when one recalls the upset of Hydro. While it is true that Hydro was organized originally as a trust for certain municipalities, and that these municipalities have, over the years, been building up a substantial financial equity in the system, nevertheless the Legislature has always retained its ultimate control over the commission.

The commission exists by virtue of an Act of the Legislature, and its power may be varied at any time by the Legislature. The commissioners are appointed by, and at the pleasure of, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council, that is, by the government of the day.

In our view, it is right and proper that this should be so. There should never be any thought of the Legislature abdicating its responsibility for the hydro commission for two important reasons among others.

Firstly, it is only the provincial government that is in a position to act on, and to collect in behalf of, the municipalities

that are interested in Hydro; and secondly, and probably more significantly, the financial credit of the entire province is at stake in borrowing the funds necessary to finance the Ontario commission's undertaking and development.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am confident that all hon. members of this Legislature have read the report, and in some detail, and it is not my intention to pursue this or to read further except to specifically remind you, Mr. Speaker, that in the balance of the report devoted to Hydro the commissioners make, I think, a very intelligible observation with respect to ministerial responsibility.

As I understand it, if I may simplify it, we simply say this, if we are to understand ministerial responsibility as the responsibility of, first, the Legislature delegated to the Minister, and then to subordinate bodies. Then it is inconceivable, in that sense, that a Minister of the Crown should be subordinate on any commission to any chairman, and they raise serious doubts as to whether or not a member of the cabinet should sit as a vice-president of this particular commission.

I have real sympathy with it. I think they are right in principle. They do acknowledge, I will agree, that in practice there is a problem, the problem of liaison between this body, this House and the commission. But it is something to which we must give real thought, and I would hope that the government and, in particular, the hon. Minister of Energy Resources has given some thought to this particular problem. I would expect that they are prepared to state what the government policy is at the present time with respect to this particular problem. Now, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would point out to my hon. colleague that the Ontario municipal electrical association—that is, the association representing the 370-odd municipalities—have taken a view and have represented to me very strongly. That was before the report was delivered. It was at the time of the formation of The Department of Energy Resources, and they represented to me very strongly that the traditional relationship should not be disturbed—the one which has been mentioned—by which a member of the government sits on the commission as a vice-chairman.

Now all I say is this: that in creating public opinion, that situation has to be met. Certainly the Hydro municipalities take a very strong view in connection with that, and I think it only fair to consider these people as partners.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, of course it is only fair to consider all people's observations. There is no question in the world about that. But if we are talking principle, as I think this report is talking principle, then what in the world does ministerial responsibility mean, if a Minister is subordinate to an appointed official? I think it is as simple as that.

Now, I realize that in practice, and in the practical level, there is a problem here. Of course, we are dealing with an agency that is almost as large as the government of Ontario itself. But we must remember this, Mr. Speaker, that in 1947, when the Act was revised, I think the intention then was quite specific—that is, to set up a general manager who was responsible for day-to-day operation of the hydro-electric power commission, and that the commissioners were responsible for policy.

But it certainly puts a Minister of the Crown in a very embarrassing position where the legislative body that he represents is not the determinant of the policy that is being set, or with which he may be at variance or be in conflict.

The only point I am trying to make is that we in this Legislature, once and for all, must stand up and say that this is the supreme body, that we have, and should have, the right to determine the policy of Hydro, and that we should have a say in its financial operation. Now I think—

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I point out to my hon. friend that, in relation to ministerial responsibility, it all depends on the way one wants to look at it.

Now I have never regarded a Minister—and that includes myself, either when I was a Minister in the former administration or as a Prime Minister—as ever being infallible. I must admit that I see no objections myself, from a standpoint of responsibility, if one wants to translate that into infallibility of a Minister being a member of a board which does not follow his viewpoint.

As a matter of fact, I have a good deal of sympathy for that myself.

Now perhaps that is not in the concept of ministerial responsibility from the standpoint that everything a Minister says or does is right. I do not think it is. I have found that myself. I, quite frankly, say—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister surely has not read this report.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, yes.

Mr. MacDonald: Is that in the report?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, we all agree that everybody is human. There is no question in the world about that, and errors are obvious. But the thing that we are trying to establish is just what this Legislature is, and what its relationship is with Hydro.

I think they make an excellent point. They illustrate the same thing with respect to chairmen of various boards. Are they to be in the difficult position where they are required to take the suggestion of a particular board, and make of those suggestions government policy, or should the Minister be in a position to differ with the board and say this is government policy?

Maybe we are getting into the area of theory, but I think it is good theory, Mr. Speaker. I suggest to hon. members that what we really require to do in this particular instance is to give some thought to this basic question of supremacy; to give some thought to the purposes of a democratic form such as this legislative body, and what it should be doing. I do suggest, in all seriousness, that it might be of great value to us to have the assistance of some appointed experts.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, I suggest that free discussion of the report be permitted throughout the session, and an assurance be made that a select committee will be privileged to go into the subject in a fashion that is required. I do not think this is the type of subject that one can debate to its end fully in this legislative body, but requires some substantial study.

Thirdly, Mr. Speaker, I would like some answer from the government with respect to the committee, and the opportunity, as the hon. Prime Minister himself said, of hon. members of the Legislature, and the public at large—in a complicated system such as we have at the present time—to pursue the operation of individual departments.

Now, I would suggest that in Ottawa at least, there is the opportunity of a free question period during an allotted time during each week. An alternative may well be an opportunity during committee sessions to question the respective hon. Ministers of the Crown with respect to their individual operations.

Mr. Speaker, these are the observations that I would make. I underscore them entirely with this: that there is need in my opinion for a legislative study. This Legislature did not authorize the report or the investigation. It was a report to government. Now, I think with this knowledge before us, the Legislature

should be permitted to pursue an investigation of these very important subjects.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): May I ask one question?

I was intensely interested in listening to the hon. leader of the Opposition on Hydro matters, and I was wondering if he would answer a question.

Was he suggesting that probably the chairman of the hydro commission should be a Minister of the government?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Is the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions asking the question seriously?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Yes.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, I certainly was not.

I think that very point is made, that the chairman of the commission should not be a member of government.

But the problem that arises is simply this: If the commissioners are to determine policy, then what position is a member of cabinet or government on that particular commission? At least if this legislative body is supreme, it should be in a position to tell the commissioner what the policy should and should not be. Then no Minister would be put in the humiliating position where he is in conflict with the commissioner, or is not in a position to exercise government or this legislative body's opinion on that committee.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Mr. Speaker, may I speak just for a moment to the point which the hon. leader of the Opposition has raised? I would like to say to him, as far as the government's policy in relation to the report in connection with Hydro is concerned, that the matter is under very active and intensive study. I am sure that the hon. leader of the Opposition realizes that this is an extremely serious problem. It is, perhaps, one of the largest problems to be dealt with in this report, which I think the committee itself acknowledged.

I know the hon. leader of the Opposition realizes that there are a great many ramifications and interests involved in this matter, and quite properly so.

My hon. friend referred to some material that I had presented to the Legislature last year and, if I might, I would like very briefly, and just in a moment or two, to reiterate and put into some perspective the relative positions of both sides in any issue, in relation to Hydro, which I respectfully submit to the House.

1. I mentioned that there were 10 logical interests the Legislature had in Ontario Hydro as a commission. I mentioned this last year at page 255 and following, on February 10.

The first was that electricity in the province is a monopoly, and as such no government can stand idly by while any monopoly—particularly one as essential as electricity—be allowed one way or another without some form of government supervision. I think in that connection the hon. leader of the Opposition would be in complete agreement.

2. I pointed out that the province is the creditor of the hydro-electric power commission, at least in 1959, to approximately the extent of \$45 million. As my hon. friend will recall, in the early days of Ontario Hydro it was the tendency of the then government to advance, to Ontario Hydro, monies from time to time in effect as loans whereas, subsequently—I think in the days of Mr. Hepburn—the advances ceased to be loans and thereafter as I recall became guarantees of the Hydro paper.

3. I pointed out to the House that, as of this time last year, the hon. Prime Minister was pointing out that when Hydro borrowed money in the American market it borrowed directly on the credit of the province. That is to say that when the province borrows the money out of the country, as opposed to when the money is borrowed in Canada, it is borrowed by Hydro and guaranteed by the province.

When I spoke at this time last year, there was about \$375 million which this government, on behalf of this Legislature, had borrowed directly in the American market on behalf of Hydro, and therefore it was a direct debt of the Legislature and of the government of Ontario and its people.

4. I pointed out last year that the province had guaranteed some very large amount of the debt of Ontario Hydro. My recollection is that I said at the time that it was—at least *Hansard* reports that it was—\$1,500 million, which is \$1 billion, 500 million. I thought the total indebtedness of Hydro was about \$1 billion, 800 million, and I think, including the amount directly borrowed in the Americas, therefore that figure, within \$50 million, prevails today—that we have guaranteed the indebtedness of Ontario Hydro to the extent of approximately \$1 billion, say \$600 million.

Therefore we quite logically have a very great interest in the operations of Ontario Hydro, because its rates are predicated to obtain a return which will liquidate that debt over a 40-year period.

5. I pointed out also that the province

owned part of the equity in the Hydro system itself, particularly in northern Ontario where, except for 9 municipalities, Hydro is carried on for the direct account and credit of the province of Ontario.

6. I pointed out that this House has a considerable interest in the affairs of Hydro in connection with its operations in rural Ontario, be they in the north or be they in the south.

7. In addition, I pointed out that the future borrowings of Ontario Hydro look to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$4.5 billion or so over a 20-year period, which is a considerable amount of money. Those borrowings must be meshed with the borrowings of this province because there are only certain funds available in the bond market to finance the capital undertakings which are beyond the income of either the commission or the government.

8. I pointed out that, under The Power Commission Act, there are a number of specific appointments or controls which the Lieutenant - Governor - in - council has: the appointment of the commissioners, as the hon. leader of the Opposition has pointed out; the appointment of its auditor; the power contracts that it enters into with the municipalities of which there are approximately 350; the purchase of private power companies; expropriation of land; flooding and water diversion; approval of loans that Hydro makes, and new power developments.

9. I also pointed out that this Legislature had advanced to Ontario Hydro over \$112 million for rural extensions in northern and southern Ontario.

10. I suggested to this House that, in the final analysis, it was really to the hon. members of this Legislature that the public generally looked for redress in relation to many matters pertaining to the conduct of these affairs.

I pointed out, however, that one must consider the interests of the municipalities. They actually, as the report points out, are the legal owners of the equity in the system, and they have a large interest in that equity; and secondly, that they have an association to which they all belong, the Ontario municipal electrical association, and it has been very active in the conduct of affairs of the municipalities.

After all, the third point is that the municipalities have, in their own systems, invested about \$500 million, and they have plowed back about \$225 million into the system.

Fourth, they are the biggest customers of

Ontario Hydro. If they did not take power from Ontario Hydro, Ontario Hydro could not exist. So they have these very great and extensive reasons which I pointed out, as I said to the hon. leader of the Opposition on pages 255 and 256 in last year's *Hansard*.

These are still the relative interests which have to be considered in any determination of this matter. I can assure the hon. leader of the Opposition that the government has been giving this report very serious study, and continues to do so. In doing so, it is our fervent hope that we will be able to come to resolve the problems which the report raises.

There are difficulties, and I am sure the hon. leader of the Opposition realizes that, were he on the commission, many of these problems which are traditional—and members of his party operated under the same disabilities and problems before, and met them with great courage and foresight.

But at the same time we are studying the matter, and I hope that in due course we will be able to come up with a decision which will be generally accepted as the wise one. In that regard I would say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that we will profit very greatly by any suggestions and help in this connection which he may have.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, in contributing to this debate, my observations are going to be within the context of the brief comment I made last Wednesday when the hon. Prime Minister first raised the question of the Gordon committee.

In our belief, the Gordon committee was a good first step, I think the best possible first step. It was better to have these problems of government organization examined by people who could do it in a somewhat detached fashion—people who have the background of academic experience and administrative experience that these 3 commissioners had.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that our task now is to examine the specific proposals which have been made in this report with regard to each department, and with regard to reclaiming some greater supervisory role over many of these boards and commissions that have tended to just drift away from control. Our task is to reclaim them for the various government departments.

It seems to me that, to do this, we need what the hon. Prime Minister has indicated is in his mind, namely the establishment of a select committee which can take each of

these in turn, examine the detail, and come up with something specific to which this House can give consideration.

Now, as I see it, the purpose of this debate is not to get into these details, the purpose is to take a look at overall principles and other overall considerations.

There is just one comment I would like to make with regard to what the hon. leader of the Opposition has said, and that is that I do not think there is further need for academic study. If that was implicit in his remarks, I would just query his proposal. It seems to me that we have enough in the report. The task is to take these proposals as a general chart of the future, and to consider how they can be applied specifically.

Furthermore, the longer this debate goes on, the clearer it becomes that there is such a great area of common agreement that not very much purpose is going to be served in debating at very great length. The task now is to get at the application of the proposals or some revision of them.

Therefore, I want to consider a few over-riding factors that emerge from what is said in the report and, in some instances, what is omitted from the report. The first one would have to do with the question of appeals.

As appeals apply to the Ontario labour relations board and workmen's compensation board, there was a great deal of confusion when this report came out first. I think in all fairness one can make a case by trying to match some of the comments in various parts of the report to justify that conclusion.

But I think it has been clarified now, and there is no point in going back and rehashing it. In fact, as the hon. Prime Minister indicated, in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* under a by-line of Wilf List, of January 26, in an interview with Mr. Gordon, this situation was clarified. I think it is well to get this on the record:

Walter Gordon, chairman of the committee on government organization, made clear in an interview yesterday that neither he nor the committee favour a court review on the facts or merits of the case before either board. The committee recommended dropping the privative clauses in the legislation governing the two boards. The committee's recommendation was based on the fact that, in face of such clauses, the courts have ruled that they have the right to deal with complaints that the boards have exceeded their jurisdiction or denied natural justice.

Said Mr. Gordon, "It was felt that the privative clause was redundant, it was a matter of tidying up the legislation."

I am not a lawyer, and therefore I have not had the experience before the courts as to what results might flow from the removal from the legislation of these privative clauses. But I am informed by people who are lawyers, and who have had considerable experience before the courts—particularly with reference to labour relations—that it is not necessarily true that, since the privative clause has been found to be redundant in reference to matters of jurisdiction and natural justice, therefore we can just dismiss it from the Act, and nothing will happen.

In fact, I am told that many judges or magistrates argue that if the Legislature adds or removes something from the Act, there must have been a reason for doing it, that it is axiomatic that there was a reason for doing it. They argue that, while we may accept the reasoning of Mr. Gordon in his report, it will not necessarily follow that a judge or magistrate will have that reasoning before him when he is making his judgment.

In fact, it is certain that a counsel, in the interest of his client, would come before a magistrate and a judge and argue: "This privative clause has been removed, it was believed before that this privative clause blocked appeals; since it has been removed, now the door is open for appeals."

Therefore, I would just like to suggest to the government, and to the House, in its consideration of this matter that maybe the logic of Mr. Gordon's final comments can be put in complete reverse.

His final comment was that: "It was felt that the privative clause was redundant, and it was a matter of tidying up the legislation."

Well, Mr. Speaker, if the privative clause in there has not blocked appeals in cases where everybody agrees appeals are justified, namely with reference to exceeding jurisdiction or violating natural justice, at least it has implanted in the public mind that, on the facts and merits of the case, it does block appeals, then what is wrong with leaving it in there?

Maybe by tidying up the legislation we will open the door that I assume everybody now is in agreement should not be opened up. Certainly, with the explanation that Mr. Gordon has now given, the committee's intent is clear.

I was very interested to hear the hon. Prime Minister this afternoon say that he goes along with the report, too, because I

sat on a select committee on labour with 8 of his hon. colleagues, 5 of whom were lawyers—

Hon. Mr. Frost: He is pretty good himself at—

Mr. MacDonald: —and of those 5 lawyers there was only one whom I could persuade to go along with me on the proposition that we should not open up appeals, and the other 4 wanted the appeals.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: The hon. member did not persuade him—

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I will not argue with the hon. gentleman, but I will bet him one of my favourite plug nickels that if I had agreed to the proposition that appeals should be opened up, he would have agreed too.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I do not think so.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, we will let the matter rest there.

Now, on the question of appeals, Mr. Speaker, with reference to boards other than the workmen's compensation board and the labour relations board, I must confess that I am still open-minded on the proposition.

I am interested that the Gordon committee says that they feel that the procedure now on appeals is satisfactory. But it has been my feeling, in view of the public's reaction to the operation of other boards, that conceivably an appeal should be considered.

It seems to me that we have this fundamental difference:

In the labour relations board, for example, we have a board that is set up so that it is almost certain that the case is going to be considered in all of its aspects. We have a board with a neutral chairman, with representatives of labour and of management. But with other boards which operate on a somewhat different basis, which certainly are not constituted in what I may describe as a "balanced" membership, there is a widespread dissatisfaction.

In fact there is a widespread belief—and I am not arguing the merits or demerits of this for a moment—that some of these boards operate almost in the fashion of a kangaroo court. In going across this province, one can hardly get into a single constituency without hearing serious complaints about the operation of these boards, and the one heading the list usually is the liquor licencing board.

So, without coming to any final conclusion at the moment, personally I would be open-

minded on some further consideration of the merit of an appeal from these other boards.

There is another overall consideration that I would like to draw to the attention of the House. While the report discussed, at considerable length, the undesirability of privative clauses in certain of the statutes, the committee never seemed to have discovered that most of the welfare legislation of the province contains similar clauses, making the administrative decisions of departmental officials final and not subject to appeals in the courts or in any other way.

Admittedly, Mr. Speaker, the administration of welfare legislation requires a great many discretionary decisions on the part of departmental officials. So it is inevitable that, since it is not possible to prescribe these regulations so they will fit every single case, there must be some flexibility in the interpretation of this legislation.

But in any disputed decision the applicant is always at a serious disadvantage, because he comes as a single individual faced with the great complexity of the law and what appears to him to be the bureaucracy of the department.

I think it is rather significant, Mr. Speaker—something that this Legislature should give some consideration to—that in many other jurisdictions appeals are granted. For example, in The Social Security Act of the United States, it is required that all programmes, to be eligible for federal sharing in costs, must include established procedures for appeal against the decisions of administrative officials. All of the states do make provisions for hearings and appeals.

Now, I am not suggesting here that, in considering the propositions of appeals in welfare cases, we should go to the courts; obviously, that is not the answer. But it does seem to me that, in these cases, there is a sore need for the subject to be reviewed by some responsible tribunal versed in welfare legislation, but independent of the officials of the department who first consider the application and render a decision.

I would also draw to the attention of the House that there is a precedent for this in Canada, without going off to the United States. It is available in The Unemployment Insurance Act where there is provision establishing local appeal tribunals and giving ultimate recourse to an official umpire, a judicial officer whose judgment is not questioned.

Then there is another matter of overall consideration that the hon. leader of the Opposition touched on, and I just want to

underline it—this question of taxation without representation, or the control of this Legislature over some of the monies that are levied by commissions. The report points out, for example, in the year 1957 something over \$56 million were levied and became available to the consolidated revenue through the liquor control board of Ontario.

This, Mr. Speaker, is clearly a form of taxation. These taxes, however, are not voted by the Legislature, they are not controlled by them, in fact they can be changed during the course of the year by decision of the liquor control board.

Here, obviously, is at least a *prima-facie* case for suggesting that the imposition of taxes in this way constitutes taxation without representation and is a grave breach of what has long been considered one of the fundamental constitutional rights of Parliament.

In fact that right was first stated in Magna Carta. It was specifically put forth in the Petition of Rights in 1628, and it was written into British Law in the Bill of Rights in 1689.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, constitutional lawyers might have a real field day here if they wanted to move into it, because it might well be found that they could test this levy by the liquor control board before the courts and find that it was illegal.

Certainly it is an affront to the rights of the Legislature that there should be an imposition of a tax, which brings into the consolidated revenue fund this year close to \$70 million, and yet we, in the Legislature, have nothing to say about it at all.

One of the counter arguments advanced in this connection is that this is not a tax, that it is profit. But the interesting thing is that, if we go back to the original statements of this fundamental principle—in the Declaration of Rights, for example—it spells it out as not just taxes but “levying money for the use of the Crown.”

Whatever be the procedure for levying that money, surely it cannot be denied that the money levied by the liquor control board is for use of the Crown, because it comes into the consolidated revenue. Therefore, it is a levy which should be authorized by this Legislature.

There is also, of course, the question of the issuance of special warrants that the hon. leader of the Opposition referred to and dealt with. For the moment, I merely note these, and let the matter rest there.

However, Mr. Speaker, I want to turn finally to another area in which the Gordon committee did not propose, in my view,

adequate answers for achieving what admittedly was one of the prime objectives of its whole examination: namely, restoring the supremacy of Parliament, or the supremacy of the Legislature.

It is all very well, Mr. Speaker, to reorganize departments and boards so as to achieve greater efficiency, and to restore responsibility to the departments and to the hon. Minister. But the ultimate safeguard is to restore accountability to this Legislature. The ultimate safeguard for presumably what we are after in this whole re-examination of government is to restore the supremacy of this Legislature.

The Gordon committee has suggested some things that would contribute to the fulfilment of this objective. I was interested, for example, that the hon. Prime Minister, in his initial remarks, commented on the growth of government, and indicated that this is one of the problems that provoked this re-examination.

Well, it seems to me that if we are going to restore accountability to the Legislature, one way in which it can, and must be done—and this is an old straw that we are threshing—is that this Legislature must sit for something more than 8 or 10 weeks in the year.

In fact, the hon. Prime Minister has acknowledged the need for a good many years, but in a fashion characteristic of this government, they have to acknowledge it for 5 or 6 years before they can get into action.

Some 3 or 4 years ago, I remind the House, at the time when we were considering the raising of the indemnity of hon. members, one of the major arguments advanced by the hon. Prime Minister was that we would have to adopt the practice of fall as well as spring sessions.

It seems to me that, with the growth of government, with the growth of budgets so that today—as has been pointed out so many times in this House—we have a provincial budget which is now as large as the federal budget in the second half of the 1930's, it is impossible to re-establish the supremacy of the Legislature if we are going to sit for only some 8 to 10 weeks in the year.

I hope, therefore, that, without too much further consideration of this, we can get some action from the government because they sit in the driver's seat.

However, if we are going to restore the supremacy of Parliament and the accountability to this Legislature, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me there is a two-fold objective

here: first, how the hon. members can be enabled to get adequate information, and, secondly, how then can they be enabled to use this information effectively. This is basically the problem.

Now, there are many ways of doing it. For example, an Opposition hon. member—or an hon. member of the government side of the House to the extent that they use these privileges—can ask questions. We can ask questions by putting them on the order paper and wait for a couple of months to get the reply which perchance may be given before the House prorogues.

I am very encouraged by the fact that in this House they are, apparently, restoring to some degree the practice of asking questions before the orders of the day. But even with these avenues open, it is a laborious procedure and not very much information can be elicited.

During the estimates there is a greater flexibility and opportunity to get information. Further there are the annual reports of the departments which we can sit down and peruse, if we have the capacity and the interest to stick with them until we have absorbed everything. This, in the rush of an hon. member's life and business, is normally not possible.

Finally, there is the public accounts committee which, I think, very significantly, the Gordon committee suggests should become an operative committee again instead of what has been the procedure for some years, namely, of an inactive committee.

Certainly, if it is going to become an active committee as the committee suggests, the hon. Prime Minister will have to give further consideration to the proposition that the public accounts committee is not just a committee that comes into operation when somebody makes charges and these charges have to be examined.

It seems to me that the essence here is that we must have a continuous examination that goes on as a regular routine. Only in that way can the public accounts committee fulfil its historic role. For some reason or other that historic role seems to have been lost sight of in this Legislature in the last 10 years.

There is another way of achieving some of the objective of restoring the supremacy of the Legislature, and that is through our standing committee on government commissions.

I do not know what exactly was in the mind of my predecessor, Mr. Jolliffe, when he made the recommendation, or made the

motion, that the hon. Prime Minister has referred to, in setting up the standing committee on government commissions some 10 years or so ago, but I am convinced, without having discussed the matter with him, that what has happened in the intervening period has not fulfilled what was in his mind.

In fact, this has been one of the most frustrating and exasperating committees in the Legislature, in my experience in the last 4 or 5 years. At times, it has become almost ludicrous. I recall the experience two years ago when, of the 5 or 6 times that the committee met during the session, we spent one-and-a-half meetings examining how the script should be rewritten for wrestling, whether the referees should wear clean shirts or dirty shirts, and then for the remaining half of that morning session we turned to Hydro, and in half an hour we considered the business of Hydro, an organization with a debt of \$1,800 million. It just revealed how ludicrously inadequate the whole procedure is.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I suppose the hon. members were satisfied with Hydro and dissatisfied with wrestling.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I suggest to the hon. Prime Minister that a little more examination of Hydro might have proven to even some of the hon. members on the other side of the House that they would not be quite so satisfied. In any—

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Well, we wrestled with the problems.

Mr. MacDonald: However, in reference to standing committees, Mr. Speaker, there is another kind of standing committee that I would like to suggest for consideration, and that is a standing committee that would deal specifically with those agencies of the Crown which are known normally as Crown corporations. These boards and commissions that the Gordon committee was looking into fall into two categories. There is one that is just an administrative body, but there are others which are businesses. They are, in effect, operating a business and, in some instances, as the hon. Prime Minister has pointed out, it is big business, such as the \$150 million or \$200 million in the case of the hospital services commission.

In many other jurisdictions, they have established a standing committee on Crown corporations which hears each year a detailed presentation and discussion of the annual report of these commissions. An opportunity is provided for really delving into the operation of these commissions, or these Crown

corporations, to get a clearer picture of their operations, and whether or not they are living up to the general policies that have been laid down by the government under whose direction they come.

I know, for example, in the province of Saskatchewan in the last 10 years that the standing committee on Crown corporations is one of the most active committees in the Legislature and it examines, in a very detailed fashion, the annual reports of these Crown corporations.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No wonder, they are nearly all in bad shape, as the hon. member knows.

Mr. MacDonald: They are not in bad shape. This is the kind of outmoded fact and figure that Mr. Harry Robbins is providing to some of these innocent backbenchers here, and hon. members ought to get this straightened up. The hon. Prime Minister is 10 years out of date.

Mr. Grossman: The hon. member is reading his speech, be careful.

Mr. MacDonald: However—these are notes.

Mr. Grossman: They are notes when he reads them.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I also draw attention to the fact—if Saskatchewan, as usual raises all these emotional overtones—that in the British House in the last 10 years or so there has been very active consideration given to how Parliament can have a more detailed and effective supervisory role over Crown corporations.

Whether or not we do it by a standing committee, or whether it is done as part of the job of the public accounts committee—these are alternatives—I think this is something we should give thought to.

However, there are two final proposals that I want to make, Mr. Speaker, if we are going to achieve our overall objective in the re-examination of government, namely, the restoring of the supremacy of the Legislature.

These two proposals were made in a brief submitted to the Gordon committee by spokesmen of the party that I have the honour to lead in this province. Neither of them appeared in the report, but I would like to suggest that this House should give some consideration to them.

One of the problems we face in government today is that the party in power has access

to all of the government departments, they have the means of getting information—all of the details and facts and figures they require. I know that, theoretically, we in the Opposition have this same right. But in getting the facts and figures from people who, in many instances, must shape the policies and administer them, often we find they are less frank and free with Opposition hon. members. This is not good enough for meeting the informational needs of the Legislature, and particularly the Opposition of the Legislature, which has a very important role to play in guaranteeing accountability for all that goes on in government.

Let me quote 5 or 6 paragraphs here with regard to one proposal that was made in the CCF brief to the Gordon committee:

Accountability on financial matters is an integral part of the democratic control but it is not the whole story. It is quite conceivable that, even where a department or an agency is spending its funds in strict accordance with the law, it is nevertheless not discharging its responsibility in a manner consonant with the public interest or the intentions of the Legislature.

It is quite conceivable, too, that power and responsibilities may not have been defined entirely satisfactorily in the first instance, and that re-examination, in the light of experience, might lead to important modifications.

We believe, therefore, that the members of the Legislature should be provided with independent information about the general operations of government departments and agencies just as they received independent information on financial matters through the public accounts.

For this purpose we propose a body, which we will call a secretariat of the Legislature, should be established. This secretariat would be a servant of the Legislature and not of the government. Its functions would be to review the activities of the government departments and agencies and to report on their adequacies and efficiencies to the Legislature.

We do not suggest that it should review every department and agency every year, but we believe it should cover them all over a period of time and that, in addition, it should undertake such special studies as the Legislature might order.

Needless to say, we think it should be provided with adequate staff to carry out its important duties.

Now, without going into any further detail on this, Mr. Speaker, this is a proposal which, when it was submitted to the Gordon committee, evoked considerable interest among editorial writers across the province. I think that it is one that should receive further consideration.

But finally, even if we do have a secretariat of the Legislature which is going to create this greater balance between government and Opposition resources, there is the final fact that, if legislative accountability is going to be established, the Opposition parties themselves must be assisted to do a more effective job.

Now, without getting into political overtones, it has become a rule rather than the exception that Oppositions tend to be small in all Legislatures.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Is that not a good thing?

Mr. MacDonald: It is not a good thing, but it is a fact. Take a look at the Legislatures across this country, and even at the federal government level, where we had an Opposition that was very small when the Liberals were in and where, in the process of a year, we have an Opposition that is relatively very small once again.

It seems to me that if we are interested in restoring accountability of administration of government to the Legislature, of restoring that supremacy, we have to make Oppositions more effective. When parties are in Opposition they always talk about this, but why when they get into government they seem to forget about it, I do not know. The Opposition cannot do its job on the picayune resources with which they have to operate. In this House, for example, the total amount of money that is made available to the Opposition for research, and other administrative needs, is approximately \$15,000.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I insist once again, this is ludicrous. The salary of one Deputy Minister, in many instances, is approximately \$15,000.

I repeat, the government has the whole resources of all the departments. Theoretically, we, in the Opposition, have access to the resources of the departments. But without going into the detail of it, I think that every hon. member of this House will concede that it is very difficult for the Opposition to be able to use those resources in the same way that the government can. And if the Opposition is going to—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member should have been in Opposition when those people over there were in power.

Mr. MacDonald: Never mind, that is ancient history.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That was really something.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, let me remind the hon. Prime Minister that when his colleagues were in Opposition in Ottawa, one of the constant themes that they pounded every year was that the Opposition did not have the resources to do the job, and the significant thing is that when they get into power, on this—as on so many other things—they do not do any better than the Liberals. They have done nothing about it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I say to the hon. member that here we do the very best in Canada, and he can compare them all. We do the very best in Canada.

Mr. MacDonald: If the hon. Prime Minister—

Hon. Mr. Frost: This is an enlightened government.

Mr. MacDonald: I doubt if the hon. Prime Minister is doing the very best, but I am not in a position—I do not have the facts—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I will give them to the hon. member. I will be very glad to give them to him.

Mr. MacDonald: But, Mr. Speaker, whether the hon. Prime Minister is doing as well as other provinces or not, is not the point to which I am addressing myself.

The point is that this government has a budget, of combined capital and normal expenditures, approximating \$1 billion. The Opposition is an important arm of government; anybody who knows anything about the democratic process knows that a government is as good as its Opposition. If there is not an Opposition to keep it on its toes, then the government is going to become a poor government. Yet that Opposition in the province of Ontario operates on approximately \$15,000.

I suggest once again this is ludicrous. If the supreme objective in this whole reorganization of government is to restore the supremacy of this Legislature, high on the priority list is the need for doing something about the lack of resources with which the Opposition parties have to work. One day this government will find themselves on the Opposition

side, and they will be able to benefit from it, too.

An hon. member: Not from the hon. member's people.

Mr. MacDonald: Quit dreaming, boys, quit dreaming.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Let the Opposition fight among themselves.

Mr. MacDonald: I never saw a sucker in the farm pond bite at the fly more quickly than these boys did there.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know what an adequate figure should be for this. I quite honestly do not know what the figure should be. But, to illustrate my point, just let me take a figure out of thin air, and let the House and the public consider whether this would be a fair kind of proposition.

Suppose we took \$5,000 for every member who is elected, so that Opposition parties would have the equivalent of \$5,000 per member. Now, under normal circumstances, we would never have more than approximately 40 members in the Opposition, in a House of 98. This would mean, to make your Opposition effective, we would be spending no more than \$200,000 out of a budget that is close to \$1 billion.

If this government really believes that Parliament should be effective, I suggest to them that the spending of what would not be more than \$200,000, to give the Opposition their resources, is a fair proposition in a budget of the kind we have in this province of Ontario.

I would suggest that, along with the question of the secretariat, along with the question of a standing committee on Crown corporations, along with rescuing our public accounts committee from the—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Rescuing it from the Opposition.

Mr. MacDonald: No, rescuing it from the withering-away process that this government has encouraged for 10 years.

I would suggest, **Mr. Speaker,** that without getting into an argument with the hon. Prime Minister in my concluding remarks, that these things are necessary if we are going to achieve the overall objective of restoring the supremacy of this Legislature.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, I want to take part in this debate

and to have a few words to say about some of the things contained in this report.

I do not know quite what the report is, having listened to various views from hon. cabinet Ministers and the hon. Prime Minister.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Read it.

Mr. Singer: I have read it several times. One hon. cabinet Minister suggested this was a Hoover-type report. The hon. Prime Minister, speaking on Wednesday last, suggested it was not really a Hoover-type report but it had some of the good things which the Hoover report has, and did not have some of the bad things.

Now, I would suggest this, **Mr. Speaker,** and I think this is important. There have been some observations in the United States recently on the effect of the Hoover-type investigation, and it has been suggested that investigation resulted in a saving to the United States of some \$4 billion in their general administrative process. Now, somewhere along the line, perhaps we can equate that to what happened here in Ontario.

The population of the United States is 170 million; the population of this province is 6 million. So suppose we divide that \$4 billion by 30; and we would end up with a saving of some \$400 million. Perhaps it will be suggested that that is not too fair, but let us divide it by budget amount. We are spending about \$1 billion here every year and, in the United States, some \$85 billion or \$90 billion is being spent.

Now, we divide this figure by 90 or 100 and we end up with a saving of perhaps \$20 million, \$30 million, or \$40 million.

The important thing is that there is substantial value, **Mr. Speaker,** in my opinion, to conducting the second step that this report and this committee indicate.

The committee says "we have not examined departmental operations in detail." They say—on pages 30 to 38, and again on page 83—they say that detailed reviews are useful, that there should be continuous operation, and on page 5 in the report, they say this, and I think this is most important:

In general it can be said we have not sought to develop an exhaustive list of specific and detailed recommendations, but attempted to concentrate on laying down certain principles of organization to which we feel the administrative arrangements of the government in this province should be aligned.

This is very obvious to me, **Mr. Speaker,** and I think it should be very obvious to all

the hon. members of the House. This report just nibbles at the beginning of the type of investigation that should be conducted into the affairs of this province.

I agree completely with the remarks of my hon. leader (Mr. Wintermeyer) when he refers to the ignoring of the supremacy of Parliament. I have had particular interest over the recent years in the functions of various municipal authorities, planning authorities, in the Ontario municipal board.

It somewhat surprised me when the announcements were made, a few days before the commencement of this House, that not only are we going to have a new Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs—incidentally the gentleman appointed is one of the ablest gentlemen in this province and I commend the government for that—not only are we going to have 3 sub-branches in that department, we are going to have a community planning branch, we are going to have a financial control branch, and we are going to have an administrative branch.

Before any legislation could be introduced into this House, Mr. Speaker, we have taken community planning away from the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Nickle) and we have done that in contravention to this Act which is a planning Act.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I point out to my hon. friend that has not been taken away yet.

Mr. Singer: The Minister means the Minister of Planning and Development, and then every section of this Act refers to the responsibilities of the Minister, one after the other. He is responsible for official plans. He is responsible for planning boards and for committees of adjustment and conditions of plans of subdivisions and on and on.

But here, with this report in their hands from September 25 last, Mr. Speaker—this report which indicates and directs that one of the fine principles of government in this province should be responsibility of its Ministers, the supremacy of Parliament—the announcements are made within 5 days of the sitting of this House.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest to you that, right at the beginning, the main principle that is set out in this report is being ignored.

Now, Mr. Speaker, returning more specifically to some of the remarks that this committee deals with concerning municipal affairs and with planning, I think these points are most important.

On page 41 in the report, the committee says that the municipal problem is partly

financial and partly jurisdictional. I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that this neatly sums up the basic municipal problem. The committee goes on to say that there is no doubt that both the province and the municipalities need additional tax. Oh, I am sorry—in the speech from the Throne, this same idea is repeated, and in that speech it said that there is no doubt that both the province and the municipalities need additional tax room or revenue to carry out their operations.

Mr. A. R. Herbert (Temiskaming): He got his speeches mixed up there.

Mr. Singer: Not quite. Let the hon. member just bear with me and I will be along to him soon.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I do not know if my hon. friend should discuss the Throne speech now. He should discuss this report.

Mr. Singer: Where the Throne speech backs up—with due respect, Mr. Speaker, to the last remark—where the Throne speech backs up some of the ideas here, I am sure that the hon. Prime Minister will not object to my quoting.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Let us have the ideas first.

Mr. Singer: The idea—well for the hon. Prime Minister's elucidation, I will repeat it, Mr. Speaker. It says in the speech from the Throne, there is no doubt that both the province and the municipalities need additional tax room or revenue to carry out their operations.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, no. Does the report say that?

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I would refer the hon. Prime Minister to page 41 of the report where it says this: the municipal problem is two-fold. It is financial, and it is jurisdictional. Now, finance—as with the section I read from the speech from the Throne—and if my hon. friends over there will give me a chance, I will get down to the jurisdictional part of it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Let us hear the jurisdictional part.

Mr. Singer: The oft-repeated cry of mayors and reeves—and my hon. friends over there know this very well—is that there should be redefined, in clear and unmistakable terms, the duties and responsibilities of municipalities.

Now, it is no good, Mr. Speaker, I suggest to you, that we begin to nibble here and there and take a bit here and a bit there to start to plug up the big hole in the dam when the water is coming over the top. If we are going to go into this municipal business—and I suggest this as a step that the House should have taken a long time ago—then we have to start paying attention to the whole problem, and not just start to pluck away bits and pieces.

I suggest that this municipal problem is the most serious thing that the committee gets at here—and it gets at it in detail—and it is the only thing in all these departments that the committee does get at.

At page 43, the committee suggests that the division of jurisdiction is bad. It suggests vastly modified Ontario municipal board functions and stresses that opportunities should be given to consult with departmental officials.

Now, somewhere along the line, we must consider how these recommendations are going to be carried out, and how the recommendations are going to be fitted in as a whole group. I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that we are going to do it by examining these bits and pieces. I think if we are going to look at The Department of Municipal Affairs, The Department of Planning, and the Ontario municipal board, that we have to sit down and examine our ground rules from the ground up. As the report says, these things must start in the Legislature.

Mr. Speaker, I entirely agree with the points that have been touched upon by my hon. leader, in connection with other phases of the report, and I suggest that, before any action can be taken in connection with this report, what has been talked about here for the past few days should be listened to, that there should be a committee of the House to examine it. The committee should complete its examination and report back to this House before any action is taken by introducing legislation and pushing it through, so that the whole of the basic problem can be in fact examined.

I suggest that we should get into the second phase that is repeated in here two or three times, that we should give a Hoover-type finish and begin to investigate, department by department, and find out if this government is running efficiently.

Certainly, when I look at the establishment here, The Department of Planning and Development, and recognize that it is in the government's mind to take away community

planning, I wonder what is going to be left of that department.

Mr. Nixon: Let the tail go with the head.

Mr. Singer: The whole thing should go, because really I cannot see much point in keeping 32 people over at Ontario House, as the report suggests, or 35 people in charge of civil defence, when the government announcements indicate that the whole reorganization of civil defence is being changed and co-ordinated as amongst a group of department heads.

Perhaps the time has come to take up another one of these recommendations and do away with the whole department, cut down on departments and get fewer and more efficient ones.

Mr. Speaker, the main point in my remarks is that, before any action be taken in connection with this report, full discussion should take place in committee—as has been promised—that the report should not be prejudged by the government. Finally, I suggest that we do need a real examination by a Hoover-type commission, and reading this report certainly clearly indicates that.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): If I could, Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct some remarks toward this discussion.

I would like to say that, first, I agree wholeheartedly with the principles that have been enunciated in this report in connection with ministerial responsibility, financial accountability, grouping of related functions, and the provision for appeal.

I have not been long in the Legislature as a new member, but I cannot help but see that we have to do a readjustment in the reassertion of these points that have been raised.

I might just mention one department in which I have taken an interest, and I think particularly of the branch that is being boasted about by two hon. members of the government. I refer to the citizenship branch which is being developed under the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Phillips).

I refer to it because I think it is an example again of the need for some kind of amalgamation, some kind of grouping of related functions. In this particular case, I understood that there was a branch under The Department of Planning and Development which was interested in immigrants and immigration work, and then it came as quite a surprise to me, as it did to many others,

to read that in 1959, the government was going to start a new branch.

I could not help questioning why it would be in 1959 that they would create this additional branch, because we all know that the heavy waves of immigration—in fact the liberal approach to immigration—is when there is a Liberal government, and between 1945 and 1956 there were 640,000 immigrants coming to Canada.

When I presume that perhaps the hon. Provincial Secretary might have taken seriously the words of the hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. Diefenbaker), because he said, during the election campaign, to the Canada Press Club here, that he was going to populate our parish, that he was going to bring in—he mentioned the figure—it would be something like 640,000 immigrants a year. Perhaps this is why the hon. Provincial Secretary decided that he had to start a new department.

But, of course, as most of us have realized about the hon. Prime Minister for Canada, his words during an election campaign and his actions are not always the same.

I then started to get interested in just what this branch would do. For example we have, under The Department of Planning and Development, trained civil servants who have worked during the Hungarian revolution and the flood of people coming. They have experience. But for some reason, it is decided that, under The Department of the Provincial Secretary, a new branch would be started.

I want to emphasize that I think this relates very much as an example of what Mr. Gordon, in his report, had said: that we must have a look at the amalgamation of different services of government departments.

May I point to another example? I agree that, in the welfare fields—and this with respect to appeals—there should be some method of appeals from the administrative decisions of department officials. I am not saying that it should be to the court, but I think that there should be something set up there with respect to welfare.

I notice that, in the Act to provide general welfare systems to persons, there is a change from the fact that the municipalities may provide assistance, to the fact that the municipalities must provide assistance. This seems to me to give a certain mandatory aspect to it.

I know that the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile) will have an answer to this for me. But I am curious to know how this new legislation, this new bill, is working,

because it was brought out in 1958 and as yet, I understand, there are no regulations that have been brought out for it.

But still in connection with it, when an immigrant applies to a municipality for help, for financial assistance, could the hon. Minister of Public Welfare clarify for me what happens to that immigrant, assuming that he gets help?

This government gave a great deal of publicity when they brought out this bill, yet here is the situation: if this immigrant applies, automatically he comes under the federal government, he is liable to deportation under The Immigration Act. So who can he appeal to in connection with this?

I just give this as an example again, that I feel there should be a very thorough review of every department, that this has set a charge for us. We need to go much further into it, and I hope—as the hon. leader of the Opposition and my hon. friend from York Centre have suggested—that the government will set up a select committee in order to look into this much more fully.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, I have a number of comments to make with respect to this report.

First of all, there is a point I would like to raise which I hope will not be interpreted as a complaint, but perhaps rather as a suggestion for future action.

This relates to the method in which the report was released. It was released a couple of weeks before the Legislature met, to which I have no objection. But as I understand it, the press had it in their hands for several days before the official release time. To that also I have no objection. I believe it makes for good reporting for newspaper men to have an opportunity to digest a document of this kind before they have to write their stories on it.

But hon. members of the Legislature got no such opportunity, they did not receive the same courtesy. Consequently at least some of them—including myself—found themselves in the embarrassing position that, when the report suddenly hit the press, they were caught completely unprepared and were asked by representatives of the press, and in my own case, by a radio station, to comment on a report they had never seen.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that an hon. member of the Legislature has a duty to state his position on important public documents of this kind. But it is very, very difficult for him to do so when he has not seen them.

On the day the report was made public, I happened to be down at the conference of the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay) and I picked up what I usually do not do, the noon edition of the paper, so at least I had seen the press report on the committee report.

Suddenly at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I was called by a radio station and asked to state my views so that they could record them. At least I had had an opportunity to see the press reports, but I had not at that time seen the actual report of the committee.

As I say, this is not a complaint, it is just a suggestion that perhaps, when important documents of this kind are released in future, they might be sent to hon. members of the Legislature at the same time as they are sent to the press, with naturally the same stipulation regarding release time as governs the press.

I think it might assist hon. members of the Legislature in carrying out what I think are their duties if they could get at least the same courtesy as the press.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make some reference to the question of appeals. I do not want to appear to be batting this question to death, but I do think it is very important. I am not going to go into all phases of appeals, which have been dealt with by other hon. members, I am particularly concerned with the matter of appeal, or suggestion of appeal, from decisions of the labour relations board and the workmen's compensation board.

When I first saw the press report of the Gordon committee report, I was very disturbed indeed on this matter. Though the gentlemen of the press did a pretty good job in summarizing the report as a whole, I think their reports were slightly misleading on this point. When I got a chance to read the report itself, I felt somewhat reassured.

I may say that the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister at the beginning of this debate was reassuring. I am also happy to note that the hon. leader of the Opposition is apparently dropping the position which he—well, I will not say that he took it, but certainly the statement was attributed to him by the press, both when he appeared before the Gordon committee and when the Gordon committee's report was released. This position seemed to indicate that he was in favour of pretty wide open appeal, and that he seemed to think that the panacea for bureaucracy was appeal to the courts. Now I believe that

those statements that were attributed to him muddled up the water a very great deal on this important issue, and I am glad to note—

Mr. Singer: It is just the way you fellows read the report, that is all.

Mr. Bryden: Well, if he was misquoted, I wish he had corrected the misquotations at the time.

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): If he had listened to his hon. leader, he cleared the matter up a few minutes ago.

Mr. MacDonald: What has wakened the hon. Minister up, anyway?

Mr. Bryden: I am glad to know that the hon. leader of the Opposition apparently is now prepared to drop the matter of appeals from decisions of the two boards which I have mentioned. However, there is more to be said than has already been said on the question.

The matter of the privative clauses has come up. I am not sure, from the statements of the hon. Prime Minister, whether he was in favour of the Gordon committee recommendation that these clauses should be deleted from the legislation, or if he takes what I think is an equally logical position on the other side—that since they do no harm they might as well be left there.

Mr. Grossman: Which does the hon. member think is right?

Mr. Bryden: But I would like to make a very strong plea for leaving the privative clauses in the legislation.

Mr. Gordon, in elucidating on this point in the press, said, in effect, that they do not mean anything and we can tidy up the legislation by taking them out.

Well, I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the British Commonwealth of Nations has been one of the great bulwarks of liberty in the world, and one of the reasons why it has performed that role is that it has not been excessively concerned about tidiness. I think we will find in British statutes that there are lots of untidy features.

So if the sections do no harm, if indeed they are meaningless, why not leave them there? I would go further and suggest, Mr. Speaker, that there is a real danger in taking them out. I do not profess to be a lawyer, and those with legal training may be able to interpret court decisions better than I can.

But I think I can understand the English language, and I would like to read a couple of sentences from a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Roach on behalf of the court of appeal of Ontario in the "Canadian General Electric" case. This is reported in the 1957 Ontario reports at page 333. Mr. Justice Roach says this:

In the absence of a "privative" clause—

Incidentally, I might mention that in regard to the spelling of that word the court appears to agree with the Gordon committee's version, and not with that of the hon. Prime Minister. That comment, however, was just in passing, I am more interested in the substance of the statement than in the spelling of a word, and the court's comments are:

In the absence of a privative clause, the court in *certiorari* proceedings has power to examine the record returned to it by the inferior tribunal, and if that record discloses error on the part of that tribunal to quash its decision as having been made in error—

and then skipping a sentence which is not directly relevant to the point I am interested in, the judgment goes on to say:

However where there is a privative clause the court is restricted to determining whether or not the inferior court acted within the limits of its jurisdiction.

I think that is a very important point, Mr. Speaker, that should not be overlooked. This business of the court examining the record of the inferior tribunal in the case we are discussing—either the labour relations board or the workmen's compensation board, and if that record discloses error, of quashing the decision—that is exactly the thing that we want to get away from in boards of this kind.

These boards were set up—as the Gordon committee points out—because they are operating in areas where specialized knowledge is needed, and where undue delay should be avoided if at all possible. I believe it would be correct to say the Gordon committee were of the opinion that there should not be appeals from those boards except on the question of jurisdiction.

Now if I understand properly the wording of this judgment of the court of appeal of Ontario, it clearly indicates that, if there were not privative clauses in the legislation, there would be appeal on more than questions of jurisdiction.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Would the hon. member give me that reference again? I did not note it earlier.

Mr. Bryden: Does the hon. Attorney-General mean the reference, or does he want me to read the quotation again?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I mean the case.

Mr. Bryden: The heading in full is "Re the Ontario Labour Relations Board, Bradley *et al* and Canadian General Electric Company Limited," 1957 Ontario reports, starting at page 316. The quotation I made was from page 333.

Mr. Speaker, may I sum up my views on this particular point? I think it is most important that there should not be appeals from these boards on any grounds whatsoever except the recognized ground of want of jurisdiction, which I believe also involves the matter of denial of natural justice. On those grounds there should be an appeal, and we know that appeals cannot be cut off on such grounds. But on any other grounds there should be no appeal.

I merely call the attention of the government to the fact that there is certainly at least an indication in the judgment I quoted, that if the privative clauses were removed, appeals would be opened up on other grounds.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to deal with another point which has been dealt with to some degree by my hon. leader (Mr. MacDonald), and which I think is a matter of extreme importance—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, might I suggest to the hon. member that if he wants to go ahead at considerable length, he is raising a new point, it might be better to adjourn the debate and we will call on him again at a later time.

On the one hand, if he feels that the remaining few minutes are enough, by all means go ahead. But on the other hand if he feels that he wants to take more time, I suggest perhaps if he adjourns the debate, it would be acceptable to the House.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I appreciate that suggestion. I am afraid that what I have to say may take me about another 15 minutes so, in that case, with your permission I will move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in moving the adjournment of the House, may I say we will proceed with the Throne debate tomorrow, at which time the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) will again take the government to task, I have no doubt. If there is any time at the conclusion of the Throne debate, we

might proceed with my hon. friend's remarks in connection with this particular motion.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6 of the clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Tuesday, February 2, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1960

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Today we welcome, as guests of the Legislature, pupils from St. Monica's separate school, William Burgess school, and Rhodes Avenue school, all of Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Hon. L. M. Frost moves, seconded by hon. W. A. Goodfellow, that when this House adjourns the present sitting thereof, it do stand adjourned until 3 of the clock on Thursday afternoon, February 4.

Motion agreed to.

He said: That, Mr. Speaker, is in accordance with our understanding.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves, seconded by hon. Mr. Goodfellow, that Mr. J. H. White be substituted for Mr. H. M. Allen (Middlesex South), on the committee on health and welfare; that Mr. M. Belanger be substituted for Mr. G. T. Gordon on the committee on labour; that Mr. Belanger be substituted for Mr. J. P. Spence on the committee on municipal law; that Mr. J. A. Fullerton be substituted for Mr. A. W. Downer and Mr. Belanger be substituted for Mr. H. C. Nixon on the committee on private bills; also that the committee on energy be increased to 35 members, the additional 10 members to be as follows: Messrs. Bryden, Carruthers, McNeil, Reaume, Rollins, Simonett, Singer, Sopha, Whitney, Worton.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

HEALTH INSURANCE ACT

Mr. T. D. Thomas moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to provide for health insurance."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Would the hon. member please explain his bill?

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): On a point of order, no private bill can be requested for an explanation.

Mr. Bryden: Speaking to the point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like to refer you to page 56 of *Parliamentary Procedure in Ontario*, the seventh line from the top of the page where it says:

Sometimes also if a bill introduced by a private member appears to deal with some matter of great importance or is of unusual character, the member introducing it is asked to explain it.

I submit for your consideration, Mr. Speaker, that this bill is both of great importance and of an unusual character, and that therefore I am in order in asking that the hon. member introducing it explain it.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Mr. Speaker, on this point of order, that would be so if the hon. member introducing the bill were not a member of the caucus which is responsible for the bill being introduced.

Secondly, the rule provides for a member of the Opposition asking, and the question has been asked of a person who we were not under the impression is in opposition to the hon. member introducing the bill.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): The rule does not say anything about that.

Mr. Bryden: The rule, I would point out, Mr. Speaker, says no such thing. It does not say who must make the request. It merely says that it may be made, and as a matter of fact I do not think the rules even take cognizance of the fact that there are separate parties in the House.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, would you care to make a ruling on that?

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Can you not wait for a second reading? It is political, eh? Oh, you can play that game better.

Mr. Speaker: I say to the hon. member for Oshawa that I will take this matter under consideration.

ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD ACT

Hon. R. Macaulay moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to establish the Ontario energy board."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: This is a bill to establish what is called the Ontario energy board, which will replace the Ontario fuel board. It will possess, in effect, many of the same powers of the Ontario fuel board except only those powers which are of a quasi-judicial nature, dealing with the issuing of franchises and the granting of rates.

ACT RESPECTING ENERGY

Hon. Mr. Macaulay moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting energy."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

Mr. R. Gisborn moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg leave to present to the House the fifty-first annual report of the hydro-electric power commission of Ontario for the year ended December 31, 1958.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I should like to ask a question of the hon. Minister of Energy Resources, notice of which has been given. It is this.

In reference to reports in the press and on television that the hon. Minister of Energy Resources made representations to the federal government concerning the location of a nuclear research centre at Elliot Lake instead of in the province of Manitoba, would the hon. Minister inform the House of the results of this discussion?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: In reply to the question of the hon. member—and I appreciate receiving notice of his question—I would say firstly that I made no statement with respect to which my hon. friend has made an inquiry.

However, I would like to say to my hon. friend, for his information, that this government is pressing the federal government for a joint study of its municipal problems arising

from the curtailment of Canada's uranium contracts.

The Ontario government is anxious that studies be implemented by the two governments to consider the future of the Elliot Lake, Blind River and Bancroft uranium mining communities, and find means of alleviating a threatening decline in their economies. We have made representation to the federal government that it join the Ontario government in such studies, because these communities were organized with the encouragement of the federal government so Canada could supply the free world with uranium when it was critically needed. Both governments spent large sums of money in setting up Elliot Lake and the Bancroft area.

We feel that the federal government has a tremendous moral responsibility as well in maintaining the healthy economy of these communities because they were established as a direct result of Canada's agreement to provide uranium to its allies. A joint study should investigate every means of aiding these communities.

Elliot Lake mines produced 74 per cent. of all uranium mined in Canada, and the area contains 94 per cent. of the country's proven uranium ore reserve, the largest high-grade ore body in the world.

The stretch-out delivery programme of supplying uranium to the United States and Great Britain will leave Canada's uranium mining industry in a difficult position by 1966, and there is an emergent need for alternate means to maintain the economy of both Elliot Lake and the Bancroft area.

Mr. Sopha: I had no idea that my question would trigger such a copious memorandum. I should like to ask the hon. Minister a supplementary question. Has he made representations to the federal government to locate the nuclear research centre in Elliot Lake, rather than in the province of Manitoba? If he did not, I should like to ask him why not.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I would be happy to take my hon. friend's question as notice.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to join in this debate and my first words are congratulations to yourself on the appointment to your high office. It was my opportunity to speak in your absence a few days

ago to the motion for your appointment. At that time I tried to stress the importance of your position and the significance in this historic Legislature. I wish you well, Mr. Speaker, and I hope that you will act in the impartial and wise way that is required of the position.

Mr. Speaker, I would take the opportunity to add my congratulations to those of others that have been extended to certain hon. members of this Legislature, particularly the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer), who has gone on to another position—his geniality and friendliness have made an impression on all of us; to the former member for Ottawa South (Mr. Dunbar) who is not with us during this session, but whose wit stimulated many interesting discussions in this Legislature over a long period of time; to the hon. Minister from Eglinton (Mr. Dunlop) in his retirement from an important portfolio, a portfolio that naturally during these particular times is a controversial one. We commend him for his contribution to education in Ontario and express the hope that he will have a very pleasant retirement.

I would, Mr. Speaker, add my congratulations to the hon. Minister from London North (Mr. Roberts) on his recent appointment to the important portfolio of education. I was particularly impressed with the hon. Minister's observation that we have in Ontario a serious teacher shortage, a problem of teacher qualification. I think that one of the important things in any particular administrative operation is to acknowledge the problem. At least then we know where to work from and we have some determination of what the objective must be. I commend him in that observation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would take this opportunity to extend my congratulations to the government and in particular to the head of the government (Mr. Frost) for his victory last June. We did our best to make it otherwise, but the decision has been made, and I unhesitatingly offer my congratulations to the head of this government, the hon. Prime Minister of this province.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that in all probability the people of Ontario just presumed that they have grown accustomed to his face and they wanted him around for another 4 years.

But, Mr. Speaker, I suggest that after the passage of a few years, another title song will come to our minds, and that I suggest will be "You have been around this old House and played around this old House too long."

At this time I would like to make some reference to my home riding of Waterloo North, a cosmopolitan riding in western Ontario, made up of a great agricultural industry and diversified industry.

It is an area that, historically, has grown out of the woods to a position where today I believe the industrial productivity of the area is unmatched on a per capita basis by any other community in the Dominion of Canada. It is an area that has, Mr. Speaker, its historical spots, educational institutions and its cosmopolitan people.

With respect to history, I would remind this House that there is one area in the riding that is particularly welcome to some of us, and that is the birth site and the home-stead of the late Prime Minister of Canada, the late Mr. Mackenzie King. When I visited that home site recently, one thing I noticed.

As we travel about Ontario everywhere, we see plaques identifying historical sites. They are, I believe, constructed by The Department of Travel and Publicity. But on this historical site, there is no plaque.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Cathcart) will take cognizance of this fact. This is, I think, the type of historical spot that even this government would be quite prepared in its generosity to acknowledge as an important spot in Ontario and all of Canada.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): The hon leader of the Opposition's hope will be fulfilled.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, Mr. Speaker, considering the generosity of the hon. Prime Minister, I have one or two other similar requests.

For a long time, in my home riding, the several chiefs of police in the varying municipalities have sponsored and promoted the idea of a police college. There are those who told me during the election that they would like to vote for me, but they felt it rather embarrassing because if perchance I were elected, it might mean that there would be no police college in that area.

Now, I know the impartiality of this government. I know the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts) is not only cognizant of this problem, but has publicly demonstrated in the area that Chief Patrick of the City of Kitchener has done more to promote the idea of a police college than any other person. I am confident that this rumour that the folks back home talk about has no foundation.

Nothing would please me more than to have the hon. Prime Minister give me his personal assurance that this is all small political talk, and that the police college will be instituted in the near future and that it will be located in my riding. I suggest to the hon. Prime Minister that it has its history just as his has; has its pride and has its tradition—different maybe, but important all the same.

Herein is one area where I am confident he will demonstrate the generosity that he demonstrated just a little while ago, particularly because of the University of Waterloo, an institution that is flourishing, I am proud to say, after only one year's experience as an institution of higher learning.

Mr. Speaker, I would draw to your attention something that is of historic interest. The day before yesterday, it was my pleasure to see a group of young athletes off to what I hope will be the championship of world hockey in Squaw Valley in the course of the next few weeks. We have, in my riding, a team called the Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen. It was their opportunity to compete in the Olympic competitions 4 years ago. On that occasion they were defeated in the final round-robin. They took their defeat, I think, as sportsmen and in a sportsmanlike fashion. But, I assure you, Mr. Speaker, they are determined to reverse that situation and to bring to Ontario, to my riding, and to all the Dominion of Canada, our traditional pride in hockey supremacy.

I have mentioned that our riding is made up of many industries, and they are of varying kinds. We have furniture and we have rubber plants and leather tannery plants and a diversified series of other plants.

I might say, parenthetically, that my own family—and particularly my grandfather—can claim some credit for holding that industry together in the past, holding it together in a particular fashion. I would tell you, lest in the event that you do not know, Mr. Speaker, my grandfather was a glue manufacturer.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this next opportunity to refer to our Liberal caucus. I am proud of the group of men whom it is my privilege to lead in this House. I am particularly proud of the new hon. members and the old, experienced hon. members who were all returned on the occasion of the last election. We are a group of happy warriors, Mr. Speaker, a group united and determined to do our job as the official Opposition in this House.

We have worked hard. We have held many caucuses, and I am confident that the efforts that we have made will show their results during this coming session.

Over the week-end, it was my opportunity to undertake a little journey that I would describe as a journey through platitudia. I had the opportunity to read the Throne speech that was delivered in this House not long ago.

That speech contains many things, many gems of wisdom. I noticed particularly some things that we, on this side of the House, have suggested for a long while. I noted references to many new undertakings. I think we will wait in judgment until we have some practical demonstration that the platitudinous references that have been made will actually be implemented in action.

There is talk about portable pensions, there is talk about municipal reform, there is talk about northern development. These things we have heard before.

It will be interesting, during the course of this session, to see exactly what the government intends to do, and will do, with respect to the implementation of these several things.

And then, Mr. Speaker, we heard references to a new era, to the dignity of the individual. These things are on all lips at the present time and sometimes I believe they are becoming clichés.

It is true that we are in a new era. We have been in a new era for some time.

And, Mr. Speaker, I can speak quite sincerely at this point by saying that I was very much impressed a few years ago with a definition of personality that the hon. Prime Minister made in this House. He referred to the complexities of the individual. Somehow, to that complexity of flesh and bone is an immaterial spiritual force added to each individual in some Divine fashion.

We are in historic days. We are in a fight, in a fight we all know about at the industrial level of international competition. That, we are all familiar with.

But I say that, unless we begin to analyze and know that man is not merely material things, but likewise a spiritual thing, and that this dual nature of man is a real differentiation between our concept of the rights of the individual and the concept of the statist, that unless we understand that, and live by that, and pursue that—and this Legislature is one place wherein we can pursue that ideal—then I say that the communism which has been translated into terms of determining which system can produce most washing

machines or most television sets, is a defeated competitive effort before we ever start.

The fight with communism is truly at that level, but primarily at a different level, a different concept of life in the dignity of the individual.

Mr. Speaker, it would seem to me that, when we are talking along this line, the biggest challenge that you and I have, and all hon. members of this House have, is to identify a policy, identify a programme, that will bring peace and order, understanding and an equitable distribution of the productivity of our combined forces of management and labour.

I am not one who interprets these two groups to be irreconcilable enemies, who interprets these two groups to be such that they must forever be at one another's throats. That is not the case. Our challenge is to give some leadership to bring these two forces together. I have said that innumerable times in this House, and I am reminded that I was called an idealist, I believe by an hon. gentleman to the left. But the more I see of this area, the more I am convinced that the challenge of this House, and this democracy today, is to bring some real humanism, some true humanism into this field of management and labour. I think no more effective leadership can be given than for this Legislature and this government to go about bringing together these forces in conference.

The hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay) undertook a conference of that kind in conjunction with the uranium industry. Herein is an opportunity. I was called an idealist two years ago, but I notice that Prince Philip has called for a similar type of conference in Canada in the course of the next two or three years. And I notice that Mr. Jodoin, the president of the Canadian labour congress, has likewise suggested this area.

Mr. Speaker, we must begin to realize that labour is not some force divorced from society generally, but it is an integral part of all society, and that management is the same.

I suggest that our society in Ontario today is an industrialized society.

Are we aware that 76 per cent. of the working force in this province are employees? That is about opposite to what it was 35 years ago. And of that group about 30 per cent. are organized.

Mr. Speaker, traditionally and historically in this area we have moved from what I would call privilege, to custom, to law. For example, years ago it was a privilege, they

thought, to give a man a vacation. Then it became customary, and subsequently and finally it was written into our legislative books.

I believe that the time has come when the question of pensions has moved from privilege to custom, and is now at the doorstep and demands legislative action. I believe that a man who works for a period of 20 years should be entitled by law to a pension, and I believe that the pension should be transferable or portable. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the time has come for this Legislature to act with respect to a minimum wage for all employees throughout all Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I know that this House will provide the opportunity to debate possible amendments to The Labour Relations Act. At that time we will have our opportunity to express our opinions. But I say, in conclusion on this point, that law and legislation will not do the job alone. But the minds and the hearts and the ideals of the leaders of this Legislature can, and will, bring about a sensible human solution to the conflict of management and labour. This will be a solution that will bring these two forces together as a united group to help to develop our province. It will help to expand our province from an area that is historically industrialized in the south, in the form of secondary industry and work into that hinterland and northland that requires an opportunity of expansion, an opportunity of development, an opportunity of leadership in this province, in this country, and in the free democracies of the world.

These are the opportunities that lie before us. These are the challenges as I see them, and if we do not exercise our intelligent judgment, our imagination, our determination and our will, we will have failed ourselves primarily, but this legislative body indeed.

And now, I hope hon. members will forgive me, for I turn to a subject which, over a period of the last few years, has been of particular interest to me. It may not have any direct application at this time, but in view of the fact that I will be limited in the comments that I can make on this subject later on, I would make some reference to it now. It is the matter of finance.

Mr. Speaker, you know that over the last 4 years we have debated financial formulae. We have talked about the 15/15/50, the 9/10/50, the 11/13/50 formula, the \$100 million that is to come from Ottawa. I realize that I might be introducing this subject a little jocularly. But, Mr. Speaker, I am very serious about it.

The fact of the matter is that we are never going to get to first base in any real reformation in Ontario in terms of the solution of our municipal-provincial problems, our educational problems, and the other various problems that become associated, and are associated, with the development and economy, unless we get down to brass tacks on this subject.

To the new hon. members in this House I would say they can do nothing better by way of introducing themselves to the basic problems that are at hand than to read that passage which was referred to yesterday and which I use repeatedly. I refer to the first budget address of the hon. Prime Minister in 1943, an address that acknowledged the problem, acknowledged the difficulties we have, acknowledged the debt, and determined to hold that debt and to finance our progress as we move forward in a sensible, economical and determined fashion.

I suggest that has not, unfortunately, been followed in these intervening years.

What I would like to know immediately, Mr. Speaker, is this: When are we going to get down to brass tacks on this subject? We are still talking about more money from Ottawa. I am told whenever we inquire, there will be more money, it will come in the fullness of time. Now the fullness of time has produced something like \$17 million out of this \$100 million.

But let me point this out to you, Mr. Speaker: The original formula, 9/10/50, simply meant that we would receive 9 per cent. of the amount of money that we paid into Ottawa by way of corporation tax as a rebate, 10 per cent. of the personal income tax and 50 per cent. of the succession duty. Now, as far as we are concerned, the succession duty is not a problem.

Hon. Mr. Frost: It is a considerable problem—how to get rid of it.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well now, it certainly is and I will be quite prepared to say so. When I say it is no problem, we have never put it in dispute. We are collecting our own succession duties. I beg your pardon?

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): They should be out of that field.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Get out of it.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, Mr. Speaker, with that I have no particular quarrel, but—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon leader of the Opposition's people get into it, that is the trouble.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, Mr. Speaker, I am going to make my point, and we can go into it. But the hon. Minister of Energy Resources knows, as well as any hon. member of this House, that in conjunction with succession duties, we are talking about a relatively small amount of money, as compared with the other sum.

What I would like to know of the hon. Prime Minister immediately is this: At the present time we are collecting, in Ontario, 11 per cent. of all taxable corporate income. Ontario is collecting that. We are getting a rebate of 13 per cent. on personal income tax and we are not in the succession branch rebates. If the 15/15/50 formula were followed today, I suggest that our corporate income would be increased from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent., or an increase of 4 percentage points.

Hon. Mr. Frost: To be increased from 9 to 50.

Mr. Wintermeyer: The amount of additional money that would accrue to Ontario would be 4 percentage points and that, Mr. Speaker, would be 4 times \$13 million, or a total of \$52 million.

If the personal income tax was increased from its present 13 per cent. to 15 per cent., it would represent an increase of two points and, according to the last public accounts, we derive about \$7 million for each percentage point. Two times 7 is 14.

We could, therefore, envisage the sum of an additional \$14 million, plus an additional \$52 million, or \$66 million.

I would draw the hon. members' attention to the fact that our deficit last year was in the neighbourhood of \$82 million. Now, I suggest that even if we have the \$66 million, we would still be \$16 million short.

What I want to know from this government is simply this: Are their negotiations aimed at the distribution of these 3 sources of revenue; more equitable distribution of these 3 sources; or are their negotiations with Ottawa on some other basis? Is it the hon. Prime Minister's concept that what we should aim at in Ontario is a more equitable distribution of these 3 sources of revenue—that is the direct cash field?

I am not sure that it is proper, but I would like an answer to that. Is that the area of discussion at the present time?

Hon. Mr. Frost: My hon. friend and I had better sit together and get his bookkeeping straightened out first.

Mr. Wintermeyer: This is my point. The hon. Prime Minister is being very cagey about this, but this is the situation. We are talking pie-in-the-sky and we are defeating the rights and the opportunities of development in Ontario if we continue to mislead the people of Ontario into thinking that the answer is in a different sharing of these 3 sources of revenue only.

I say to him that what we need is a complete overhaul of the taxation basis at Ottawa, in Ontario, and in the municipal level. But I do not think this government has ever approached it for the simple reason that such an approach would require amendments to The British North America Act, and I have never once seen in the newspapers or in public utterance any reference to that whatsoever.

I am confident, as I stand here, that we will muddle along as we are going now for another two or three years, until an election in Ottawa, when we will be told that out of the generosity of the head of that government, Ontario is to receive another \$15 million or \$20 million and our youngsters still will not have the opportunity of equality of education. There still will be no opportunity to build the type of transportation facilities that this great metropolitan area requires.

There still will be no opportunity to take care of our mentally retarded children and the other myriads of expenditures that are required of a growing industrial country.

Mr. Speaker, we are doing a disservice to all people in this province if we fail to stand up and say we need more money. The thing that should be done in Ontario is to start from the beginning to reorganize our provincial-municipal responsibilities, to determine what we are going to do with education. Then we should move from there to a plea and to a demand of Ottawa that either it share its direct sources of revenue as we think they should be shared, or, in the alternative, that we remove ourselves from those agreements. Primarily, we should insist that Ottawa call a conference that will be aimed at amending The British North America Act, if necessary, to revise the whole system of taxation in Canada, at the federal, provincial and municipal level.

Until this is done, Mr. Speaker, we can snicker, we can smile, but the youngsters who are denied the opportunity of equality of education in this province will be those who

will suffer. I say that for too long we have moved as pawns these children, these retarded children, the need that there is for low-cost housing and the other things in Ontario on this financial checkerboard.

Rather, the time has come to determine in principle the responsibilities of the municipal government and the responsibilities of the provincial government. The time is certainly here when this government owes the responsibility to the people of Ontario to call such a conference, and begin to rewrite an Act that is outmoded, that is 110 years old, and that was designed and intended to serve a community that is entirely different from our present community.

Mr. Speaker, let me make some reference in the field of education to the sort of problem that I am talking about. The last figures that I have are for the year 1958. At that time, in our elementary schools in the province of Ontario, there were 1,027,000 youngsters, of whom 784,157 were in the public schools and 243,431 in the separate schools, about 76 per cent. to 24 per cent.

At that time, at the municipal level, there was collected for the public schools the sum of \$121,607,000. There was collected at the separate school level, for separate school support, \$15,072,000, and there was collected for the secondary schools \$63,164,000—for a grand total of \$199,844,000.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the simple fact is that the municipal opportunity of taxation is just not broad enough, and not equitable enough, to provide equality of education in Ontario.

It is my personal opinion that, in principle, the basic cost of education should be transferred from the municipal to the provincial level. Until this determination and decision that requires some intestinal fortitude is made, I suggest to hon. members that we are going to Ottawa and to these conferences without any real case. The simple fact of the matter is that our case cannot be made effectively at Ottawa in terms of the other provinces.

Today we are taxing less at the provincial level than most other jurisdictions in Canada, and yet at the municipal level, Mr. Speaker, we are second only to the province of Saskatchewan.

Let me point this out, that on a per capita expenditure, in terms of dollars basis, at the municipal level, in Saskatchewan, each person pays for municipal government \$31.43. In Ontario he pays \$27.10; in Quebec, \$14.11; in Nova Scotia, \$12.63; in Prince Edward Island, \$8.83; and so on.

Mr. Speaker, the fact of the matter is that our educational burden is falling at the

municipal level and the basic cost of expansion in this province is borne by the property owners. I suggest to you that 100 years ago, property was the basic source of revenue, the basic source of wealth. That is not the case today.

I am not talking about more taxes for the people of Ontario—because the person is the same, whether at the provincial, federal or municipal level—but I am talking about an equitable distribution of the total tax load to the people of Ontario.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if I, on the subject of education, may divert for the moment to the matter of university education, it was my opportunity some time ago to investigate this subject somewhat and to come upon a financial statement of the University of Toronto.

In introducing these remarks, let me say that, at the present time, the province of Ontario pays out roughly \$23 million for higher education in Ontario. At the present time there is no formula under which these payments or grants are made. They are made after consultation with the various universities and in keeping with the demands of the respective universities.

But, I say to hon. members that, in the area of higher education, we anticipate a doubling of our university population in the course of the next few years. That will mean more professors, more faculty, more building, more facilities. We must begin now to prepare for that expanded period of time. My suggestion is simply this, Mr. Speaker, it is time we brought this whole matter to a businesslike basis.

The University of Toronto last year expended \$17.5 million for ordinary expenses. That went for the payment of salaries, administrative facilities, all things connected with the university except construction of new buildings. During that same period of time, we had 12,000 students.

Therefore, if the total expenditure of \$17.5 million had been required to be paid by those 12,000 students, it would have meant that every student would have been required to contribute \$1,500.

Now, we know that is excessive. We know that is impossible. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, what we, in our determination, should feel is an equitable contribution from each student towards that \$1,500? I am asking how much we get from the federal government. I suggest that the difference be made up by the provincial government. Let me illustrate.

The federal government is making a payment of a little better than \$400 for every student at university. That reduces the \$1,500

I have been talking about to about \$1,000. I would think that a student should be in a position to contribute something in the neighbourhood of, say, \$400. The balance, Mr. Speaker, I suggest, should be contributed by this government.

Now, on the basis of 24,000 students throughout all the province, we are talking about a sum of about \$15 million. But I suggest, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The figuring of the hon. leader of the Opposition is inaccurate.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, it is very close. Twenty-four times 6; 6 fours are 24, and 6 twos are 12 and 14—\$14 and some-odd million. And I am giving hon. members the benefit of suggesting \$15 million. All I am asking for is this, Mr. Speaker, that some formula be devised to take care of each student so that that university, and all the universities, will be in a position to meet their normal expenditures. I suggest a formula that will combine the students' contribution, the federal contribution, and our contribution, in a prescribed fashion that will assure the orderly development and the administrative economy of all the universities.

With respect to housing of those students who are required to live away from home, I understand that the cost is about \$1,200 per year. That is, if one thought in terms of constructing a residence and providing facilities, it would be in the neighbourhood of \$1,200 per pupil. It seems to me that in this area—an area that will increase, of course, but at the present time is represented by about 10,000 students—we should make a contribution that might be as high as \$1,000, a contribution in overall dollars of about \$10 million.

It would thereby assure that each student in Ontario, whether he lived at home or if he lived in a metropolitan area, would secure the opportunity of going to school and attending at school, irrespective of his financial ability. Obviously, a youngster today in the summer time can earn in the neighbourhood of \$400 without difficulty. He can earn in the neighbourhood of \$600 if required to live in residence.

Consequently, Mr. Speaker, I suggest to hon. members in this House, and particularly to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Robarts), that when the committee on education meets, we call to that committee the president of the University of Toronto and other honourable, intelligent and knowledgeable people on this subject and get some of their ideas.

It seems to me the time has come when this Legislature, if the government refuses, then at least this Legislature should voice its opinion with respect to the orderly development of a proper policy of university grants for university student assistance. This policy should assure an opportunity for all to attend; it should assure the economy, the administrative facilities of our universities, as they grow during this period of the next 15 years, which will be a dramatic one at the university level, just as we have experienced dramatic growth at the elementary and secondary levels in years gone by.

These are serious problems. I suggest to hon. members that what we have to do at the present time is look at them in a business-like way, and make our determination now, in terms of policy of what we are prepared to do for the universities to assure not only their survival but their growth.

At the same time it should assure that youngsters are assured, not the day before they enter university, but long before, that there will be no financial barrier to their attainment of the goal that they set to attain, or to attend at university.

These are commendable objectives, Mr. Speaker, things that will help to develop the personality, help to develop the individual dignity, of our young people, on whom we are counting and on whom we must count and on whom we are going to have to put a large portion of the determination of our future success.

Mr. Speaker, I will leave that subject and turn to the matter of energy. I was delighted to hear the hon. Minister of Energy Resources introduce a bill on energy today. It does seem to me that this is the type of new department that we have required for a long while.

The hon. Minister will recall that on one occasion, a wintry night on December 8 in 1958, in my own riding, we discussed this type of thing. I think at that time I made it as clear as I could that a new department of energy is a desirable and a necessary thing.

Mr. Speaker, in discussing this particular topic, I would like to talk about oil drilling in the Great Lakes. I would like to talk about natural gas and about uranium, and in that order.

With respect to the problem in the Great Lakes, I have taken the opportunity to attend on Dr. Coley, the geologist for The Department of Mines in Ottawa, and who, I am told, is more knowledgeable in this subject

than any other. He is a man on whom this department and this government rely for much of their information.

I understand that in the area bounded by—if hon. members can envisage this—Acton on the east, Jonesville in the state of Michigan on the west, and then in rectangular fashion to the south of the lakes, we have a rectangular area extending from Acton across Lake Huron into the state of Michigan and south of the lakes, an area of great natural resources in the form of gas and oil.

Mr. Speaker, hon. members will recall likewise that, in the course of the last few days, an explosion took place in Jonesville in Michigan, wherein a deep well for oil exploded and caused considerable damage. I might mention that in this area I understand there are 3 strata—the upper stratum, consisting of that area of about 400 feet in depth from the surface down; the middle stratum, between 400 feet and 2,000 feet; and then the lower stratum, below the 2,000-foot level.

In years gone by, in the old oil drilling parts of southwestern Ontario, we were dealing with the upper stratum. More recently we have been going into the middle stratum. But the Colchester well on Lake Erie, the Acton well, the Jonesville well, I understand, are all deep wells. I understand that there is substantial oil in this area, and that it is conceivable that it could provide 10 per cent. of our total demand. It is nothing like the quantity that we find in the western provinces.

Mr. Speaker, I think that, in view of this fact, we should give consideration to whether or not we are going to permit the Great Lakes, and in particular Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, to be used for the purpose of drilling oil.

Personally, I feel that we should not use those lakes for those purposes until it can be emphatically demonstrated that we are not going to cause pollution. The experience in Jonesville, a few days ago, certainly demonstrates that there is real danger of pollution, even with the most modern equipment.

If hon. members agree with that, Mr. Speaker, then I say that drilling in Lake Erie is still going on, or at least was going on the last time I was there. What I think is required—and I ask this of the hon. Minister of Energy Resources—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Obviously we have an international problem here. We have a series

of states on the southern portion of these lakes, but Ontario borders all the Great Lakes. Ontario has a greater interest in pollution of these lakes than any other particular state.

Why not call a joint conference of the states bordering this area on the Great Lakes and the province of Ontario and determine what we are going to do about pollution in the lakes? Let us determine once and for all what purpose the lakes are primarily intended to serve.

It is my opinion that primarily those lakes are one of the greatest natural resources we have. These are natural resources that will provide navigation, that will eventually provide the water for drinking and industrial purposes to serve all of southwestern Ontario and the industrial heartland of Ontario. I think those two purposes are paramount to the oil that we will get below the surface of the water, and I think that it is about time that somebody took a stand in this respect and did something about it.

We can talk from here to doomsday, but if they are going to drill across the lake, on the American shore, they will pollute the lakes, and if they are going to permit pollution to go into those areas, the effect will be on the Canadian side just as well.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, to the hon. Minister of Energy Resources that, in view of the successful conference on uranium, he give immediate consideration to the calling of—I do not know what we would call it—but a joint conference of the various states bordering on the lakes and our own province. This conference should try to formalize and determine whether any drilling will be permitted in the lakes, or whether it is feasible. I suggest they can, and they will, have the assistance of men—geologists and the like—who have some accurate idea of what amount of oil is in this area.

If the oil is not fabulous, and if the oil is not of the quantity that we have out west, if it is never going to serve all our purpose, or any great portion of our total demand, I just wonder if it is worth while running the risk of polluting the lakes.

Or should we confine our drilling to the land that is included in the area that I have prescribed in southwestern Ontario? I think there is merit in the latter, but I do not think that we can continue to just go along and say: "Well, we are going to try to use the best equipment possible; we are going to try to assure that no well will blow; we are going to do everything else that is

scientifically and economically possible"; and then some day have an oil well blow and the lakes polluted.

This is a primary determinate. This is a determination that we in this Legislature should make for ourselves. What are those lakes intended for, and what should they be intended to do for the province of Ontario?

I think their primary intent and purpose should be to provide transportation, or navigation, at least; and, secondly, water for commercial, industrial and personal purposes. I think if we are sure that those lakes are not polluted, then those basic purposes can be provided for ourselves and for many generations to come, in fact indefinitely.

We have lost our rivers in large respect. Let us not lose one of the greatest natural resources we have in the province of Ontario, that is the Great Lakes system.

Mr. Speaker, may I refer to the matter of natural gas in conjunction with these references and comments on the subject of The Department of Energy Resources.

I have had the opportunity, as I am sure all hon. members of this House have had the opportunity, to read the submission of the province of Ontario to the national energy board in conjunction with the export of gas to the United States.

Now, the report is a very succinct one, of about 12 pages. The essence of the report seems to be this: That the province of Ontario does not want the national energy board to permit any exportation, if it be at the expense of the people of Ontario. That is, they want to assure that Ontario will be provided with enough gas and oil to serve its purposes before anything is exported.

It is a commendable position. But I just wonder, however, as I read the report, whether we should not be more determined than that. As I understand it, the whole problem revolves around the question of terminable contracts. There are two types of contracts, Mr. Speaker. One is a contract that cannot be changed. Another is one that can be terminated.

I would think that every contract that permits of exportation of gas to the United States should be terminable. I do not see why in the world we cannot stand up on our two feet and say that Canadian gas and oil should be used for Canadian purposes, that we will export it at our convenience, and that if the United States does not like it that way, they should not take it.

We in Ontario can, and will, in the course of the next few years, use much more gas

and oil than we are using at the present time. It is anticipated now that the second pipe line may be required, and I suggest that we have to be dogmatic about it.

I am not saying that we should not export. It may well be that we should. Who knows the future demands? Who knows the potential out west? But surely we should not permit contracts to be signed which would permit the exportation of gas to the United States that would be required to be delivered irrespective of what our demands happen to be 2, 3, or 4 years from now.

Hon. Mr. Frost: We agree with that. That is all right, sure.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, getting to the St. Laurent government, Mr. Speaker, I would say this: If Rt. hon. C. D. Howe were here today we would not be in the difficulties regarding uranium—

Some hon. members: Hear, hear.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): What about gas and oil?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, in conjunction with this same report and the submission, the province of Ontario provided us with a chart demonstrating the cost per cubic foot, I think it is, of gas in Ontario as compared with the cost to the consumer in New York state.

To emphasize, or at least to define, my position, let me simply say that in Ontario today the Consumers' Gas Company rates are \$7.24 for each 3,000 cubic feet. In other words that is what the domestic user pays. The company that is asking for the right to import gas from Canada into the United States proposes to sell 3,000 cubic feet for \$4.71.

Mr. Speaker, there is something wrong somewhere when the federal government is going to be put in a position to permit gas to be transported from the western fields through Ontario, and then to New York state, and retailed at almost one-half of the cost that we are paying in southern Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That is just what he said.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, this is a real point, there is no question.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): He could see it coming—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, this is certainly one area that we have to investigate.

We have had the opportunity this afternoon to hear the introduction of the energy board bill. But I feel very strongly that, in this area of rates, not only do we have to certainly determine why in the world it should be that Americans can buy our gas cheaper than we can, but we have another determination to make.

In southwestern Ontario they are selling gas cheaper than the \$4.71. I understand that the Union Gas in southwestern Ontario is selling the same quantity for about \$3.75.

The reason, I understand, that they are doing so, is because of the storage facilities. Storage facilities, without going into a lot of detail, simply provide a company with the opportunity to take peakload gas to store it, and then to distribute it in the area as convenience may require.

In a submission to the Borden committee on energy in July, 1958, the Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Ltd. said that, without the storage facilities available to Union and Consumers' Gas Companies, Trans-Canada's load factor would drop from 90 per cent. to 65 per cent., with a subsequent increase in their transportation costs of 40 per cent.

Mr. Crozier, of the fuel board, has said that he has no control, nor does his department have any control, over the storage rates. He contends that the Ontario government has authority only over the rate charged to the ultimate consumer.

The point that I want to make is this, Mr. Speaker. Firstly, we have to revise our fuel board. It must be equipped with men who are knowledgeable and experienced in this field. I am not talking about Mr. Crozier at all, but I am talking about the people who will help him—the engineers, the persons who know something about rates and the costs, and the like.

Secondly, we must amend our legislation to insure that that board has some control over storage.

In Ontario today we have plenty of storage areas, and I was certainly amazed some time ago when I heard that negotiations may be going on between an American company and people who own a storage area in the Niagara Falls area to permit the Americans to use that area.

I do not know whether they are going to or not, but this is the sort of thing we permit. We must build up our storage facilities, particularly in southern Ontario, and control over the rates charged for storage must be brought under the fuel board.

Mr. Speaker, I hope I emphasize my point

in these 3 respects: First, that we must assure adequate storage facilities in southern Ontario; second, that the rates that the companies who provide the storage can charge must be controlled by the fuel board; and third, that the fuel board must be expanded to include experts in engineering, and in the knowledge that certain people have of the gas industry generally, that they may not have at the present time.

There will be more opportunity to talk about these particular subjects. I leave them for the time because I want to proceed now to the matter of uranium and uranium export.

I understand that in Ontario today we produce about 20,000 pounds of uranium oxide each year. Now, Mr. Speaker, we use only a fraction—I suppose less than 500 pounds of uranium in Ontario per year—so that the hope that we will use enough uranium in Ontario to take care of the Ontario production is certainly remote.

But, I suggest this to you, Mr. Speaker. We have a problem that is acknowledged by all. We invested money in Elliot Lake and Elliot Lake is in difficulties today. We have a uranium industry that is second to none in all the world, and that industry is having difficulty finding markets.

I would remind the hon. Minister from Port Arthur (Mr. Wardrope) that had Rt. hon. C. D. Howe—or a man of his ability—insisted that the Americans carry out the basic undertaking that they made, that we would share our facilities and joint national defenses to the end that we would produce the uranium and if they would use the facilities—or at least the products that are required in this missile age—maybe the situation would be different than it is today.

Hon. Mr. Frost: My hon. friend has suggested this before. Does my hon. friend mean that?

Mr. Wintermeyer: The hon. Prime Minister knows very well that he was disappointed with Rt. hon. Mr. Diefenbaker on this score. I suggest that the hon. Prime Minister has a responsibility to this House to get up and tell this House what he thinks about the situation.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: The hon. leader of the Opposition does not know anything about it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Speak for yourself, speak for yourself. Was not Mr. Howe in power when uranium was negotiated? He made the contracts.

Mr. Wintermeyer: That is right and my understanding was that there was a gentleman's agreement to extend those contracts. I think that was the intent of all, and I just wonder whether the federal people really pursued—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Howe would blast his way into the markets of the world.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I wish we had a man who would do exactly that today.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wonder what would happen if he had the chance to run there again? With respect to uranium the problem is known to all. There is no point in emphasizing that again and again. What we are looking for are solutions, and assistance, to the industry and to Elliot Lake and to Bancroft. This suggestion I have.

I am not a scientist, and I know little or nothing about the technicalities of atomic energy. But thanks to the co-operation of the hon. Minister of Energy Resources and the conference on energy the other day, I do have substantially more knowledge than I did heretofore.

My understanding is simply—if I may take the House's time for a little while—that atomic energy is produced in basically this fashion:

Raw uranium is radioactive. It is a self-starter. Neutrons and the like burst through atoms in that particular material in its natural state.

In the ground the uranium is not pure. It is mixed with many other minerals and with ground and all, and while radioactivity goes on, it causes no explosion or no disruption. But in a concentrated form, this self-starter does create an explosion.

Now, the objective that the atomic energy people have is to control that explosion, and what they do is simply this—as illustrated in my hon. friend's booklet. If hon. members can envisage a pail wherein they put a piece of raw uranium, immediately they would have a reaction set up without any outside influence. It starts itself. The objective is to control that reaction. So they would put an insulator around, or in, the pail to control the reaction. One of such insulators is heavy water; another is graphite. That insulator having been put about, then they are in a position to control the reaction, and the heat, that is consequent of it.

What is done in the Canadian reactor, or generator, is simply to add a sleeve, if you will, filled with water to the raw uranium tube. That heavy water, or that water in

the sleeve, heats immediately and can be transformed eventually into steam and the steam runs the turbine.

Now the problem is this: Is the Canadian reactor—the heavy water reactor—the type of reactor that can produce, as its proponents claim, electrical energy 20 per cent. cheaper than any other form of energy or is it not? I do not know, and I do not think anybody else knows.

There is a fantastic argument going on among the scientists as to whether or not the heavy water reactor, the graphite reactor, or some other reactor, is the best reactor.

All I say is that we have started, and we have invested money at Rolphton. We are going to invest money at Kincardine. Now, why, in goodness sake, do we not get down to brass tacks and determine, just as soon as humanly possible, whether our Canadian heavy water reactor is the type of reactor that some scientists feel it is?

If it is, Mr. Speaker, we can illustrate that, in the course of months, provided the money is made available, there will be an area in demand for raw uranium that will be unequalled at the present time when there is no demand at the present time.

I know that even this type of demonstration will not use up the 20,000 pounds that are produced in Ontario. Maybe if we ran all our electrical equipment in Ontario with atomic energy, we would only use 1,000 or 1,500, or 2,000 pounds. But the fact is that we would add that to the possible market for raw uranium in Ontario—and think what we would do at the international level.

Think what it would mean to the world at large if Canadians could demonstrate that they could produce, with their heavy water reactor, energy 20 per cent. cheaper than it can be produced by gas, or oil, or hydro? This, Mr. Speaker, would not only mean a matter of prestige and world leadership, but it would mean salvation for an industry and a group of people who are in jeopardy at the present time.

I remember Avro a year ago. I remember the difficulties then, and then it was said we would assemble the best brains, and that those brains would solve the problem. But there is no solution today. And I simply remind this government that Elliot Lake and Bancroft may not, and certainly will not, with the support of the people of Ontario, become another Avro situation.

Before I go on to the next subject, I do hope that I made my point.

Hydro is the biggest public utility in the

world and I sometimes wonder, Mr. Speaker, whether it would not be a good thing for the hon. Minister of Energy Resources to resign his position on Hydro to concentrate on this important part of the development of energy and power in Ontario, and permit Hydro to negotiate directly to the hon. Prime Minister, where it would be brought under the financial responsibility of this Legislature. It seems to me it is the sort of thing that should be done.

Perhaps Hydro can be persuaded—not if they can be, I think it should be a question of should be—should be persuaded, Mr. Speaker, to embark immediately on what I might term a crash programme, for want of a better word, to determine whether or not the heavy water reactor can do what it might do.

I am not suggesting that it is the answer because I do not know. But if one of the competitors in this international field, and the Canadians at large, have tied their flags to heavy water, unlike the several other countries who feel that graphite or other forms are preferable, the simple fact of the matter is that we have here a real opportunity to do some good, and effect some leadership, and I think we could use our public utility to the utmost advantage.

Mr. Speaker, I would like now to pass on to the matter of housing. In that connection, I am going to take just a few moments to tell hon. members the background, as they probably know, of the development of low-cost and low-rental housing in Canada.

As they know, in 1949 The National Housing Act was passed. That Act provided that the central mortgage and housing corporation may, pursuant to agreements made between the government of Canada and the government of any province, undertake jointly with the government of any province or agent thereof, projects for the acquisition and development of land for housing purposes and for the construction of houses for sale or rent.

Under the Act there are basically two types of projects, land assembly and land and rental housing. The land assembly, as hon. members probably know, is an arrangement whereby the municipal government, provincial government and the federal government share the cost of acquiring raw land, and of developing it for resale purposes. Under that plan, 75 per cent. of the cost is borne by the federal government; 25 per cent. by the provincial government; and the cost of bringing services to the edge of the assembly project is borne by the municipal government.

In the intervening years, 4,672 lots have been developed and sold under this scheme.

The second scheme, the cost-sharing scheme, for low-cost housing is a scheme whereby the federal government contributes 75 per cent., provincial government 17.5 per cent., and the municipal government 7.5 per cent. Under this scheme, Mr. Speaker, 4,234 units have been built in Ontario.

It is the number of units that I want to talk about.

Under the one scheme 4,600; on the other scheme 4,200; or a total of 8,800 units in Ontario.

I cannot help but make some reference to a booklet that was published by my hon. friends opposite called *Forward Ontario*, a few months back, wherein they suggested that, during the last 10 years, approximately 425,000 homes were built in Ontario, and they led the people of Ontario to believe that they were responsible for them.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I draw to the hon. members' attention that we in Ontario and this government have participated in a total of 8,800 homes.

Listen to what Mr. Mansur, the ex-head of central mortgage and housing corporation, has said. He said that approximately 10 per cent. of all housing should be low-cost and public housing. In Toronto there are 400,000 units, which would mean that Toronto alone should have 40,000 such units.

Mr. Speaker, this is an area of real human need. Here is an area wherein we can do some good, and here is an area wherein this government has not done one bit.

It may well be that this government will take refuge in suggesting that the municipalities have not made the necessary requests. That may be. The simple fact is the municipalities are ready to go ahead, but under an archaic system of municipal-provincial relationship they just do not have the money to do so.

There is nothing more important to the social fabric of any society than a home. We can talk about homes for the aged, and such like. But frankly, Mr. Speaker, we are going to do more good at all levels, and at all age levels, by providing cheap low-cost home ownership and rental projects for the people of this province than any other way I know.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): I am glad we finally converted the Liberals.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Woodbine—this group, hon. members know, they were going to sit where

we sit. Six months ago, that is what they thought.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Boys, do not fight among yourselves.

An hon. member: The Liberals never said this before.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, to suggest that we have never said this before is ridiculous. The hon. member for Woodbine has been in this House for only a short while. He is an intelligent man, a man of ability, and I certainly hope that he will exercise it in a prudent and honest fashion, but to suggest that we have never made this reference before, is just ridiculous, and untrue.

Mr. MacDonald: They drag their feet.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, in spite of this interruption, I want to emphasize that this, in my opinion, is an area wherein more human and social good can be accomplished than in almost any other area imaginable.

The next subject that I would refer to is the matter of northern development. Hon. members will recall that, approximately a year ago, I said in this House that I thought it was time we inaugurated a separate department in this province, a department of northern development. And I was interested when, a few weeks later, there was a very expansive press release issued by the government to the effect that a new northern development council would be established.

Judging by the publicity that was given every point, one would have thought that the bulldozers were already on their way to Moosonee and that industry and secondary industry were already—

Hon. Mr. Frost: We are going to take the hon. leader of the Opposition up there and show it to him.

Mr. Wintermeyer: —were going to be put into operation immediately.

Hon. Mr. Frost: So we are.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I was disappointed when I found the northern Ontario development council is nothing more than the type of development council, industrial development council, that we have in southern Ontario whereby the communities participate, or join together, in given areas for industrial promotion, and get an assist in terms of dollars from the provincial government. That is not what I had in mind.

Northern Ontario has been the forgotten land of Ontario. The simple fact is that they are not prepared to stand by any longer and have hon. Ministers of the Crown go up and say in effect, "You are a great people and we are all for you; goodbye, we are going back to southern Ontario."

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Wintermeyer: That is exactly what happened, and I have been up there more recently and, more intensely than I have heretofore, I can tell hon. members the opinion up there. The simple fact is that we are doing nothing about the development of northern Ontario, except platitudinous pats on the back.

The simple thing that is required even now, Mr. Speaker, is to get a C. D. Howe—

Hon. Mr. Frost: He is a pretty good fellow.

Mr. Wintermeyer: —or to get somebody with foresight, to get somebody who will provide action and not vision, to get somebody who will be more interested in action than press releases, and Madison Avenue, who will go up into the north and fill the need that is required to be filled, to use the combined forces that exist in the north and secure the finances.

Where are we going to get the money to help the north? They need it, Mr. Speaker. Investment in northern Ontario would bring manifold results, it would bring back investments and dividends, if one will, in hundred score—

An hon. member: The hon. leader of the Opposition does not know anything about it.

Mr. Wintermeyer: —it would provide opportunity. Mr. Speaker, I am serious about this particular subject. I think the simple fact of the matter is that we have not become Canadians. We are not sure whether we are going to be economic associates of the Americans, or just what we are going to be.

I suggest that all we have in Canada is a small span of secondary industry extending from Windsor to Quebec. What is required, Mr. Speaker, is that we do exercise our imagination and we do something more. Government is a form of action and not a form of salesmanship job; it is not required to sell people as one would sell snowflakes but it is required that we perform.

Mr. Speaker, there has been no appreciation of the opportunity, the desire for development of the potential of northern Ontario.

An hon. member: How true.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Therefore, I suggest that the House give immediate and serious consideration to the formation of a department of northern affairs that would:

Firstly, acknowledge the problem; that would give those people the feeling that they are part of Ontario, and that would assure them that the financial, industrial, labour and management facilities that are available there can be co-ordinated to provide that type of opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister from Port Arthur smiles. When I was there last time—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Does the hon. Minister realize that, in his very riding I believe it is, at Steep Rock, they are producing about 4 million tons of ore a year?

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: They put out 1.5 million tons.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, may I point this out? It is estimated that, in the next 10 years, the United States will require about 90 millions tons more of ore per year than it is demanding at the present time. Quebec, it is anticipated, will produce about 45 of that 90. In Ontario, we are producing 4 now. It is anticipated—

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: What about Anaconda?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, the simple fact is the information I have from the very people who are complaining that we have no department of northern affairs in his very riding, that geologically speaking there are iron ore deposits in his area, in the Rainy River area, that ultimately could produce 45 million tons of ore, and we are doing nothing about it. This government is not providing—what did they do about freight rates?

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: But we talked to them 3 days ago right in this House.

Mr. Wintermeyer: —3 days ago right in this House—

Mr. MacDonald: Ask them what they did about freight rates.

An hon. member: Get back in your cell.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, all I say is this. We said we were in a new era. Now, if the hon. leader of the CCF (Mr. MacDonald), and the socialists generally, want to

be 50 years behind times, then I can simply say, Mr. Speaker, we are in a new era and we had better forget about the politics—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, the next subject to which I would like to make reference is a matter of civil service and the civil servants of Ontario.

It is my understanding that there are about 61,000 Crown employees in Ontario today. I believe about 31,000 of that 61,000 are civil servants in the normal terms, and the balance is made up of Hydro employees, in the amount of 16,000; the workmen's compensation board and other civil boards; and casuals in the amount of 7,000. In other words, about 31,000 are civil servants and approximately the same number are not.

Now, the second point that I want to make is that, in the various branches of government, the rate of pay and the so-called fringe benefits vary dramatically. For example, the civil service do have Physicians' Services Incorporated, but they do not have any other medical programme. They have no group life insurance, whereas the workmen's compensation board and the liquor control board do provide such facilities.

Mr. Speaker, what I am trying to point out, firstly, is that in this large group we have approximately only one-half of which are civil servants. The second thing that I want to point out is that there have been some real disputes among the civil servants in recent months.

Now, it is not my intention to use this opportunity to talk politics in its little sense. I fundamentally believe that we have made a mistake. I do not think we have treated our civil servants the way they should be treated.

I think they should have bargaining rights. I think that the position of the government is untenable, and I do not think it is right to say that our civil servants are the best civil servants in the world. Our civil servants themselves have repudiated that position in their statements, and I ask—

Mr. W. H. Collings (Beaches): No, no. They do not.

Hon. Mr. Frost: They are pretty good people.

An hon. member: They are good—if this government would pay them properly.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Prime Minister insists, and I was not going

to actually read this, let me just read a statement that the hon. Prime Minister made on September 22, 1952.

Mr. Frost stated on the 25th anniversary of the civil service association that this gives to us the opportunity to pay tribute to our civil service employees, whom we consider the finest assembled anywhere. This province feels it owes a great deal to those far-sighted, courageous servants whose energy and persistence since the association's inception have molded a working group with such a fine spirit.

Now, on October 21, 1959, Mr. Bowen, executive secretary of the civil service association, had this to say:

As far as Ontario's position is concerned, we submitted to the government in January last a very revealing brief on pay rates based on comparisons with 5 provinces: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. This brief made quite clear that the proud banner of the province of Ontario was trailing far behind in the treatment of its employees.

The statements repeatedly made by the Prime Minister to the effect that Ontario would be as good an employer as the better employers was shown to be completely without foundation.

The brief showed, while other provinces were consistently increasing the salaries of their civil servants, Ontario was standing still.

Mr. Speaker, this patriarchal attitude of the hon. Prime Minister is just what is at the bottom of this. Either these people are entitled to bargain for themselves and be treated as adults, and not as persons who received the gratuities of office depending on the wishes of the hon. Prime Minister, or they are individuals who are entitled to the same bargaining privileges as other employees in the province. I think it is as simple as that.

Mr. Speaker, if I may talk for a moment about the question of health, and I believe we have a resolution on the order paper, I would say simply that obviously, from all sides of the House, there is an appreciation of the fact that we must move forward with a comprehensive prepaid medical health and drug programme.

Mr. MacDonald: A bonanza for the insurance companies.

Mr. Wintermeyer: We will talk this out.

But I personally believe that a man in this country has a right to a toothbrush, a wife,

and the selection of his own doctor. And now if that be the answer the hon. member wants, it is there.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): What is the toothbrush for?

Mr. Wintermeyer: But it may be a keener appreciation of what the people of Ontario really stand for and feel—

Hon. Mr. Frost: These fellows would socialize it—

Mr. MacDonald: They just socialized hospital insurance.

Mr. Wintermeyer: They would socialize it. They would bring our doctors under the control of government.

Mr. Speaker, this is a dramatic cleavage between those that believe that government should do all, and those who believe that government should be used as an instrument to bring about the necessary and desirable end.

I believe that a man should have an opportunity to prepaid medical and drug expenses. I believe that the Windsor plan, inaugurated in a free fashion, is a real illustration of what can be done in Ontario today. I believe that if this government was prepared to take the lead and do it in a dramatic fashion, they could bring about a prepaid and comprehensive medical and drug programme overnight. I know, as a result of investigations I have made, that they would have the medical profession 100 per cent. with them.

Mr. MacDonald: Like Ross Thatcher.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, there is no point in our arguing. There is a difference of opinion as to whether we should have state medicine or whether we should provide the facilities in some other fashion.

I have no hesitancy in saying that I do not believe in state medicine, but I do believe that government has an opportunity and an obligation to provide the facilities that will give people an opportunity to prepay their medical and drug expenses. For that, I and my party will fight whether this government takes the opportunity of free advice or not. Mr. Speaker, I ask them, steal this programme if they will, I would be delighted if they did, because it is for the good of the people of Ontario.

Mr. MacDonald: A state hospital plan.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, there is no point in arguing interminably. The hon. member for the CCF seated to my left will have the opportunity to present his programme. I do not know whether he believes in socialism or not. For myself, I noticed the headlines in the paper, and if he is a real socialist, Mr. Speaker, it conflicts with my conception of the dignity of an individual human being.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: We have already put in the hospital plan.

Mr. Wintermeyer: That is not a hospital plan.

Mr. MacDonald: Sure it is.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I am not an authority, I am merely saying that it conflicts with my concept.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words about the great agricultural industry.

In view of the late hour I would simply point this out to hon. members: that it does seem to me that this government has been content to follow the disastrous policies that have been invoked at the federal level, and that this particular area is no clearer or nearer to a solution and to order than it was a year ago, or a year and a half ago, when we complained substantially of this industry. There are others in the Liberal caucus who will speak on this subject, and, in view of the time, I would proceed to my concluding remarks.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, the hon. leader of the Opposition mentioned to me very kindly as to the length of his address, but I urge him not to terminate his address because of any undertaking, because there was no undertaking with me. I would say that the hon. gentleman should take all the time he wants.

Mr. MacDonald: It is a wise thing to skip agriculture.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, the matter that I would like to refer to now is a question that I will put on the order paper, a question that will be directed to the hon. Minister of Energy Resources. Mr. Speaker, this question and subsequent questions

involve the matter of propriety in government action.

I can assure hon. members that it is not my personal intention or desire to engage in any witch hunt. It is not my intent at any time to name people or cause embarrassment to anyone unnecessarily.

However, as leader of the Opposition, I feel I have a responsibility to draw, what appeared to me to be possible not only weaknesses but wrongs in government or any branch of government, to the attention of the proper authorities.

I would refer at this stage to the matter of the Sarnia land deals. In that connection my understanding is simply that the hydro-electric power commission were interested in acquiring approximately 31 acres of land in the vicinity of Sarnia; that they negotiated with the Indian band of that area; that Hydro undertook to pay what would be a fair price, a price to be determined by the federal authorities who supervise the Indian bands.

Then, subsequent to those negotiations which carried on for some time, a company called Dimensional Investment Company was incorporated, and that second company then began negotiations with the Indian band for the acquisition of the entire tract of about 3,100 acres; that subsequently Hydro withdrew from the negotiations; that the federal government evaluated the land at \$2,200 per acre.

Dimensional bought the entire 3,100 acres at the rate of \$2,200 per acre. Subsequently Hydro acquired not 31 acres, but about 180 acres, at the rate of \$6,900 per acre.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that, on the very facts, Hydro owes an explanation to this House to demonstrate that the price of \$6,900 per acre, as compared with \$2,200, was not exorbitant.

I must insist that this particular question be put on the order paper to be answered by the hon. Minister of Energy Resources. I would ask the hon. Minister in his good discretion, because it seems to me it is a matter for good discretion, that he bring, before the proper committee of this House, the authorities in Hydro to demonstrate the explanation for this apparent discrepancy.

Then, Mr. Speaker, with reference to the matter of the Niagara parks commission, I would make the same comments as I have made heretofore. There has been a lot in the press about the subject. I think that I have known about all there is—if one will—all there is available to an ordinary member, for a long time.

I think it only proper at this time to simply say that we have in our possession information which, if it is correct, would suggest that there has been a discrepancy with respect to expenditures, and a lack of request for tenders in the purchase of articles by the commission. Whether this is right, or not, I do not know. I, simply, as leader of the Opposition, respectfully request this government, and the chairman of the commission, to refer this particular problem to public accounts.

I said at the outset, Mr. Speaker, that it is not my intention to indulge in any witch hunt; it is not my intention to try to make accusations just for the sake of attention. But I do feel that these are two matters that must be clarified, and I would respectfully request the government to refer this latter matter to public accounts.

Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South), that the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, now before the House, be amended by adding thereto the following words:

But this House:

1. Regrets that the government has failed to protest against the disastrous farm policy of the federal government.

2. Regrets that the government has failed to recognize the needs of working men for basic economic security by failing to introduce a scheme of province-wide portable pensions.

3. Regrets that the government has failed to meet its primary obligation for the education of our youth by failing to provide a sufficient number of qualified teachers, and by failing to assume provincial responsibility for a greater share of the total cost of education.

4. Regrets that the government has failed to introduce a comprehensive, pre-paid provincial plan for medical and drug insurance.

5. Regrets that the government has given no indication of its intention to call a provincial-municipal conference to reallocate responsibilities and revenues between itself and Ontario municipalities.

6. Deplores the inability of this government to obtain, for the people of Ontario, a more satisfactory share of the total tax dollar from the federal government.

7. Regrets that the government has advanced no programme to provide low-cost housing.

8. Regrets that the government has not defined its responsibility to regulate consumer rates for natural gas, nor undertaken a comprehensive review of the gas rate structure.

9. Regrets that this government has proposed no programme for the development of northern Ontario.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, may I join with the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) at this time in extending to you, sir, what has already been extended, every good wish. May I likewise join with him in congratulating the hon. mover (Mr. Davis) and the hon. seconder (Mr. Grossman) for their very thoughtful speeches, to which I shall refer in a few minutes.

May I say that it was a pleasure, and it was also tinged with some regrets, that we heard from the hon. mover from Peel, the successor to the great member for Peel who sat in this House and was the friend of all of us, certainly all of us who were sitting here at that time.

Now, sir, I may say that my hon. friend leaves me a little speechless after the stern castigation which he has delivered, his upbraiding of the government and his assessment of our work.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): It was friendly.

Hon. Mr. Frost: As hon. members can understand, it will take a little time, perhaps, for me to recover my poise after listening to his address and after, sir, listening to the amendment which he moved to His Honour's great address to us here in this assembly.

Now, may I thank him for his words in connection with the endorsement that was extended to the government last June. I thank him very much for his generous words. I have never regarded such an endorsement as was given to us as a matter for elation.

Mr. Thomas: Oh, we know that.

Hon. Mr. Frost: As a matter of fact, I suppose what occurred could be rated as a great political victory.

On the other hand, I must say to hon. members, as I have said in other places, that I have always regarded these things as challenges and opportunities, and perhaps the people of Ontario have been good to me in this regard.

I may say, sir, that I, at this time, am in a benevolent mood. I am not irritated, or

anything of the sort, by reason of the things my hon. friend has said about the good government of this province, and the good government that it has enjoyed.

But I would say this: I think on the whole he made a thoughtful presentation, and we here are interested in thoughtful presentations. We are interested in thought-provoking and solution-producing contributions that will tend to solve and tend to enable us to meet the very pressing problems with which this great growing province, this young province and this young nation, is meeting in these days of 1960.

I have long come to the conclusion that nothing in this land is ever settled. I used to think that when we did certain things that that settled the issue, and that was something that was done and taken care of.

I have also come to the conclusion, in an expanding Ontario and Canada, that, as a matter of fact, nothing is ever settled. It is settled perhaps in a temporary way, but we are faced with pressures and changes and new opportunities and new challenges, with the result that we are always faced—despite the things we have done here in Canada as a people—with new problems and new challenges which tax us, and sometimes mean that we have to sail in uncharted waters in attempting to meet these great problems.

So, in that attitude, I thank the hon. leader of the Opposition for his words at the outset. That is about all of his address that I could agree with—the opening sentences and remarks of his address delivered here this afternoon.

I would say that it will be impossible for me offhand to deal with all of the problems that he has raised, but to some of them I should like to make very brief comment.

Commencing with having taken care of Mr. Mackenzie King—and that is a great thing for a Tory Prime Minister to say, although I must admit that I have had a great deal of admiration for that gentleman in my lifetime—and I am glad that what the hon. leader of the Opposition suggested this afternoon has been agreed to. I can assure hon. members that, when this government makes promises, they are carried out.

Now, concerning the Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen, already I directed today that \$2,500 be sent to that team to help them on their trip to uphold the good name of our province and our country. That is after the fashion of what we did for the Belleville team last spring, who did a very excellent job indeed. That is what we gave them, we gave

them \$1,000, then \$1,500. That was the amount.

Mr. M. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): What did they have to do for it?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, of course, the hon. member would never expect that to happen in Kitchener, would he?

May I say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that I am not familiar with the particular building he mentions but I can assure him that I will give it my careful consideration and collaborate with my hon. colleagues.

In connection with other matters, the matter of portable pensions for instance: my hon. friend knows that that is a subject of great complexity. We are looking into that question. Professor Hendry of the University of Toronto, who is an expert on the question, has been retained. We have asked to come into our advisory group the gentleman from British Columbia who made the report for the federal government. We are drawing together other authorities, and are hopeful of finding reasonable answer to that very difficult proposition.

I may say here we have tackled difficulties before, and we have tackled them successfully, and I am optimistic of finding a solution. I am telling hon. members what I think and feel in that very important matter to which His Honour's speech referred.

We are taking steps that will lead to a sure foundation for the solution of that problem, and I can assure the hon. leader of the Opposition, and all the hon. members of this House, that we will look forward to their suggestions in connection with this matter.

May I say that there has been introduced, in a number of things, the element of portability. There are, of course, very many problems involved in the contractual arrangements of workers with industry and various things of that sort, which have to be considered. But I can assure the hon. leader of the Opposition that we will give a report to the House in relation to the matter during the course of this session.

I listened to what the hon. leader of the Opposition said about uranium. I am glad that he found that the meeting convened by the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay) was helpful. I found it that way myself, although I suffered at that time from a rather severe cold and perhaps I was not able to grasp all of the points of that gathering.

But the hon. Minister will be making a

report to the House in relation to some of the matters the hon. leader of the Opposition mentioned—including the drilling matter, and the Great Lakes, and other things associated with energy in this province.

I was interested in what the hon. leader of the Opposition said concerning agriculture, although his remarks were abbreviated in that regard, and I was not able to get the background of what he was proposing to this House, other than the fact that he seemed to be in total disagreement with what we have done and with what the federal government has done.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): All the people are, and all departments are, too.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say that it is not so long ago since an election was held, and I do not see very many farmer members sitting over on the hon. member's side of the House.

I just point that out to the hon. member, that perhaps agricultural Ontario rates more highly what we have done than the hon. leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Reaume: Oh, he is just—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I might come to that in just a moment. I will refer to that. As a matter of fact, I did not intend to, I thought I might deal with more—

Mr. Reaume: I think we are all going to have a crack at that.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, that is very fine. If the hon. member says something worth listening to, I would be very pleased.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the hon. leader of the Opposition referred to a few matters which he would like to have investigated. It is very properly within his competence to ask for such a thing, and I can assure him that, in connection with the Sarnia matter, the fullest of information will be given to him and to the hon. members of this House.

The hon. Minister representing Hydro (Mr. Macaulay) will, at the very first opportunity, lay before this House all of the relevant documents and the background, and I would be very glad indeed to have the matter considered in the committee to which he refers, if there are points he is unable to clear up to his satisfaction. I can assure him it will be a pleasure to do that.

As a matter of fact, I would say to the new hon. members of this House that is the way we do business over here. That is one of the reasons we are here.

In connection with the Niagara parks matter, I, likewise, will be very pleased, as the head of the government, to see that the hon. members opposite get every bit of information. As a matter of fact that is hardly necessary, because the hon. leader of the Opposition has a friend on his side of the House who sat on that commission for some 6 years, and no doubt will be able to give information in connection with it.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, if you will. A privilege, I should say.

I would like to make one point clear: that I have the records of the minutes of that particular commission for 6 consecutive years, and I still have them, and I revealed nothing to anyone. I think there is a principle involved there, and I have a lot of respect for our chairman.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say to my hon. friend that in no way do I say anything that would be derogatory of my hon. friend, the member for Niagara Falls. As a matter of fact just a converse, except for the fact that I think his steps have strayed along wrong political lines. I have the greatest of admiration for him.

Now, may I say to the hon. members of the House, and to the hon. leader of the Opposition, the hon. Minister in charge of that commission, the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), will be, at the very first opportunity, giving to the House particulars of the work of that commission.

I might say this to hon. members, that the system which obtains over there is peculiar, of course, to the Niagara parks commission. It goes back to the days of Sir Oliver Mowat during whose regime, nearly 80 years ago, this commission was formed.

May I say that during my leadership of the government, I have made that commission non-partisan in the sense that members are nominated from the municipal councils, and one of the members who sat on the commission was my good friend, the hon. member for Niagara Falls.

May I also point out that neither the chairman or any of the commissioners are paid, and that when my hon. friend talks about the entertaining allowances, may I say that I personally looked at them and I thought they were very reasonable.

On the other hand, I would say to my hon. friends in this House and to you, Mr. Speaker, that, in connection with Niagara parks, I have been completely of open mind.

Firstly I would say that it was myself, I believe, who introduced the bill which made this commission, instead of a straight government-appointed commission, one that is representative of the municipalities as well. Therefore, members of any party may be represented on that commission.

May I say this, that the old system is the system which is traditionally obtained in that area and with that commission. I have perhaps leaned to the type of appointments that would terminate at the end of, say, 2, 3 or 5 year periods, or something of that sort.

I might be quite open-minded on a question of paying *per diem* and salary allowances to the members there. I also might even go further than that, and be open to the matter of its being operated as part of Ontario's park system. Now, I would say that I think that latter would be objected to by my hon. friend, the chairman, the Minister of Labour. I think it would be objected to by my hon. friend, the member for Niagara Falls.

I only draw those things to the hon. members' attention to point out that I am quite open-minded myself as to the course that commission should take in the future.

For myself, perhaps I have a good deal of sympathy with the old traditions that are attached with what I think is one of the finest parks and park systems in America.

I share with our frontier, if I can use that old expression, their pride in the commission and the park, all of which has been a wonderful thing not only for the Niagara area, using that in its broad sense, but to the people of this province.

Now, sir, with that may I assure the hon. leader of the Opposition that the information he requests will be very gladly given and, as a preliminary to that, my hon. friend will make a full and complete statement of the matter to this House.

I come now to some of the things about which my hon. friend from Waterloo North spoke, and one of them is the matter of his caucus.

Now I say, sir, that I have watched these caucuses. I am around here, as hon. members know, a very considerable amount of the time and I have watched these caucuses. I have seen the hon. members opposite going to these meetings, which I think is an indication of their conscientious interest in the work of the province and its undertakings.

I think that my hon. friends opposite would, by this time, see that I am quite friendly to the work they are endeavouring to do and it might be that they may even

invite me to one of those caucuses. But may I say this—well, I say that those hon. fellows have been my principal recruiting ground all of the days of my political life, but we can never tell where I might land.

I say, sir, that I have been somewhat depressed about my hon. friend's caucuses from the standpoint that I often watch. I watch the hon. gentleman who sits beside him, or behind him there, the member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher), both of them pretty good fellows; fine fellows, as a matter of fact. I have seen them go to those caucuses with a fine outlook, with happy smiles associated with living in a great, expanding and prosperous province. I have seen them walk with springy steps to these caucuses, and then I have seen them come out, looking depressed and downhearted. May I say, sir—

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): The hon. Prime Minister's eyesight is bad.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, my eyesight is very good, as a matter of fact.

But, I would say that I have watched these things happen, and I notice, after they come from the meeting, that they look like people who have been attending one of the gatherings that sometimes takes place in an old persons' home, where they start comparing their ailments, and so on. They start talking about the troubles that they have to face and they are completely depressed.

May I say to my hon. friend—he got into a row not long ago—I read his remarks in that great national newspaper that is published here every morning except Sundays, and I noted what he said there. I read everything he says, as a matter of fact, with very great interest and sometimes with great illumination. I read his comments on the great speech that His Honour made to this assembly.

I noticed that he, for instance, in a very depressed way, talked about the municipalities and this government's treatment of the municipalities. The fact they came here as orphans, that is what my hon. friend has said, the municipalities came here as orphans. Yes, and as beggars.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): They are the hon. Prime Minister's children.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, he said that here. He talked about this provincial government.

Now, may I say to my hon. friends, I would just like briefly to read to them what the municipalities say about this government themselves.

Mr. Singer: He wants to read it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, now, I would just like to read to the hon. members what the mayors and reeves say.

Yes, I listened yesterday to the hon. member for North York make a little comment. I listened to him. I am interested in him as a new hon. member of ability and, yes, municipal expert, referring to the downtrodden municipalities of this province. Now, may I say this, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Singer: On a point of order, may I advise the hon. Prime Minister that he is presently directing his remarks to one of his own hon. members and not to me? My riding is York Centre.

Hon. Mr. Frost: All right, I may say that I thought I was talking to the hon. member for York Centre but, on the other hand, I addressed this to all here because they are all in the same boat.

Well, I would say that the mayors and reeves, of which he was a member as a matter of fact, is a good organization and comes here with great presentations. This is what they said about us. Let us take their assessment for a while. I would say to my hon. friend from York Centre, do not be so downhearted, we are getting to go places in this province, in a big way, too.

Now, Mr. Speaker, they say this:

It is very gratifying to the association to realize that these efforts have been fruitful. Why? Because the association has advanced sound proposals for the reform of the municipal position and the government of the province of Ontario has recognized the necessity of adjusting the circumstances of the municipalities.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Very rarely—does it go on to say what they wanted?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes. I continue with the quotation:

Here indeed is a great example of the co-operation and understanding of two levels of government, successfully working out on a democratic basis the adjustment of problems originally of gigantic proportions, but which now have been reduced by understanding.

Is that not a great statement?

So there is no good reason why the association of Ontario mayors and reeves, representing the municipalities of Ontario, should not gratefully acknowledge the high

benefits that have accrued to the municipalities by reason of such co-operation and understanding. This association now does heartily.

Giant strides have been made to place the municipalities on a sound financial basis, and the association is grateful for the beneficial steps taken by the government of Ontario to alleviate the municipal structure by:

1. The enactment of The Highway Improvement Act, 1947, which provides for subsidies from the province for municipal roadway construction and maintenance;

2. The enactment of the Ontario municipal improvement corporation to provide for assistance to the municipalities in financing certain municipal works;

3. The enactment of The Municipal Tax Assistance Act, which provides for the payment to municipalities of the equivalent of the general municipal rate in respect to provincial properties;

4. The enactment of The Municipal Unconditional Grants Act, which provides for increased grants without conditions from the province to local governments on the basis of population;

5. The increased contributions by the province to the cost of education; and

6. By the recent action of the provincial government in respect to assistance to unemployed persons, medical services to recipients of unemployed assistance, increased provincial contributions, the homes for the aged, further assistance to charitable institutions serving unemployed persons, contributions for after-care of tubercular patients, and for the care of indigents as proposed by the plan of hospitalization—and which has, since the writing of this, been carried out.

The mayors and reeves association—

Mr. Reaume: Who wrote that letter?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, I have no idea, this is delivered by—

Mr. Reaume: Who wrote that?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I have no idea.

Mr. Thompson: By the hon. Prime Minister?

Mr. Reaume: What year is that?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, it is Mayor Jackson of Hamilton and all the rest of them. I have no idea who it was delivered by this great association—the great association of—

An hon. member: 1958?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I have no idea. May I say this—

Mr. Thompson: May I ask the hon. Prime Minister on a point of order—

Hon. Mr. Frost: This was the mayors and reeves, one of the great—

Mr. Thompson: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker—

Some hon. members: Sit down.

Mr. Reaume: They are all the same.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes, sure, this is the association.

Mr. Reaume: What association?

Hon. Mr. Frost: The mayors and reeves—

Mr. Reaume: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I regret if the hon. member for Essex North has never heard of the mayors and reeves association of Ontario. He must have forgotten about it—he has heard it in his sleep.

Mr. Reaume: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. Could I clarify with the hon. Prime Minister—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, would the hon. member mind if I finish?

Mr. Reaume: —exactly what he is reading, because I have an association of Ontario mayors and reeves submission here, and if I could read it—I was reading at page 6, and it states that the government of Ontario—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, no, no.

Mr. Reaume: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister has stated that when he is through his point that it will be well taken.

Mr. Reaume: State who actually could find it. That might be something he had picked up.

Hon. Mr. Frost: My hon. friend—

Mr. Reaume: I think it is only fair—now what is he hiding it for?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I will give it to the hon. member. I am not hiding it.

Mr. Reaume: He probably picked it up in the alley.

Oh, I know, Mr. Speaker, but he probably picked up the document in an alley.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

An hon. member: Get a ruling of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure when the hon. Prime Minister has completed the part of his statement he is on—it is quite desirable that he proceed to the point.

Mr. Reaume: I just want to—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I know, but he does not want to hear anything. He never wants to hear the truth. That is the trouble with him. If he would listen to me, he would learn something.

Mr. Reaume: Well, why does he not tell us who signed it?

Hon. Mr. Frost: You know, Mr. Speaker, since my hon. friend backslid—because he was a Progressive-Conservative candidate down in Essex North—

An hon. member: Quiet.

Hon. Mr. Frost: As soon as he backslid, why he has got into the realms of darkness.

Now, might I read the balance of this?

An hon. member: Start at the beginning.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The great mayors and reeves association says this:

The association, therefore, pays great tribute to the Prime Minister—

Listen to this, Mr. Speaker, and I blush over this, and I say to my hon. friends opposite:

—and the government of Ontario for its consideration of municipal problems, and for the beneficial results that have accrued to the municipalities of this province. Such recognition is deserving of the highest commendation and gives ample demonstration of the pursuit of British democratic processes to solve intergovernmental relationships between the provinces and municipal levels of government in the best interests of the people of this great province.

May I say this, I would say to my hon. friend—

Mr. Reaume: What page is that? I have a copy of it here, too.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, in order to clear up the doubt which pervades the mind of the hon. member for Essex North—and when I say this, I have never been able to penetrate the fog which pervades his mind, I have never been able to do that—may I say that I am very glad to table this. It is the brief of the association of the Ontario mayors and reeves, office of the executive secretary and treasurer, 209 City Hall, Toronto, January 30, 1958.

Now, might I ask—

Some hon. members: 1958? 1958?

An hon. member: I will now table mine.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, may I also say that I have here, which I will not read at this time, a very nice letter from the Ontario municipal association dated January 15, 1958, in connection with the same matter. When I get the opportunity I will read to the House excerpts from the report, the submission, which was made to us in 1959.

I hope that has straightened out the matter in the befuddled minds of some of the hon. members of the Opposition. It will please me greatly if I can contribute to elucidating some of these matters for them.

Mr. Reaume: Elucidate? He is—

Hon. Mr. Frost: In connection with the great party which I have the honour to lead, and which has received such an emphatic endorsement from the people of this province, may I say some things. I trust that the hon. members of the Opposition will agree with some of these things, but I am extremely doubtful that they will.

First of all, there are some questions that we might ask here of the support of 71 that I enjoy in this House as leader. May I say that 41 of these hon. members here were elected by clear majorities over all opponents. May I say also that on the other side, in the Liberal group, 6 of them received clear majorities. In the CCF group, from which we received a very great deal of talk, 1—just 1, that is all.

There are some questions that perhaps it might be well to ask at this time, because I want to get things on the record with hon. members. I like to have them straight, and then after that we can talk business.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to deal with a couple of basic things before I start: In this House there are 71 elected government supporters, and there were 27 supporters of this

government—candidates—defeated. On the other hand in the Opposition group, there were 27 elected and 76 defeated. In the CCF group here, there were 5 elected and 75 defeated.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the question I want to ask this House is this—and I think it well to get down to basic facts—why are we here and why are they over there? Perhaps I can answer this in my own way.

Mr. Reaume: The answer, I think, is because of the pork barrel that the hon. Prime Minister had—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I will tell the hon. member. At one time the hon. member was a candidate for the Tory party. We had him once, and it is only fair that the other fellows should have him now.

Mr. Reaume: Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege.

I want to answer that the reason I am over here actually is because I could not stand the odour over there.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say this: That the great majority of the people of Ontario and the hon. members of this House seem to enjoy it over a period of years.

May I say this to some of my hon. friends opposite—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Frost: There are so many hon. members talking on their feet that I can hardly make myself heard.

I want to say to the hon. members opposite that I listened to their hon. leader's speech today—a very excellent speech—and I must say that for him I have a very great admiration. But I would say to the hon. members opposite that one of the reasons they are over there—the basic reason—is: that Old Man Ontario has not forgotten what they did when they were in office.

One of the hon. members opposite made reference to the fact that, for goodness sake, a Minister of the government had written to a member of the Opposition and asked him for advice on the employment of somebody.

Now, I see the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) smiles. Now, why would he not smile? Just imagine his government ever asking a member of the Opposition to do anything, let alone ask him about employment. No wonder my good hon. friend from Brant smiles. Why, of course, that is not the way things were done when the great reformers were in office.

Mr. Reaume: That is ancient history.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I say this to the hon. member who made that statement to the newspaper—I think it was to the great *Toronto Telegram*—that if there ever was a bridle path, if the civil service ever received a raw deal in any land in the British Commonwealth, it was during the time that his people were in office.

Might I say this: The hon. member for York Centre—I want to get used to the designations here, I will get used to them as time goes along—if he would really like to learn about patronage, if he would like to learn about really stepping on the neck of the civil servants, if he would really like to learn about being years in office and never giving members of the civil service a one-dollar or one-cent raise, I suggest that he go down and consult those two hon. members who sit on either side of the hon. leader of the Opposition.

I say this because there are no greater experts in that matter, I think, who are still living, in the province of Ontario and probably the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): That the Liberal government never gave the civil servants one cent of a raise?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No.

Mr. Nixon: They were generously treated and they admit it, sir. They were treated better by that government than they have ever been by a Tory government.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That was after the twelfth-of-July parade from these Parliament Buildings and since that took place—

Mr. Reaume: Who was in it?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Everybody who had been appointed, everybody searched through history to find out if their greatgrandmother was a Tory and then they fired them. That is the way it was run in those grand days.

Mr. Reaume: How would he know? Who told him that?

Hon. Mr. Frost: And I would say to the hon. members opposite that is why they are there and that is why we are over here, because we do not do it that way.

I would say to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Grossman), that he made a very able address the other day on seconding His Honour's speech. And he talked about the

heartless discharge of ex-servicemen. Yes, sir, men were discharged from these buildings in droves. One of the men who investigated it was a great member of this House, a former member for his riding, Mr. Fraser Hunter, who died the other day up in Durham. He was a member of the government who took up the cause of these people and fought it right here in this House.

Fraser Hunter was a great man. I ask my friend, the hon. member for Brant, if that is not so. He would agree with me that that is so.

Talking about the future of Ontario, I say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that he made a very excellent appeal. As a matter of fact there are a number of things in it that I thought perhaps were very worthy of carrying out, and I am certainly going to give consideration to that, although I hate to be accused of stealing anything from anybody.

Think of the hon. members of the Opposition who come here on an occasion such as this. These people, his government, sabotaged Hydro in this province. They turned away employment from our door, it was they who created the basis of Hydro shortage in this province and undoubtedly what they did—may I say this, they of little faith now come, and ask the people of Ontario to pay attention to them. I would say that is why 76 of their candidates were defeated in the last election.

May I say, sir, that another thing is this. My hon. friend talked about federal-provincial relations. I do not suppose that I may have the opportunity of touching on that today, but I intend to deal with it. May I say I think that is one of the great important areas of government—between the municipalities, between the province and between the federal government. I have always attempted and tried my best to get along with whoever was in office in Ottawa. During my day, there have been 3 Prime Ministers at Ottawa.

I would say this and that I think one of the great charges that can be levied against the Liberal party is this, and I say this to the hon. leader of the Opposition in drawing these things to his attention; that his party and his government that preceded ours did much to bedevil federal-provincial relations, achieving nothing at conferences and walking out and doing nothing, and doing damage to the Canadian construction. If his people, who had made these great professions, had not done these things, I would say that the hon. leader of the Opposition would not have so much to live down—

Mr. Nixon: He never walked out of any conference at Ottawa, I will tell my hon. friend.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh well, now I only refer to history.

Mr. Reaume: That is ancient history.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Why, listen. I heard the gentleman, who stood in the place I am standing in, calling Mr. Mackenzie King the most awful thing. So did my hon. friend from Brant. He heard him calling Mr. King a mud turtle and all sorts of things like that. How would one expect to call a man names like that and then go down to try to make a deal in the interest of the province of Ontario?

My hon. friends talk about blasting their way into the markets of the world. That is another conception of federal-provincial relations that I have never been able to understand.

Now, Mr. Speaker, may I say that I should like just briefly to turn to the other group here. I will leave those Liberal fellows alone for a minute, although I have a few things yet to say to them.

May I say this to the other side—they elected 5 members and there were 75 defeated in the CCF group.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Ancient history.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes, it is history, fairly modern history though. It is history that is associated with the present.

Mr. Thomas: Do not be so repetitious.

Hon. Mr. Frost: All right. May I say to my hon. friends I have never said anything to them since the election. I have been working in the interests of the people of Ontario.

Mr. Thomas: We cannot keep up with him.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I have never had time to say anything to them.

May I say this to my hon. friends here, that I watched them the other night on television and, so help me, they had the whole party on television. I would say, sir, that they even had the chance to put the hon. leader's pipe on as well. I would say to him—just let them think this one over because they had the works, he had himself,

his 4 followers and his pipe on the television show.

Mr. MacDonald: We do not go out and blow our top—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now, may I say this, sir—all right, may I say to my hon. friend that it would take me 18 such occasions to show off the riches that Ontario gave to my support. Eighteen days. He did it on one show. I would say to my hon. friend—I told him this—after the series of by-elections which this government won, I think, in 1958, the by-election of Cochrane North—

Mr. Reaume: That is what we ought to have.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. leader of the CCF party was yelling for an election this time last year, and he did not do so well. But the point is this—

An hon. member: Why does he not resign?

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I say this, sir, that in Cochrane North, Huron, Toronto-St. George, and Renfrew North, his candidates did very badly and they did not do any better in the general election and why was that?

I would say to my hon. friend, as a matter of advice, that I think he has spoiled many a good effort by the fact that he has indulged in very cruel personal attacks on individuals and hon. members of this House.

Mr. MacDonald: Not as cruel as the hon. Prime Minister.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The people of Ontario had the opportunity of judging that in those by-elections I have mentioned, and then they had the opportunity of judging it in the general election, and I would say to my hon. friend, that he has come back here with such a following that he can put all on one television show in one 13-minute period. Now, I think myself that he might make a reassessment of his position.

Mr. Thomas: Is he finished now?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now, Mr. Speaker, I might say this to hon. members that I hope that we have not been elected over here on this side by the mistakes of others. I would say that I am sure that we have been elected by the leadership we have given to the people of this grand old province. I have given some of the reasons to this party over there.

I would say, sir, that the record is very worthy of consideration. It is unprecedented,

as a matter of fact, in the history of this province. Fourteen years ago—and there are some who were in this House 14 years ago—Ontario's population then was 4 million people, and projections were made—and there are some of the economists here today—projections were made on the basis of Canadian averages that at this time our population would be 4.5 million people.

As a matter of fact, we have passed the 6 million mark in an astonishing development, the fastest in America.

Now, I point out. Where did that come from? It came from good government and leadership. Now I want the hon. members and I would like the hon. leader of the Opposition to get this one, that in 10 years, 10 years—since 1950—nearly 500,000 dwelling units, enough to take care of our population increase, have been erected here in the province of Ontario.

This has been done because of the leadership that is given to our people in this fast developing economy. Over \$20 billion has been invested in physical assets, in the material development of our province. Our productive capacity and our industrial strength in that period of time—10 years only, twice as many as the fingers of one hand—our productive capacity has multiplied 3 times. We—

Mr. Thomas: On a point of personal privilege, Mr. Speaker.

We built a house, my wife and I in Oshawa, 5 years ago. Did the hon. Prime Minister have anything to do with that?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Certainly, because the hon. member has a job, that is why he built a house. I would say, sir, it is because there is high employment in this province that my hon. friend builds a house. He has been blessed with the general prosperity of this province.

Mr. Thomas: Unadulterated nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Our power picture has been transformed in the past 11 years alone. Hydro's generating capacity has multiplied by 5 and, added to our water power energy resources, we now have potentials and nuclear power and gas from the western fields which were simply not in the picture only 10 years ago.

It is just—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Frost: All right, I am going to come to Mr. Howe in a minute because I have considerable admiration for him, and

I worked very closely with him, as a matter of fact. And I never miss the opportunity of saying that I think he is a very great man.

Mr. Nixon: I agree with the hon. Prime Minister.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I am glad that we are in agreement on something, because we have differed very much in the past.

Now, sir, may I say to my hon. friend that just 14 years ago the people of this province were subject to the rationing of gasoline and worse prospects were in store.

Mr. Singer: The war is over.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would point out to my hon. friends that this is all changed, and it is very much due to the leadership given by this government and, from a standpoint of energy, we are free and independent. I say to my hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, when he goes to one of those caucuses, let him come out with his head in the air and a smile on his face. He is living in a great land.

May I say this, sir, a new economic future has unfolded for northern Ontario and I have supporting me the majority of those from northern Ontario.

This great empire, with all its assets, suffered from lack of fuel. Today this has been completely altered, with gas and oil in abundance from western Canada, and with the possibilities of nuclear power generated from Ontario sources. Northern Ontario now—and it is written right on the wall—can support a very great population.

What I refer to as northern Ontario, or our northland, is relative. As a matter of fact, most of northern Ontario is south of the great western cities, such as Winnipeg and Regina and other places. The north country is a relative expression, actually northern Ontario is continentally not in the north at all.

May I say that our vast highway programme is indicative of the fact that there are today 3 times as many motor vehicles in Ontario as at the conclusion of World War II.

We have made notable progress in the abatement of pollution, in the preservation of water supply in this province. I have great sympathy with what my hon. friend said about drilling in the Great Lakes, and that matter will be reported fully to this House.

I would say that we have been tackling jobs here that we have been heir to because of the actions of people and governments over a period of 150 years.

May I say something about rural Ontario and the policies with which my hon. friend so radically disagrees, although he does not give the particulars of his disagreement. This year we shall pass the half-million mark in rural service, an achievement unequalled in America. The last year, the hon. leader of the Opposition's people were in, I think they added on something like 98 services, and this last year we added on 35,000 services here in Ontario.

We have brought to our people in rural Ontario opportunities of living and doing business unthought of a dozen years ago. Standards of education and opportunity in rural Ontario are today comparable with the best in the province, and that is the reason that these rural hon. members sit on this side of the House, almost in their entirety.

In Ontario, mighty strides have been made in education, which is undoubtedly our greatest problem.

May I point out to this House that a new school, or a substantial addition, has been built in Ontario every day in the past 10 years, Sundays and holidays included.

Mr. Singer: Who builds them? The property owners.

Hon. Mr. Frost: So I say this to hon. members, there is no achievement such as that in all America.

The standard of living of our people and wages and income have increased at an unprecedented rate. Among a multitude of other things—including pensions for the aged, for the blind, and the infirm—I would say that just this concluding year we introduced the greatest hospital insurance plan ever introduced by any government on this continent, with over 5.5 million people covered. So I say to my hon. friends opposite, they were the people who said we were playing politics and we would not do it, and today we come back and it is a fact, the great plan in America.

In human rights and liberties we have blazed a trail. In the past 10 years, and today, our province leads Canada, and most of the rest of the world—indeed the rest of the world—in this most important field which is fundamental to the peace of the world—the recognition of human dignity and personality without regard to race, colour or creed.

In the war against disease, beds by the thousands—yes, tens of thousands—have been added to our public general and our mental and tubercular hospitals. In mental and public general hospitals alone, 35,000 beds have

been completed and are in use, and thousands more are in the process. May I say to my hon. friends that is one of the reasons that we are over here and that the people of Ontario, Old Man Ontario, has given us his endorsement and that they are over there sitting where they are.

There is a great list of things that I might mention, at this time, but may I say this: That the coming year will witness the joining together of the Lake Superior and trans-Canada routes. That is something that has been talked about.

Mr. Reaume: Well, why do they not do it?

Hon. Mr. Frost: As a matter of fact, it could have been done by the hon. leader of the Opposition's people but they would not start it, they would not sit down with Mr. Mackenzie King, they preferred to tell that man, whose memory they want now marked with a plaque—they called him a mud turtle, they applauded when things were said about Mr. King—now they come and they ask a Tory government—which is glad to do so—to mark the birthplace of that great Canadian statesman. My hon. friends opposite might consider some of these things in these caucuses of theirs.

May I say, in conclusion, Mr. Speaker—because I must adjourn this debate—that this grand old province, and her credit, provided half of the cost of the great St. Lawrence seaway that Her Majesty opened this year, which is opened to the shipping of the world.

Now, may I say to my hon. friends opposite that they may turn some of these things over in their minds. May I point out to them, as did my good hon. friend from St. Andrew, that they had the opportunity of doing that. That great Canadian statesman who was born at Kitchener, and whose birthplace we are going to mark, wrote to the leader of their government and suggested that in 1941, or thereabouts, Canada should proceed with the seaway.

I would be ashamed to give them the terms of the letter that was sent to that great Canadian, William Lyon Mackenzie King. I will table it. I will send it over to them so they can read that report of the mayors and reeves when they have the opportunity of getting down to digesting some of those things. Let them read what their leader, the leader that they fought—

Mr. Nixon (Brant): The poor man is dead—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes, but he was not dead then, and neither was the hon. member for

Brant. The hon. member for Brant is still around here, and I hope he will be around a long time.

Mr. Nixon: I personally signed an agreement as Provincial Secretary with Ottawa at that time—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Did his leader say that he was not going to be power-played by any method by Mr. Mackenzie King into providing power which was needed in this province? Is not that what he said in 1941?

Mr. Nixon: Not in 1941.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, it might have been in 1940, I do not want to split hairs over it, but he did say it and the hon. member agreed with it.

May I say to my hon. friends that, after 40 years of talk, this government proceeded with that.

As a matter of fact, we entered into the necessary agreements with Mr. St. Laurent and we worked closely in co-operation. That is one thing about us. We can work in co-operation with Ottawa, no matter who is there.

We worked closely in co-operation with the result that today over 1,001,000 horsepower is being put into the power grid of old Ontario, and the shipping of the world is piling up in the Great Lakes' ports on the Canadian side, on the Ontario side.

Those are just some of the things that, if it were not for the fact that time has now caught up with me and it is 6 o'clock, I could give hon. members a lot more reasons why the people of Ontario have returned this government to office. I have, I think, answered the question that I propounded here a moment ago, or a few minutes ago, as to why we are here and they are over there.

I assure my hon. friends of the Opposition that I have said them for their own good. I hope that they are a good Opposition. I say to the hon. leader of the Opposition, may he be a good leader of the Opposition, long may he live.

I have said these things not from a standpoint of being hurtful, but of being helpful and getting things on the record.

Mr. Reaume: Oh, that is wonderful.

Hon. Mr. Frost: In moving the adjournment of the debate, may I say that there are a number of very important items which have to do with the great programme which was

unfolded before this House by His Honour a week ago today. To these things I should like to refer when the House resumes its sittings on Thursday.

I may say to the hon. member for York South that I shall endeavour to complete what I have to say in plenty of time to enable him to go ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Now I have no doubt that the clerk has sent to the hon. members the places of meeting of the various committees tomorrow, and that the Whip representative of the parties here will have notified their hon. members also, if they have not already been notified.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.05 of the clock, p.m.

ERRATA

(February 1, 1960)

<i>Page</i>	<i>Column</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Correction</i>
102	1	9	Change to read: "1945 and 1956 there were over 1.5 million immi-"
		11	Change to read: "Well, I presume that perhaps the hon."
		17	Change to read: "or perish, that he was going to bring in—he"
		49	Change to read: "welfare assistance to persons, there is a change"
	2	20	Change to read: "chart for us. We need to go much further"



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Thursday, February 4, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1960

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Today we welcome, as guests of the Legislature, pupils from Forest Hill junior high school, St. Francis' separate school and Blessed Sacrament separate school, all of Toronto.

Last week 3 resolutions were refused consideration as unacceptable under the terms of rule 112. However, as we are guided by both rule and precedent, and since there is both precedent and sufficient doubt concerning the expenditure of public funds in the resolution submitted by the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver), I now find that in all fairness it should be accepted. I am therefore directing that it be placed on the order paper, subject to question by any member when it is called.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, do you mean to suggest that the other two resolutions are being refused? And, Mr. Speaker, what is your reason for refusing the other two resolutions?

Mr. Speaker: Firstly, in respect to the general application of rule 112, the rule clearly states:

The House shall not adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost, to any purpose that has not been first recommended by a message of the Lieutenant-Governor in the session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed.

The English Rule is stated in May's *Parliamentary Practice*, 16th edition, at page 691 as follows:

This House will receive no petition for any sum relating to public service or proceed upon any motion for a grant or charge upon the public revenue whether payable out of the consolidated fund or out of money to be provided by Parliament unless recommended from the Crown.

This makes it clear that any bill or resolution that seeks to authorize direct payments

out of public funds is not within the competence of a private member. There have been numerous decisions to this effect, both in this House and in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that your rule is not debatable, and it is not my intention to appeal your decision. But I would point out what would seem to be pure formality, and that is the probability that, if we rephrase these resolutions to include one or two or three very general phrases, the resolutions will be accepted.

Now, the very thought I had in mind was that surely we are not going to be guided by such strict rules of this House, that the success or failure of a particular resolution depends on the phraseology, "that this House take into consideration the following"? I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that at some appropriate time we give further consideration to this particular problem.

Mr. Speaker: I can assure the hon. leader of the Opposition that his wishes will be regarded in that respect.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Clerk of the House: The following petitions were brought up, laid on the table, read and received:

Of the Central Canada Exhibition Association praying that an Act may pass enlarging its power to acquire lands; and for other purposes.

Of the corporation of the city of Barrie praying that an Act may pass authorizing it to refuse to connect local improvement services where frontage charges are not paid; and related purposes.

Of the corporation of the city of Hamilton praying that an Act may pass authorizing it to acquire the transportation system of the Hamilton street railway company, without assent of the electors, price to be approved by the Ontario municipal board; to borrow on debentures for this purpose; and to establish a commission for control of the system.

Of the corporation of the town of Ajax praying that an Act may pass confirming an agreement with Industrial Steam Limited granting a franchise for the supply of steam to residential, commercial and industrial consumers.

Of the corporation of the township of North York praying that an Act may pass extending its powers to construct or acquire sewers and watermains, and to impose rates therefor, to the construction or acquisition of roadways; and for other purposes.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting of reports by committees.

Clerk of the House: Mr. S. L. Hall, from the standing committee on standing orders, presents the committee's first report and moves its adoption:

Your committee has carefully examined the following petitions and finds the notices, as published in each case, sufficient:

Of the corporation of the township of Kingston praying that an Act may pass authorizing a debenture issue for building an addition to Holsgrove public school, Westbrook.

Of the corporation of the Kapuskasing district high school board praying that an Act may pass authorizing the construction and sale by the board of housing accommodation to its teachers, subject to the approval of the Minister of Education.

Of the collegiate institute board of Ottawa praying that an Act may pass authorizing a pension plan for non-teaching employees.

Of the incorporated synod of the diocese of Toronto praying that an Act may pass permitting it to invest in such investments as are authorized for joint stock insurance companies.

Of the corporation of the town of Ingersoll praying that an Act may pass authorizing a new method of financing sewer construction.

Of the Young Women's Christian Association of Metropolitan Toronto praying that an Act may pass granting it exemption from municipal taxation except local improvement rates.

Of the corporations of the townships of Raleigh and Harwich praying that an Act may pass confirming the agreement between the corporations for the use by the township of Raleigh of a watermain constructed on the Raleigh-Harwich township line by the township of Harwich.

Of the corporation of the city of Kitchener and the corporation of the city of Waterloo

praying that an Act may pass enlarging the Kitchener-Waterloo General Hospital commission; and for other purposes.

Of the corporation of the municipality of Shuniah praying that an Act may pass confirming its corporate name.

Of the Canadian National Exhibition Association praying that an Act may pass altering the composition of the board of directors.

Of the corporation of the town of Oakville and the corporation of the township of Trafalgar praying that an Act may pass authorizing the establishment of a joint public utilities commission.

Of the corporation of the village of Streetsville praying that an Act may pass validating certain debenture by-laws.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by hon. W. A. Goodfellow, that in order to promote economy, efficiency and improved service in the transaction of public business, it is deemed advisable to invite the observations of the committees on agriculture, conservation, education, energy, game and fish, health and welfare, highways and highway safety, labour, lands and forests, mining, and travel and publicity on the present organization and methods of procedure of their respective departments, with a view to determining whether the procedures, methods and organization generally are well adapted for the most economical operation possible, consistent with the efficient and comprehensive conduct of the respective departments.

Now, sir, might I say that this motion is one which is designed to make a direct reference to the committees of the House.

Generally speaking, the powers of the committees of the House are conferred by this Legislature, and this is only a step in giving to the several committees mentioned here a general authority to inquire into the organization and the methods of the departments.

I mentioned, for instance, that I proposed that The Provincial Treasurer's Department should give a comprehensive explanation to the committee in relation to treasury board and other operations. This is more comprehensive than that, it includes all of these things, and I would say that the motion extends to these committees these particular powers.

Now, no doubt, as the session goes along, there may be other matters referred, but at least this is a comprehensive reference to the committees generally.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, on the face of it, this resolution would seem to be an effort on the part of government to extend the opportunity in the respective committees to do things that they may not have done in other years—in other words, to invite departmental heads and their assistants to explain the operation of the particular departments.

Hon. Mr. Frost: It would not have the power without this motion.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South): I think it always had the power to do that.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, Mr. Speaker, what I am concerned about is, firstly, whether or not the committees do, or do not, have this power without the resolution; and secondly, if they do not, I suppose it would be advisable that they be given the power.

I question whether or not they do currently have that power. It would seem to me that they do. I know that, in committee meetings yesterday, we certainly discussed the advisability of calling in experts, department heads, to make explanation of the administration of their respective departments.

Now, what I am really concerned about—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I see that my hon. friend is out of order. That is why he put in this resolution.

Mr. Wintermeyer: All right, if that be the case it is fine. But what I am concerned about, Mr. Speaker, is simply this: That, on the occasion of several committee meetings yesterday, it was specifically agreed upon by the committees—particularly the committee on public accounts, for example—that certain things would be done.

Now, I want the assurance of the hon. Prime Minister that, in those respective decisions of the respective committees, this particular resolution will not be used to invalidate what they have already done.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh no. Oh no.

Mr. Wintermeyer: All right.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Is this an effort to implement what is in the Gordon committee report? May I ask the hon. Prime Minister that question?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I do not know, sir, whether it is an effort. I do not know whether I would accept that word. But as to whether it was a move to accept or to implement the Gordon report or not, perhaps I could put it more clearly.

This is a move on the part of the government to make available, to the hon. members of the House, the fullest of particulars in relation to government organization. As a matter of fact, there are some things in the Gordon report referring to that. But I moved the motion without relation to the Gordon report at all, and I would say that deliberations that will take place on the Gordon report need in no way be influenced by this motion. This motion is only to give the power to the committees to hear and to call the various officials of the departments to find out what is the method, what are the procedures, that have been adopted in connection with carrying on the government business.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I do not want to speak at length on this, and I am at least reassured by the hon. Prime Minister's comments that this is not going to conflict with any deliberations to implement the Gordon report.

But it is obvious that since this has never been done in previous years, and committees, within their competence and resources to do this job, have been looking into the efficiency of a department, the motion is not really needed. Otherwise they have been acting illegally for quite some years.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the objective is not to play around with the problem, not get it completed, but to forestall the possibility of seriously attacking it by a select committee or in some other way.

I suggest that a committee of 50 or 60 people—which is the case in many instances—trying to give serious consideration to the details of changing department procedures is not an effective approach to the problem. This approach will destroy the benefits that might flow from the Gordon committee report.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Why does he not vote against the resolution? The hon. member can do that if he wants to.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, the hon. Prime Minister's motion does not mean anything. We are just legalizing—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I am not saying anything of the sort. It is common to my hon. friend to distort everything anybody has to say.

Mr. MacDonald: We will give the hon. Prime Minister something to distort before the afternoon is over.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, that is all right.

Mr. Oliver: Mr. Speaker, strange people do things in strange ways at times. The hon. Prime Minister has introduced a motion this afternoon which, on the face of it, is one—if one did not think too carefully about it—which one might think had laudable features. My hon. friend has introduced a motion to do something that those committees could do all along.

There is no question in the world about it. Now my hon. friend tells me the committee on agriculture could not ask departmental officials to come before that committee and explain the various functions of The Department of Agriculture. Why, it is silly to suggest that they have not had that power before, and so the motion of my hon. friend in that respect is a mockery, and nothing else.

In the second place, what my hon. friend is doing—and I have watched him in action for so long that I can tell pretty well what he has in mind—what he intends to do by this motion that he has presented this afternoon is this:

He is going to give to these committees powers that they already have, mind you. But because they have been re-emphasized in this motion of the hon. Prime Minister this afternoon, they are going to take on new status, as it were. And they are going to be deemed to be able to do the things that the Gordon report said should be done—examine the departmental fabric of government.

Now, when we go along that way a little, and we have these various committees doing this work, at the end of that time the hon. Prime Minister is going to say, I suggest, that these committees have examined into these matters, referred to them almost by the Gordon report—suggested to them at any rate—and therefore, that there is no need to have a committee of this House examine into the Gordon report and the recommendations made therein.

Now, time will tell, and I will be interested to see.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say that, having known the hon. member for Grey South a great many years, I have a great respect for him. But he suffers from a very suspicious mind.

Mr. MacDonald: It is the tongue of the hon. Prime Minister that breeds suspicion.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say to the hon. member for York South that I have not yet diagnosed what he suffers from.

Mr. Speaker, might I say to the hon. members opposite that I was concerned with the procedures of, for instance, the committee on game and fish. That committee over the years has taken in a very wide scope in connection with its work, and I am doubtful as to whether that procedure was really valid.

In any event, what this motion does is to make it valid that this very wide examination can be carried on to clear up any doubts, and to make it possible for these committees to do this important work.

I can assure the hon. member for Grey South that I think he will be entirely satisfied with the method which is adopted by this House to take care of a further examination of the Gordon report. I can assure him that this motion has no other motive, or there is nothing connected with it, other than the clear wording of the resolution to clarify the powers of the committee.

Mr. Oliver: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister if it is his intention to set up a committee representative of the parties in the Legislature to study the Gordon report?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I regret that my words, which I attempted to make clear the other day, have not penetrated the comprehension of the hon. member. What happened was this, if I can remind the hon. member.

In the appointment of the Gordon committee, and in my letter to Mr. Gordon of May 1958, I made it clear that the report of that committee would be subject to the findings of the House. I gave it as my preference that the work of that committee should be considered by a select committee of this House. I so stated in the letter.

Now, I am not dogmatic, I know the hon. leader of the Opposition will agree with that. Some people have sometimes alleged that there is a dictatorship here. I know the hon. leader of the Opposition would disagree with that, and he would defend me.

What I have said to the House is this: That my preference is only my preference, that the outcome will depend upon what the hon. members say in debate. After we hear what they say, then we can introduce a resolution with so much unanimity that the

hon. leader of the Opposition will second it. I think that will be the case.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister a question? Following the list of committees that he has included in this resolution, was the committee on commissions included?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes, as far as I know, it was.

Mr. Wintermeyer: No, it was not.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, no, I am sorry. This resolution referred to committees that actually have to do with a particular department. The committee itself would have the right to inquire into the workings of that department.

In connection with the committee on commissions, I am looking into that. If a resolution or a motion is necessary—and I give as my offhanded opinion that it is—then we will pass a resolution providing that certain commissions and boards should be referred to that committee.

May I say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that I would like to collaborate with him on this. As I explained the other day, there are certain boards, for instance, that might very well be referred to the committee on agriculture, instead of to the committee on commissions.

I will go over that with the hon. leader of the Opposition and explain to the House a possible disposition whereby certain of the committees and boards are assigned to other committees than that particular committee.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, before we leave this, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister a further question?

If the hon. Prime Minister was going to ask the standing committees to undertake a job of this great proportion, why did he not do it before the standing committees met yesterday and mapped out their programme for the year?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I do not think there is anything that would interfere with their programmes for the year at all.

Mr. MacDonald: All I am saying, Mr. Speaker, is that the committees cannot do what they planned yesterday as well as this great job now suggested by the hon. Prime Minister.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh yes, they can.

Mr. MacDonald: It is impossible to do the two jobs well.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Of course it is within the competence of the committees to do certain things, and not to do certain things. How the committee operates depends on its members. This matter has been referred to these committees for consideration, and it is for them to make decisions within their own competence.

Mr. MacDonald: No hon. members raised that question in any committee yesterday. Not a single Progressive-Conservative hon. member raised the question of whether or not these issues should be considered by committees. So now we see how democratically it has emerged from the ranks.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Mr. Speaker, may I just say a word on this, because I had occasion to attend every committee meeting yesterday, and there was not anything raised in any of the committees that could not be well handled at this session. I heard all the suggestions, every one, and there was nothing out of line. There was not anything that cannot be handled during the term of this session.

I think everybody, representing all parties in the House, were well satisfied at the suggestions made in the committees, every one.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Speaker, may I rise on a point of order?

Now, the challenge has been thrown across to us, the Opposition, that if we do not like this resolution we should vote against it. Well, I submit, Mr. Speaker, that we should not be asked to vote against this or for it today—a resolution of this importance, with the obvious ramifications that it has.

For one, I should say that the committee on commissions should head the list of those to whom this request and powers are directed. I suggest that there is a rule on the order paper that requires two days' notice of resolutions of importance, and that this resolution should be received as a notice of motion. We should not be asked to vote on it today.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I should be very glad to accept the suggestion of the hon. member for Brant, and I try to be obliging and helpful and it would be a very great pleasure to allow this to stand over.

Mr. Speaker: This, then, will be taken as notice at this sitting.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE LORD'S DAY (ONTARIO) ACT

Hon. A. K. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Lord's Day (Ontario) Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Attorney-General explain the purpose of this bill?

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I would say that this bill is to legalize concerts, recitals and other musical performances of an artistic and cultural nature, at which an admission fee is charged, on Sundays between 1.30 p.m. and 6.00 p.m., local time, produced by non-profit organizations.

THE POLICE ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Police Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I take it that was a request for an explanation of some point. I would say that, as the bill now stands, it is not possible for villages and townships having a population of less than 5,000 to form a board of police commissioners, and this bill will permit that to be done, in those cases, on the consent of the Attorney-General.

TOWN OF INGERSOLL

Mr. G. W. Innes moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the town of Ingersoll."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): We have a dictator over here.

KAPUSKASING DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL BOARD

Mr. R. Brunelle moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the Kapuskasing district high school board."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Mr. A. F. Lawrence moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the Young Women's Christian Association of Metropolitan Toronto."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

VILLAGE OF STREETSVILLE

Mr. W. G. Davis moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the village of Streetsville."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

Mr. A. H. Cowling moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the Canadian National Exhibition Association."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. The hon. seconder is not present.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. Boyer) seconds it.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Pretty sharp over there, boy.

TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON

Mr. J. R. Simonett moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the township of Kingston."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

INCORPORATED SYNOD, DIOCESE OF TORONTO

Mr. H. E. Beckett moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the incorporated synod of the diocese of Toronto."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE BOARD OF OTTAWA

Mr. I. Haskett moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the collegiate institute board of Ottawa."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I should like to table the interim report of the motor vehicle noise research committee of The Department of Transport, and I should like to make a few comments in respect thereto.

Last year, the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and the city of Toronto presented for approval to The Department of Transport, for the approval of the Minister, by-laws

for the purpose of legislating the maximum noise standard which should be tolerated from motor vehicles.

In each case, the identical by-laws set a maximum noise level based upon a reading in decibels by a specified meter.

Since The Department of Transport had no scientific studies, either within the department or in other jurisdictions, on which to base an approval, it was decided to constitute a special committee to investigate and to report to the department upon this problem of noise levels which the public might be expected to tolerate.

In particular, it will give attention to the methods of measurement as set out in the by-laws.

I will have available for each of the hon. members of this House a copy of the report, but I should like to read the terms of reference to this committee:

1. To investigate the noise problem as it relates to motor vehicles in use on public streets and highways and to determine, if possible, the maximum noise levels which should be tolerated by the public.

2. In the determination of these maximum noise levels, to consider the various methods of measuring noise, and to report upon the most accurate method in relation to the sensations produced in the human ear.

3. To consider and report upon the present situation in regard to newly manufactured vehicles in this province, and whether or not the "sones" measurement used by the manufacturers is a proper one.

4. To consider and to review any materials to be presented to the committee by any persons or groups and to report upon such submissions at the completion of their inquiry.

5. To consider the by-laws submitted to The Department of Transport by the city of Toronto, and to recommend whether it sets a fair standard in noise measurement that would permit its approval, modification, or replacement by another method which may be recommended by the department to interested municipalities.

The membership of the committee is, in my mind, an outstanding one, and I should like to place their names within the records of this House.

The chairman is Professor V. L. Henderson, BAsC, AM, associate professor of applied physics of the University of Toronto. The members are: L. M. Steinburg, BA, lecturer,

department of applied physics, University of Toronto; E. H. Brzezina, BAsC, research engineer, Ontario Department of Transport; T. Cummings, BAsC, engineer, industrial hygiene division, Ontario Department of Health; W. M. Earl, deputy registrar of motor vehicles, Ontario Department of Transport; Dr. L. B. Leppard, MA, PhD, physicist, industrial hygiene division, Ontario Department of Health.

On pages 14 and 15 of the report, the committee has submitted preliminary observations on the by-law, which demonstrates the need for a fair investigation of the subject before any model by-law is drafted.

I shall not endeavour to discuss the problem of measurement of noise in the two systems presently used. It is referred to in detail in the report.

The two systems are: The measurement by sones, or measurement by decibels; systems based upon a different basis—sones measuring loudness, decibels measuring the energy of the sound waves.

At the present time mufflers are manufactured to conform to a maximum sone measurement of 125 sones. We have discovered that motor vehicles of current manufacture, equipped with mufflers meeting the 125-sone standard, still do not conform to the requirements of the by-laws under certain conditions. That is a major problem that has to be considered and solved.

I should like to make my position, and The Department of Transport's position, clear. As I pointed out to the city of Toronto and the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto last October, I quote from a letter:

I am strongly in favour of a noise by-laws . . . and I have strong feelings against those who disturb the peace and quiet of our citizens by noisy vehicles. But my concern is to assure that we are on absolutely sound ground in any action, for I believe that the standards set in the by-law will become the standard for the province.

That is why I would ask and suggest to each hon. member of this House—not only from the city of Toronto and from Metro Toronto—that they examine this interim report and become familiar with the problem of the measurement of sound by a fair, impartial and enforceable method.

The radar device used on our highways, and so commonly known to all of us here, measures motor vehicle speed accurately and has been accepted by our courts. Speed,

however, is determined by two factors—distance and time, which can be exactly measured.

The development of a meter to measure noise, however, is a much more difficult thing, since noise is composed of loudness, pitch and other presently unmeasurable physiological factors.

I give to the hon. members of this House the example of the foundry building side by side with an abattoir of a meat-packing outfit, and Mrs. Jones living on the right and Mrs. Smith living on the left. Mrs. Jones's husband works in the foundry, and every time the drop hammer comes down she is very happy because that means a dollar in the pay cheque for her husband; but to Mrs. Smith that is annoying.

But to Mrs. Smith, the sound of the pigs going into the abattoir where her husband works is very pleasant, whereas it is not so to Mrs. Jones; so that the question of sound is a relative one; so is the annoyance in respect of a person's ears.

The sound of the muffler belonging to a sports car enthusiast may sound very pleasant and musical to him, but to someone sleeping at two o'clock in the morning it may be more than that. I will not say what people say about those things.

The reading of this interim report, I think, will demonstrate to the hon. members of the House the complexity of the problem. I point out at this time that under section 17(1) of The Highway Traffic Act, which provides that

Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation to prevent excessive or unusual noise,

some 8,225 convictions were registered in Ontario last year. In the report hon. members will find the detailed number of convictions which were made in Metropolitan Toronto in the last 6 years.

In our industrial society, noise is becoming a major factor and a major problem. In some areas we have developed noise control measures which show promise that, with the ingenuity of man, we will be able to place some controls on this annoying intrusion into our daily life. Research into this problem is continuing by industry, universities and government, and there is already considerable literature on the subject.

I take great pleasure in submitting this report because I believe it is a landmark in scientific appraisal of a problem which has caused concern to all jurisdictions, not only

on this continent but throughout the world. Nowhere have we found, on a state or provincial level, a satisfactory answer to this problem.

Our search, therefore, will continue to be of considerable general interest, not only locally but throughout the province and on this continent.

The committee estimates that they will be in a position to place a final report before the department within a year and, in the interim report, there is set out, on page 15, the items they still have to consider, and they are considerable in number.

I will look forward, Mr. Speaker, sometime in the future to tabling this report either in this House, if it is in session, or presenting it to the public at large when the report is presented.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, might I ask the hon. Minister a question relative to the statement he has just made? Am I to understand that Toronto's by-laws have got so mixed up with pigs and drop hammers and shilly-shally that they are not going to get approved in the foreseeable future?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Is the hon. member the Minister?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, I thought I had intimated to my learned friend, the hon. member for Woodbine, when the report was going to be completed. I had hoped that he who has, I know, an interest in this matter, would have been paying attention to my words, but I will repeat them.

On page 15 of the report, the hon. member will find the items which still remain to be considered by the committee. If there were a fence around Metro Toronto, so that only the vehicles within Metro Toronto would be affected, then this could be considered on a local level. But the hon. member will notice that both the city of Toronto by-law and the Metro by-law are identical in word, which leaves no doubt that it would be a model by-law if the exact terms could be approved.

This department hopes to establish, through the means of this research committee, something which will be of benefit and fair and proper to all, including the transport industry throughout all of Ontario.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister a question?

First of all I want to point out that the by-laws he refers to were passed in 1958, not a year ago. Then I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if there would not be some good sense—after all of the months and months and thousands of tests that Metro Toronto undertook before they passed this by-law—in allowing the by-law to go for a trial period? I suggest this because the department has had it under investigation for two years, and the hon. Minister now tells us it will be another year before we get any answer. Surely the thing to get at is some positive method, as there have been tests going on for 3.5 years now, and we still have not got an answer.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, I should hope that my learned hon. friend will be more right in the future than he is at the present time. The letter which I have before me from the late Mr. Angus, city solicitor, says:

I am therefore applying for approval of by-law 20457 amending by-law 14913. and it is dated March 3, 1959.

Mr. Singer: May I ask the hon. Minister, then, if he did not receive by-laws in the same terms in 1958?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: From the city of Toronto, no.

Mr. Singer: From Metro.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: If it were in 1958 it would be towards the end of 1958.

Mr. Singer: It was passed, because I—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is far from two years; we are just in the beginning of 1960.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Oh, they get all mixed up, that is the trouble with them.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Before the orders of the day, I have a question to ask of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts), notice of which has been given.

Today's issue of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* carries a Canadian Press dispatch from North Bay which credits Mayor Dickerson of North Bay with the statement that North Bay will press the government to establish the projected police college there.

If a decision on location has not been made already, will the hon. Attorney-General add North Bay to the list of cities to be given consideration? I ask because it eminently meets the qualifications recommended by the investigating committee.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I am afraid the hon. member for Nipissing, in his desire for his home town, may find that he is not quite in accordance with the desire of the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) in respect to this question.

But I would say that the very enterprising mayor of North Bay has very quickly picked up a hint that he probably read in the paper, or heard over the radio. I would certainly like to tell the House that no decision has been made, and the second in the series of the gateways to the north, that great city, will certainly be considered with the others.

Mr. Troy: I thank the hon. Attorney-General very much, and for the information of the hon. Attorney-General I may say that I have already cleared with my hon. leader, and he is quite willing to fight it out with North Bay.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to call to the attention of the hon. members an announcement which was placed on their desks on Tuesday, respecting the concentration of The Department of Highways for this province in a new administration building at Downsview.

I think, Mr. Speaker, all of us in the province of Ontario are very proud of the road network that we have and we hope that, in our new building and working from there, we may be able to give to each of the hon. members here, and to all the communities with which we deal, much better service than has been possible in the past.

Similar announcements, Mr. Speaker, have gone to all the municipalities, the consultants, and all the various people who deal with the municipalities and with my department, and with whom the hon. members deal.

But I would ask the hon. members, through you, Mr. Speaker, to please do us the courtesy of advising us in advance of delegations who are coming in on business for the next few months while we get settled. We will do everything possible to expedite the highway and roads business which the hon. members have to transact with me and my department, but we would ask for that courtesy as outlined in the letter which went along with the circular.

I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, and all the hon. members, that things will be even better in Ontario this coming year, regarding highways, than they ever have been in the past.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister a question in regard to his announcement? While I congratulate the hon. Minister on the opening of these buildings—they are fine buildings, they are located in my riding—I wonder when arrangements are going to be completed to make the cloverleaf on highway No. 401 of adequate and sufficient size to take care of the 900 vehicles per hour that will come out of these buildings and fill in to the already badly overcrowded traffic arteries, as a result of the location of these offices?

Mr. H. Worton (Wellington South): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General a question regarding the notices which already have been given, in relation to a story in this morning's *Toronto Globe and Mail*:

Magna Carta invoked—man's house is his castle, except when commercial bailiffs enter to repossess furniture.

Now, the reason for clarification on this, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that in today's business circles, most business is done on an instalment basis between buyer and seller, and my question is this:

In view of the story on the front page of this morning's *Globe and Mail* on the activities of certain bailiffs in Ontario, is it the policy of this government to permit bailiffs forcibly to enter people's homes to make collections? Does the government of Ontario appoint these private bailiffs?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, in answer to the hon. member for Wellington South, I would say that the fact that the Crown was prosecuting the case which has given rise to the question would itself indicate that the Crown certainly is not permitting bailiffs to do things they should not do, where the evidence is made available.

In this particular case, where the charges, I think, were for assault and for forceful entry, the judge apparently on the facts—I think the term was used "gave them the benefit of the doubt"—but at any rate, he acquitted them.

At the present time, the director of public prosecutions has asked that a copy of the evidence be supplied in order that we may look at it, to determine whether or not that decision should be appealed. But I would point out that the appeal would have to be made on a question of law.

With regard to the more general question, as to whether the government permits bailiffs forcibly to enter people's homes to

make collections, I would say it certainly does not permit them to do anything that they have not the lawful right to do by statutes which have been passed in years past.

"Does the government of Ontario appoint these bailiffs?" The answer to that is that they are appointed by the judges. They may be nominated, but they must go before judges and get their appointment from the judges of this province—that is, the county or district court judges.

Mr. Worton: Mr. Speaker, may I just clarify that? Does that concern commercial bailiffs, too? That is, not just the bailiff who is connected with the division court?

It seems to me there are two types of bailiffs, one in connection with the division court and the other one that is on a commercial basis.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, of course, the name "bailiff" may be used perhaps a little loosely, but I am referring now to those who are entitled to use that name officially. That is the situation.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in rising to continue my remarks in connection with the Throne debate, which were interrupted by the lapse of time last Tuesday, I should like here to refer to 3 or 4 matters which I consider to be of very great importance to the people of Ontario and to this House.

I have reduced what I have to say to more of a note form than I am used to using, or which I like to use, because I want to place my remarks in a reasonable compass.

The first is in connection with Metropolitan Toronto. That is something with which, of course, I have had a very great deal to do in the last 7 years, particularly 7 years ago. It has been said that Metro is an experiment. This is only partially so because there can be positively no turning back. It is experimental in the sense that it was never intended to be, and is not, the last word in the government of the metropolitan area.

At the time Bill No. 80 was introduced, and since, I have expressed the hope that from Metro itself, and its constituent members and municipalities, would come the answers as to its future government.

I expressed the hope that solutions would not be imposed but would be evolved. In

other words, I hoped that, with the partnership created by Bill No. 80, that from that point on, Metro would work out its own destiny.

Personally, sir, I do not think this is wishful thinking. At least I have not come to that point as yet, and I shall give my reasons for so saying.

Any considerations of this question should first be premised on a reading of the Cumming report of 7 years ago. This was based upon the most exhaustive studies and inquiries, including public hearings.

In brief, the problem facing this area was the fact that, for over 40 years the city of Toronto had refused to annex progressively on the basis that it could live unto itself in this area. In the meantime, 12 surrounding municipalities had acquired large population and assessment, and had grown to the extent that, in very many places, a person who did not know the community would not know where the boundaries of the communities lay. This was the position when the annexation application was made about 7 years ago.

I hope to say this without oversimplifying the situation but I should like to give a very concise picture of the problem.

At the time Bill No. 80 was introduced, the considerations were mainly:

(a) Outright amalgamation of the whole area with a government in the traditional municipal form; or (b) development of a metropolitan or federation type of government somewhat after the fashion of the county council system.

Now, one of the principal reasons, in fact an overwhelming reason, for turning to the metropolitan type of government was to save the city of Toronto from being overwhelmed by being confronted with the combined problems of the 12 surrounding municipalities. At that time the question of amalgamating certain of the suburbs of Toronto was exhaustively gone into, and it was found that it solved nothing. It was unmistakably found that the suburban problem had to be considered as a whole. The problem was indivisible and that is still, generally speaking, the case. Whatever is done, the whole problem of the metropolitan area must be considered.

Now, I have made mention of the problem of overwhelming the city of Toronto in those days and driving up its tax rates. In the careful working out of the metropolitan plan everything possible was done to enable the area to look after, as far as possible, the essentials of water, sewage, education, arterial

roads, and things of that sort that are set out in the bill itself.

As a matter of fact, the unification of services went as far as was felt would be practicable without causing undue burdens on any section.

Now, sir, let me give an example. The problem, for instance, of fire services was at that time considered. This would appear to be, to all of us, a natural place for unification. The difficulty is that the cost per capita in the city of Toronto is about 3 times as great as the average in the suburbs. The result of unification would, of course, very greatly increase the costs, and these taxes have to come from the people. This in itself would be an added burden to the city of Toronto which, at that time, had 57 per cent., or in excess of 50 per cent., of the assessment of the area.

Since that time a Metro committee—that is, a committee of metropolitan council—has studied the matter and, after a study of these problems, has felt that the matter should be set aside, at least for the time being.

There are a great many other items that could be mentioned, including the unification of welfare services, and so forth. Now I urge that, in any consideration of this matter, these problems should be studied. It can be simply stated that the problem had grown so large that it was simply indigestible, and it was simply too expensive for Toronto, if taken in anything approaching one step.

Now, of course, there are many other factors in connection with the decision to turn to the metropolitan or federation type of government for this area and I should say that what I have said before is one of the basic considerations.

In the meantime, very considerable progress has been made. Quite frankly, I had hoped that the considerations as to the form of government would have been more objective than they have been. Nevertheless, substantial progress has been made, which leads me to be not without hope that Metro in partnership can substantially work out its own destiny.

In the meantime, in these intervening 6 years, there has been the amalgamation of police forces; the amalgamation and centralization of licencing functions, of civil defence and of air pollution. These were matters which were left out of Bill No. 80 and have now been taken care of by the action of Metro itself.

Now, may I point out that, in this great area, references are made to sectionalism.

Mr. Speaker, that will always be the case. There is sectionalism in Canada. As a matter of fact, there was evidence of sectionalism in the Opposition this afternoon, as between the claims of Nipissing and Waterloo North. That is a healthy thing. These things, of course, occur. There is sectionalism in Canada and in Ontario and, very often, these matters can be overemphasized.

I would not want to say that what took place this afternoon indicated any split in the Opposition, but I would say that these things come forward with good feeling and they can be overemphasized. Very much of this comes from the fact that everyone, everyone who is natural, considers that his or her business is the most important. That is always the case.

Now, sir, there is sectionalism within the city of Toronto itself. I say that with the greatest respect to some of my good friends and supporters who are here. But the city of Toronto itself is really made up of a large number of separate entities, or entities which were separate at one time. For instance there is Parkdale; there is North Toronto, and a large number of other familiar names of places, separate entities in other days which still have their sectional prides. I do not think that hurts the great city of Toronto.

The fact is, however, that in the long pull—and this is true of Canadian confederation, it is true of this great area—sectionalism is always displaced because of the great common sense of our people, by the overwhelming reasons which lead to united action. That is true, and it will be true, of the fine people of Metropolitan Toronto.

Right at the present time there are places, of course, where I think that very obvious progress can be made, and where it can be made by metropolitan council.

One relates to the representation on metropolitan council. In its original organization, the present set-up was the most feasible and practicable plan. There were, however, obvious disparities, although these disparities exist in the county council system across Ontario. In the meantime, of course, these disparities have increased.

There are, I think, 5 small municipalities having a population of about 10,000 each. On the other hand, there are suburban municipalities with populations rising as high as 250,000.

A very practical way of working this out is by devising a system of multiple votes on important questions. The multiple voting system has been used in Ontario municipal government for many years, and it would

seem to me that this might be one of the short-term solutions to the problem.

Concerning the problem, may I say since January 1, 1954, almost unbelievable changes have taken place. I would commend to the House the reading of Professor John J. Grumm's paper on "The Toronto Experience," published by the University of Kansas, 1959, for an objective, impartial consideration and criticism. There is a lot of criticism, in it, of the Toronto metropolitan experience.

In this 6-year period the suburbs have come from a position of substantial minority in population to a substantial majority. Toronto's population then, and now, was about 670,000, but the suburbs today have a population of better than 800,000.

Six years ago Toronto's share of assessment was better than 57 per cent. This year will probably see it about 51.5 per cent. and it is only going to be a short time until the suburbs will have, in total, the greater assessment.

The problem—and I say this after great consideration—is not going to be one of the city of Toronto absorbing the suburbs, but rather that of the city and other municipalities being absorbed in this gigantic and fast-growing metropolitan area. That is the situation today.

True, Toronto is the largest constituent member, but again I say we have to regard the problem as a whole. It is indivisible and, therefore, in its general premise, it is one of assimilating the problems of Toronto and the suburbs, and indeed the problems of the various areas within the suburbs into a workable form of government without causing undue burdens on any section.

I repeat what I said 7 years ago on the introduction of Bill No. 80—February 19, 1953. What is being done now, as then, is by no means the last word. I say that very many of the difficulties assessed in the Cumming report are present today. Some of the problems assessed in the Cumming report have been taken care of. The solution overall will come with care and patience. The system is not perfect.

In the meantime, very great progress is being achieved: the original principal problems—the backlog of 40 years which included arterial highways, water, sewers, schools, housing, homes for the aged, police, and so forth—are being met, in very many cases, with outstanding successes. But, in any event, in the whole area progress is being made.

Bill No. 80 has made possible progress in the whole area which is phenomenal—phenomenal indeed in America. The chains

which have bound the development of the area have been cut.

May I say to hon. members that I was very much impressed here a few weeks ago when I was able to make a comparison of the situation in this area. About 5 years and 8 months ago, my wife and myself had been asked to open the first subway in Canada. That, I believe, was on March 31, 1954. I think some time in the month of November last, I was asked to take part in the turning of the first sod of a new subway, or subway addition—5 years and 8 months afterwards—and I found, in the meantime, that no less than 250,000 people had been added to the population of Metropolitan Toronto. These people very largely are living in the suburban areas, which were the cause of the problem. It may very well be that the future will lead to outright amalgamation. There are very many reasons for saying that it will.

Now, if such is the case, a good ground work has been laid. On the other hand, there are very many authorities—and I ask those who are interested in this problem to look at this question—there are very many authorities studying this problem, both here and afar, who are very much impressed with the federation plan.

Please let us remember that the metropolitan problem is far from being peculiar to Toronto. It is a problem almost everywhere in America.

At the present time there is talk of further enlargement. I mean that it is not a practical consideration at the moment, but there has been talk of the enlargement of the metropolitan area to include such areas as the township of Toronto which goes over into another county.

The form of government is a question which deserves—and I know will get—very great study. At the present time it is study that I would commend to the government of Metropolitan Toronto, and to this House, and to those who are interested.

The Department of Municipal Affairs, particularly under its new organization, is able to give to the metropolitan area very great assistance in this regard. Here we can prepare to view the whole matter with a completely open mind, and with only the objective of achieving what is best for this great Toronto community. For myself, since the days of the first intensive studies which started in 1952, I have personally kept an open mind on the matter of amalgamation or federation.

Unquestionably in 1953 the only legislative solution—indeed the only practicable solution—to the metropolitan problem was the metro-

politan plan, and it has worked. The two alternatives are still available to this area, and on this I would urge study which will chart the future course on principles which are accepted by everyone as being common sense.

I might say, in conclusion on that subject, that one hears of the break-up of metropolitan government and the cessation of certain municipalities. It sounds like the days of the American civil war. May I point out that none of this can happen without the consent of this assembly and I am certain that this assembly, no matter what its complexion, would never permit things to go back to the conditions which existed prior to Bill No. 80.

Metropolitan council, of course, could be confronted with a series of deadlocks such as occurred in Canada in the days of The Act of Union, in which case action would undoubtedly have to be taken by this assembly. In my judgment, however, I think there is too much good sense in the community of metropolitan Toronto, and in the council, from time to time, ever to have this happen. I do not judge the common sense of the people of this area by isolated incidents.

I may say that I am now fortified in this statement by pointing to the mighty achievements of Metro in the last 6 years. Deadlocks anticipated have not occurred in general. This is an answer to the pessimistic point of view. Of course things are going to be debated out and thought out. Of course there are going to be sharp differences of opinion. But ultimately, I believe, these good people will find a solution. I want them to be assured that we here, both in government and elsewhere, are anxious to help in one of the great experiments in America.

Personally, I again express the view that I did 6 or 7 years ago, that I would like to see the future of government of this area bettered by evolution, by experience, rather than by the imposition of remedies from this level.

I am not discounting the fact that it could be necessary. As a matter of fact, it was necessary in 1953, but on the experience of these last 6 years, I express with some confidence that this will not again have to be the case.

Remember this experience, or this experiment—which is now being studied across the world, even in Japan where Osaka's system, a city of 3.5 million, is being modelled on Metro's—is just 6 years old, that is all.

This government and this assembly has taken action before and it will not, now or in

the future, evade its responsibilities. But again I express my confidence in the wisdom and the good common sense of the people of Toronto and the York community where there has been shown a genius for government ever since the beginnings of our country.

I was greatly interested in the thought in that last sentence. I would say that in the county of York was the birth of the idea that made all of that possible. I have no doubt that, out of this matter—which is, of course, in itself controversial, upon which there are very many points of view—that, from the people of this great community with their genius for government, will come solutions and answers to questions which, today, appear to be very perplexing indeed.

In relation to the municipal problem as a whole, may I make a very short reference to that here. I do this to place this matter in perspective, May I point out that the fact that The Municipal Act of today had its root in The Baldwin Act of 100 years ago—or 110 years ago—has really no relationship to the form of The Municipal Act today.

The rewriting of municipal statutes is a nice thing to talk about, but I can assure hon. members that it never could be done by a select committee of the House. It is a matter which will have to receive the attention of experts in The Department of Municipal Affairs, including Mr. Cumming and Mr. Yates, and then be submitted to this House for consideration.

I have already said, in this connection, the appointment of Mr. Yates as general counsel and executive assistant to the department was primarily for the purposes of really studying, and perhaps rewriting, many of our municipal statutes.

May I again refer hon. members to the defining of municipal responsibilities and federal-provincial responsibilities. This has often been referred to, particularly in the briefs of mayors and reeves. May I say, and express my opinion here for what it is worth—but certainly based upon not an inconsiderable amount of experience—that, if a rewriting of the statutes refers to this, then I may say that I believe that the entire idea is wholly impracticable.

First of all, municipal government is an arm of provincial government. Municipal responsibilities cannot be segregated from provincial responsibilities simply because they run together, and municipal responsibilities are delegated because of the fact that municipal administration, in very many cases, is not only necessitated by the constitution

itself—that is The British North America Act—but by the fact that government and administration close to the people is absolutely an essential.

Now, let me give hon. members one or two examples:

First, perhaps I might here refer to the 1959 submission of the Ontario mayors and reeves. On Tuesday, I filed the 1958 submission; regarding the 1959 submission, I would have used the other brief but I tabled it, and this brief is almost the same in its essential wording.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Not quite as flattering.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, it is pretty flattering. I thought it very nice.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Complimentary, not flattering.

Mr. Singer: It was pretty short.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say it was very heartening. Well, on the other hand if it was short, it was no less sincere, and I would say that in this brief, which I shall table, the hon. members might find the flattering references to the way the municipalities are treated by this government.

But that is not the point I am coming to because, as I say, those flattering references make me blush, and I am a modest individual, and therefore I do not want to elaborate on that at all.

Mr. Grossman: It is complimentary; that is better.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Complimentary; well—

An hon. member: The hon. Prime Minister will not have to blush so much at the reference there.

Hon. Mr. Frost: At any event, I want to refer to this.

In the brief of the mayors and reeves, over a period of years, has been a reference to a segregation of municipal responsibility from provincial and federal responsibilities. Those, Mr. Speaker, I do not propose to read other than this:

Municipal responsibilities are said to be, for instance, water supply, sewage, street cleaning, snow removal and a host of other things of that sort—including local police and fire protection. The provincial responsibilities are indigent relief, public welfare

and social services, education, subsidization of housing, civil defence, administration of justice and some other things.

Most of the hon. members are familiar with that representation, but in case they are not, I would be very glad to file this brief which will mean that both the 1958 and 1959 briefs are available for the hon. members of this House.

Mr. Singer: Has the hon. Prime Minister the 1960 report?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, it has not come to my hands yet, this was given in November of last year. I would say that my hon. friend, like Rip Van Winkle, ought to wake up. This was filed with us in November or December—I think in the month of December, 1959, just last month, or the month before.

Take, first, education—which the mayors and reeves suggest should be segregated to the provincial level. In education it is impossible to separate this from the school board and municipal administration due to the fact, if for nothing else, that separate school rights, which cover about 20 per cent., I think, of our population, are entrenched in the constitution—The British North America Act—and the safeguards which run to those people are safeguarded at the municipal level, and accordingly could not be removed.

I could give very many examples of attempts we have made to better the situation, but the constitutionality of those things immediately comes into question, because of the entrenched provisions of The British North America Act.

Now, the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) says, of course, that it is unthinkable that it could be removed from the municipal level.

I try always to read my hon. friend's speeches, with great respect, and from them I try to gather grains of wisdom. I may say that I do, too.

May I point out to him that it is unthinkable, it is impossible, to remove it from the municipal level. Of course, the only answer to it is in the grants system, which, I may point out to my hon. friends opposite, has been enlarged in my day as treasurer, and head of the government, from \$8 million to over \$150 million in this present day.

Secondly, we might take indigent assistance. We went through this problem last year in this very House in connection with hospital insurance. It is completely impracticable and impossible to deal with the indigent problem on purely the provincial

level. It has to be municipal because of the complexities of administration. This is the only way it could be done, and that is true of practically every item mentioned by the mayors and reeves.

Now, that does not take away from the validity of the fact that the incidence of these things perhaps should be related to real estate. I think that is a fair statement. Of course, the mechanics of removing it are impossible, but the problem of removing the incidence is another question.

May I ask hon. members this question? What has been done to meet this?

I would say that there was never any real attempt to meet it, except by this government, and the answer is found in The Municipal Unconditional Grants Act.

I would ask hon. members to look at the schedules of the rewritten Act of 1957 which is in the statutes. It is much in the same form as it was passed in 1952 or 1953. If hon. members will look at the schedule they will see that part 1 of the schedules to the Act reads:

To assist each municipality in Ontario, the taxpayers of which contribute to municipal taxes towards the cost of administration of justice in a county, by way of unconditional grant, \$1 per capita.

Now, sir, generally speaking, that pays for all the administration of justice. As a matter of fact, I believe that the county of York, certainly Metropolitan Toronto, is running in quite a substantial surplus position.

These inequities cannot be taken care of—there are perhaps some—the county of Hastings ran somewhat in a deficit position there, but not very largely—

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Very, very few.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Very, very few.

Now, as a matter of fact, we have the benefit of local administration, but we are paying the bills ourselves but doing it in a way which does not increase the volume of cost very greatly.

That is true in part, too, to assist each municipality in Ontario in the position of welfare and social services, including indigent and unemployment relief, hospitalization and institutional care costs, and other services for its inhabitants by way of an unconditional grant, \$2 per capita.

Where Hastings runs into a deficit on the other one, they run into a surplus here. As a matter of fact, I think the city of Toronto

would probably run into a deficit on this item, but it runs into a substantial surplus in the other.

Now, sir, if we go to part 3:

In recognition of the larger per capita expenditures that municipalities, with large populations, are required to make in the provision of welfare and social services—including indigents and unemployment relief, hospitalization and institutional care and costs, and other services for their inhabitants—the following per capita payments to municipalities having a population of over 2,000, in addition to those set out in parts 1 and 2 by way of unconditional grants—

These grants vary from 10 cents per capita to \$2.50 per capita.

Last year, in connection with hospital insurance, provision was made to pay a grant of 40 per cent. of the annual statutory payments made by municipalities on the average of the 3 preceding years, as set out in chapter 64 of last year's statutes.

I think, from what I have learned, that is working out reasonably well. In any event, I have not had complaints of its operation, which really means that while the municipalities are connected with the administration of hospital indigents, nevertheless, their costs are taken care of. I have not had any representation from any municipal body that I am aware of on that.

What does all of this tremendous municipal assistance add up to? It means that \$18 million were paid out in municipal assistance in the year 1944, in the budget which was prefaced by that great document the hon. leader of the Opposition liked so much. The \$18 million for municipal assistance altogether has grown last year to \$265 million and, in this current fiscal year expiring March 31 next, to no less than \$310 million.

Assistance for education has grown from \$8 million in the year of that document of 1944 to \$130 million, which I mentioned in this House this time last year, and to \$150 million in the current year which is expiring on March 31. It has grown to mean that about 18 per cent. or 19 per cent. of our budget of 16 years ago has grown to be about 50 per cent. last year and something in the neighbourhood of 44 per cent. in this current year.

I would say, sir, that gives hon. members some idea of the magnitude of what the hon. gentlemen of this House, the members of this House, are going to be asked to do here this year, because those figures of \$310 million

and \$150 million are going to be greatly exceeded this year.

In my concluding remarks, I want to mention federal-provincial implications and I do so in the light of that fact.

But, before coming to that, there is a matter concerning this House to which I would like to make a brief mention. I refer to a matter which appeared in the press on Tuesday I think, in anticipation of a statement which I was unable to make by reason of the lapse of time—the fact that 6 o'clock came around—and that has to do with pensions for members.

I would say that in the Throne speech, and since the commencement of this session, there has been discussion—by way of the Throne speech, and around this House—concerning the preservation of parliamentary procedures of government, and incidentally those of hon. members.

We presently are engaged in considering proposals for the strengthening of our democratic way of life, and improving the efficiency of our form of government.

All of this is going to increase immeasurably the responsibilities of individual hon. members, to say nothing of hon. Ministers of the government. This is a facet of the problem which I think we all have to consider.

Now, sir, last session I had occasion to refer to the duties and obligations of hon. Ministers of the government and, indeed, hon. members of Parliament and assembly. Actually, public service involves very great sacrifices. I want to say this: that my public service now runs well over 20 years, and I have found that public life in Ontario is of a high order. I say that after experience, both in Opposition and in government, I can speak highly of public life in this province. I am very glad indeed to pay tribute to public life as I have found it.

Actually, Mr. Speaker, public service involves very great sacrifices. A person entering public life must burn many bridges, and must abandon much of the security that can be built up and enjoyed by other persons. As a matter of fact, the hon. members of this assembly are making very great sacrifices to be here.

Very many of our best people under no circumstances would consider accepting a seat in this, or any other, assembly. I know that, over the years, from trying to get men to run in various ridings and constituencies.

Our people, I know, are prepared to assess that on its merits. I have had people say to me with the restrictions imposed on public

life that certainly it is going to be pretty difficult to get people to serve.

At a time when we are talking about increasing and bettering the efficiency of democratic government, and increasing the responsibilities, now and in the future, perhaps it is time for this House to have a look at this matter. It must be remembered that the work of an hon. member of this assembly is year-round. It can be nothing else.

Mr. Speaker, in Canada, of our 11 Parliaments I believe that 6 have introduced pensions for members on an optional, and on a contributory, basis. They are the governments of Canada, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Saskatchewan. I think that this is a matter that must be the subject of consideration here. It is a matter affecting this House. The opinions, therefore, of the House are important.

I would say with this background I would be prepared personally—and I am sure that my hon. colleagues would be prepared—to give every consideration to this matter. I want to be perfectly frank about my own views.

If it is not adopted now, it is my belief it will inevitably be in the future. Exacting demands and restrictions are required and imposed by our way of life. A person willing to enter public life, of course, must accept these things. I can assure hon. members that, without the recognition of this, it is simply not going to be possible to get the type of people to take an interest in the affairs of government which are constantly growing in magnitude.

As to the method of handling that, I am prepared to take into consideration the views of hon. members of this assembly. As a matter of fact I have some studies available for consideration if the House, in its wisdom, thinks that should be the case. This is a matter which involves this House, and I think on that basis it should be considered. So at this time I put the suggestion forward for the consideration of this House.

May I conclude by making some references to the matter of not only federal-provincial relations, but the position of this country and our province in this country, in a very brief and inadequate way.

Might I say that, in times of peace, the provinces and their municipalities are the right arm of government. That has been our historical past. It will be recalled that, at the conference on fiscal arrangements in 1955 and 1956, there was perhaps too little understanding or tangible recognition given to the

problems of the provinces. In the light of Ontario's rapid industrial and population growth, the arrangements that emerged were in my judgment—and I so stated it—unrealistic and unjust to our people.

On November 25 the government of Canada convened a new conference and, from this—although it was only of a preliminary nature—much has been achieved, and the conference is to be reconvened this coming July as I understand it. Mr. Speaker, may I say that I think the Diefenbaker government, if I can put it that way, has done much.

Very much remains to be done, and I was very much interested in a television interview of the late hon. Paul Sauvé, whose lamented passing has made a great gap in public life in this country. Listening to Mr. Sauvé on the, I guess, the last days of December, I heard him say, among other things, in his very nice way: "It is the duty of a provincial government to be independent and to have its hands free."

I think that is a fundamental. I heartily and entirely agree with that. At the same time, with that I want to give this as my belief—and I use my own words in a way—that, despite the fact that we represent the great interests of a province, nevertheless we have to be Canadian in our outlook. As I have said before in one of my budget speeches, I am a Canadian, and I am proud to take that position. I am proud to take the position of one who independently represents our great province, regardless of who may be in office in Ottawa. I say that in a co-operative sense, in a sense of understanding. But I would say that a provincial government has always to sit on the opposite side of the table, as very probably a municipal government has to sit on the opposite side of the table, although I may say the mayors and reeves for a brief time got along on my side of the table. I think that is the case—that is the situation.

In my very considerable experience in federal-provincial affairs, I have always tried to get along with the government at Ottawa. It is well known that I had very considerable admiration—perhaps from a distance—for the late Rt. hon. Mr. King and for Rt. hon. Mr. St. Laurent. I have very considerable admiration for Rt. hon. Mr. Diefenbaker and I am aware that the Ottawa government, of course, have their problems.

I would say that, in a very brief survey of what has taken place, first of all we had the federal attitude of refusing to contribute to the cost of relief for any case load below 45 per cent., and this has been reversed.

That was because of the insertion of the threshold provision that Ontario, at that time, refrained from signing the agreement.

Now happily we have to give credit to the Ottawa government, the Diefenbaker government, that this provision was removed, and Ottawa entered into an agreement that eliminates the arbitrary and invidious distinction between employables and unemployables.

A further advantage of the new arrangement is that the province was able to reduce municipal relief share of costs from 40 per cent. to 30 per cent.

Another achievement of this conference to date concerns hospital insurance. I would say there was a totally unrealistic condition required—the participation of 6 provinces before the plan came into effect. Thus, one of the notable advances in human betterment in all our history became a certainty with that removal in 1957. The Ontario hospital service programme came into effect January 1, 1959, and this plan offers very important advantages to our people in every walk of life. Another notable advance that has taken place in the meantime in the field of hospital services was the greatly increased schedule of capital grants to hospitals introduced two years ago at this time. The upward revision in both federal and Ontario grants stimulated the construction of all classes of hospitals, and made it easier to meet requirements of the Ontario hospital insurance programme.

The federal government also took a very important step in recognizing the province's need of additional revenue. The provincial share of personal income tax was raised from 10 per cent. to 13 per cent. as an interim measure until a federal-provincial conference had an opportunity of assessing the fundamental problems of provincial and municipal requirements. This important conference thus completed a great deal in a very short time.

That brings us up to this moment. The conference reconvenes this summer with this very important background. The co-ordinating committee of the conference, formed at the instance of this province, has been in conference. Very many meetings have been held; better understanding on the complex questions of federal-provincial relations have been arrived at. Very many studies which are in process will form a basis for discussions to be held at the plenary conference next July.

Now, Canada is faced with great problems. This province is faced with great problems. It is more than ever necessary, in this day of our country's development, that there

should be closer federal-provincial collaboration. This is something that my hon. friends opposite know very little about, because theirs was a history of breaking up conferences, ours has been by the bringing together—

Applause.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. members know this, that I very much like to get into a fight with them, but I am endeavouring to keep this on a very high plane and level.

It is more than ever necessary, in this day of our country's development, that there should be closer federal and provincial collaboration, the lack of which our country and our province suffered from greatly until this government came into office.

At this conference we shall strive for a rational equitable tax structure in Canada which will do justice to all levels of government: federal, provincial and municipal. Our objective will be to make effective the great principles of Confederation. We shall assert the rights of our province and our people. May I repeat that, Mr. Speaker? We shall assert the rights of our province and our people.

But at the same time we shall, as we have in the past, be mindful of the problems of others. As I have said before, as a measure of justice, we have advanced the much discussed 15/15/50 formula which means about \$100 million to Ontario in new revenues.

The present conference, which is about to make a survey of Canada's tax structure, offers an opportunity and a challenge to Canadian statemanship in arriving at a just and equitable settlement of the tax problems, in cutting the chains which bind Canadian development, in making it more possible for Canadians to avail themselves of the great opportunities which are ours.

I should say that this conference—and I say that I shall press this—should not only deal with the tax structure, but with the credit that is so necessary to develop our country and its possibilities.

Canadians are going to be faced with very great problems because of the expansion requirements of Canada. It is well that Canadians should know what are the objectives of our country, where it is necessary that we, as Canadians, should pull in our belts, where as Canadians we should perhaps expand the things that we are doing. In other words, at this conference we should assess the possibilities of this great land in which we live, and we should lay the foundations for all Canadians, regardless of party or anything else, to pull together for the good of our country.

Among other things—I think it is well the duty of this assembly here—we should inform the people of our country of our opportunities and also of our problems, in order that we may get everybody's shoulder behind the wheel.

One of the things that causes us to wonder, in this world in which we live in this day, is the fact that Canadians have here half a continent, a tremendous country, with 17 or 18 million people living in it, stretching from coast to coast. Yet in other countries their territory, their lands, are crowded beyond all comprehension on the part of our people. I say this, that in this world today Canadians have to get out and develop their heritage if they are going to hold it. I think that is a very positive thing.

In this country today we have to remember this: That we have opportunities that are unequalled in the world. No nation ever had the opportunity that our nation has. But it is up to us to take hold of these opportunities, and to go ahead with them, and it is that position I would like to take at this conference, and that is what I intend to take and am taking.

I feel it is a great opportunity and challenge for Canadian statesmanship and Canadian people.

In this field I think that we have a background of experience and accomplishment. This government has not refused to co-operate with other people. We have co-operated with other governments in Canada regardless of their political complexion, and I may say that I co-operated with other governments in Canada when we were the only Progressive-Conservative government in Canada. I have lost track of how many there are now of that great party of progress which is capable of doing such a great job for our country. And I would say, founded on this experience and accomplishment, we feel that we are fortified by all of these things and are going ahead with what I hope is a great Canadian opportunity.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, will the hon. Prime Minister permit a question with respect to the subject that he has just concluded?

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister—and before I ask a specific question, I would say that I am sure all hon. members of this House agreed with the observations he made, particularly his concluding remarks.

But the simple fact, Mr. Speaker, is that the people of Ontario are entitled to know,

to appreciate, and to try to understand this financial problem. It does seem to me that, in order to do so, they must know specifically where this government stands.

Now, does this government intend to suggest to the Ottawa authorities that The British North America Act be amended so that there may be a wider distribution of tax revenues beyond the income from corporate and succession duties which we have talked about for the last 5 years?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that this point has arisen on one occasion in the proposal made, I think, by Mr. Garson if I recollect correctly when he was Premier of Manitoba. I could be wrong about that. I am speaking purely from memory. But it was a proposal that the federal government should collect certain indirect taxes, sales taxes, at the instance of the provinces.

That did not involve a constitutional amendment, and I would be very doubtful that a constitutional amendment on that, or the subject of indirect taxation, could be obtained. That is my judgment.

I think myself that there are, of course, these things. I have advanced the 15 and 50 formula. It is something that we previously have advanced, and I do not need to explain that that requires no amendment of the constitution.

I think myself that there are some other places that the federal government might well roll over, and that is in the matter of liquor taxes. At the present time, in liquor taxes and profits, the province gets about 40 per cent. and has all of the headaches—and I use that in its right sense you understand—whereas, the federal government sit in and clip the coupons to the extent of 60 per cent.

I think myself that we can have a real good look at some of these things. I would say to my hon. friend that I am not contemplating asking for constitutional amendments. I think that we can make Canada work within the gambit of our own constitution at the present time.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could ask a question that has to do with this business of pensions? I thought today that the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister were very fair. As a matter of fact, for a while I really thought I had seen a tear of kindness dropping out of his eyes.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I often cry over the hon. member.

Mr. Reaume: Apparently the hon. Prime Minister has a warm feeling today, and that is something, of course, that is very rare. But I was wondering—he went on as he always does, of course, in a very vague way—

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I ask my hon. friend if he is asking a question? He reminds me of a baseball pitcher in the World Series. He takes about 5 minutes to wind up! Would he mind asking the question, and keep away from making speeches?

Mr. Reaume: Just a minute now. The hon. Prime Minister is not going to have the whole show—he has been talking for an hour and a half.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to point out that the member asked if he may ask a question. I presume that has been answered in the affirmative, so I would believe it is perfectly in order for the member to go ahead with his question.

Mr. Reaume: Now, as I was saying, the hon. Prime Minister was explaining the business of pensions in a vague way. I want to know how he is going to handle this. There are some people in the House, and I think that the House is probably split on it, as to whether or not we ought to have a pension plan.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now, sir, is this a question or is this—

Mr. Reaume: Well, the hon. Prime Minister did not explain it. I want him to explain that pension plan. How are we going to bring it about? Is he going to appoint a group of the House?

Mr. Speaker: Do not take a motion on it.

Mr. Reaume: I am not moving anything at all, I want to ask the hon. Prime Minister. I think that, after that long speech of his—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Reaume: Well then, I wonder if he would explain that to the House, the part on how we are going to handle the pension plan?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I did not get any semblance of a question in what the hon. member stated. I have been endeavouring to deal with serious problems here. I may say that I do not rate my hon. friend as a serious problem. He has a certain nuisance value which I would ask you, sir, to abate. I do not think I would add anything to what I have already said.

Mr. Reaume: Well, of course, he is making smart cracks. I asked a question I should think the hon. Prime Minister should answer. He is a wisecracker all the time.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

I do not think we need any recriminations, and I might add that a member can ask another member a question which he has a perfect right to refuse to answer. But—

Mr. Reaume: We get these smart answers.

Mr. Speaker: —the questions must be questions and not statements.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, the rules of the House have not permitted me an appropriate occasion before now to express my congratulations to you on your election to that important chair and I want to do that immediately. You have succeeded a very distinguished occupant of the Speaker's chair in this House.

In acknowledging my appreciation to him, and extending my best wishes to you, I think I would put it this way: That if it is possible to live up to the high standards that he has set, I am certain that we, the members of this House, are going to be the fortunate benefactors. I know this is your objective and I wish you well.

Now, Mr. Speaker, every new session brings cabinet changes, and once again we have had them. I would just like briefly to say a word of appreciation to two of the hon. cabinet Ministers who have stepped down since the last House.

One, the hon. former Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) is still here with us in the House. We had some fundamental differences during the time he was Minister of Education. But now that he has set aside these duties at an age when most of us would have set them aside many, many, years ago, I am certain that all hon. members of the House will join with me in wishing him the very best for many years of happiness and satisfaction, either in public life or when he wants to step out. Since he comes from the riding of Eglinton, I suppose it will be his privilege to step out when he wants to.

The other member of the cabinet, the former Provincial Secretary (Mr. Dunbar), is not a member of the House now, and all I would say of that happy warrior is that we miss him. This House could do with some of his colour on occasions.

There are two new hon. members of the cabinet and this is an occasion, Mr. Speaker,

when it is a bit more meaningful, as far as I am concerned, to congratulate them on taking over posts, because they happen to be men with whom I had the privilege of working in committees of this House. Therefore neither is just another name—somebody that I have merely spoken to—but each is somebody whom I have come to know while working with him. I certainly would want to wish them well in the two extremely important posts of The Department of Energy Resources and The Department of Education.

Also, it is traditional to extend congratulations to the hon. mover (Mr. Davis), and the hon. seconder (Mr. Grossman), of the motion of thanks in reply to the speech from the Throne. As far as the hon. seconder is concerned, he is an “old pro”, and I am not going to waste many words. As for the hon. member for Peel, however, he is one of the newcomers to the House.

It has always been my feeling—and I have expressed this before in this Legislature—that there is no nobler calling in a free society than to represent one's fellow citizens in a democratic Legislature such as this. I hope that he, and all the other newcomers of the House, will find it as satisfying an experience as they had anticipated.

However, once he gets his feet planted here, I hope that he is going to be a little more discriminating in the advice he takes from some of those “brain trusters” who provide the material for speeches on the other side of the House. I say this because there were some occasions—and I am not going to take the time now to go into them—particularly when he got talking about the province of Saskatchewan, for example, that his facts were at least 15 years out of date. They do not become any truer just because the Tories continue to repeat them.

However, he looks like an intelligent fellow and I am certain that he will become more discriminating.

Now, I have a plea which, at the early stages of this Throne debate, I would like to express. I want to ask you, Mr. Speaker, whether it is necessary that we have this monotonous flow, these paucins of praise about the government—from the government's side of the House. Now you nod, Mr. Speaker; I hope it is not a nod of assent that this is a magnificent government. We have heard it so often that I suggest if we are not convinced now we are not going to be by constant repetition from the other side of the House. Therefore, this pouring of superlatives upon superlatives, until it sounds as phoney as a soap ad, I suggest, might come to an end.

It is usually with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that they “heap it on,” and understandably so—most of them would not be here if it were not for him.

However, when they talk about the hon. Prime Minister, sometimes I wonder whether it is really the man I know. I know he is a magnificent fellow, I know he has many great achievements to his credit; but I remember, for example, one hon. member of the House, who has since moved on by the decision of the electorate, who reached a peroration in one of his speeches in which he said that there were 3 great men of the twentieth century, and who were they? Einstein, Salk, and Leslie Frost. That is what he said!

Now, the hon. Prime Minister assures us that, on occasion, he blushes, and I am certain he has been blushing ever since about that.

In short, spare us this Niagara of adulation.

Now, before I leave this, I have a suggestion. I know the government may not accept it but since it is in a generous mood this afternoon, I am throwing it out in the hope it will be accepted.

The Scottish clans have a fierce sense of family pride. In fact, with some of them, I am told it is so fierce that humility rarely appears in their relationship with their fellow human beings—only in their approach to God.

One of them had a prayer, and this is a prayer which I want to suggest as the Tory prayer. I offer it free, gratis, to hon. members on the other side of the House. Their prayer was this:

Oh, Lord grant that we may be worthy,
at least in some small measure, of the
high esteem in which we hold ourselves.

No ill feelings; just let those hon. members take it and add it to their words each night as they seek forgiveness.

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): He is using it himself, is he?

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): We try to live up to our great opportunities.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, Mr. Speaker, turning to the Throne speech, I would say that the contents of the Throne speech fall into two general categories.

The first category is with regard to legislation which is foreshadowed for this session of the Legislature. Now, there is not much point in talking about it until we have the details, so we can let that portion rest for the moment.

But the other portion of the Throne speech is a frank acknowledgment of many of the problems and needs of the people of the province of Ontario. But, Mr. Speaker, it was absolutely amazing the number of occasions on which, when these problems had been acknowledged, we were then told that this government was proposing not action, but study.

I wonder if the House is aware of the fantastical array of commissions—Royal commissions, commissions of inquiry, technical committees—that are all going on now looking into subjects on which, I want to suggest, this House could act immediately. Just consider some of them for a moment:

A year ago, the government faced this "hot potato" of fluoridation. Now, what did they do? They handed it over to a committee. Of course, the immediate problem was an election and since some of the back benchers—and front benchers like the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Grossman)—were not happy about it, they handed it over to a committee. Now we discovered a few weeks ago that this committee, appointed a year ago, has scheduled its first meeting for May 2, in the year 1960.

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): First public meeting.

Mr. MacDonald: First public meeting? Well, I shall be interested to know what has been going on behind the scenes if this is the first public meeting.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: He made the statement. He is wrong.

Mr. MacDonald: Farm marketing is an issue which is increasingly important and controversial in this province, amid the whole complex of agricultural problems.

A year ago the government decided, particularly once again on the eve of an election, that this should be looked into. They set up a committee of inquiry. Now, we are informed that we are going to get only an interim report. At a later date I would like to find out a little more as to what exactly this committee is doing—how effectively it is operating.

The government, for example, admits that the question of portable pensions is an important question. It weeps and wails about the difficulties faced by people who have not an adequate pension when they retire; about the tragic waste of human talents of people who cannot get jobs after 40, when employers will not hire them because of the results it

has on their pension plan. Yet what is the government going to do about it? They are going to set up a technical committee.

In fact, the government is even going to investigate itself—on this issue of drugs, for example. The government is going to investigate itself because here, faced with all the public concern over the high cost of drugs, we are told in the Throne speech that they are going to look into the cost of drugs only in our provincial institutions. Why do they need to look into the cost of drugs for the provincial institutions? Surely that information is readily available. It is the cost of drugs for the people of the province of Ontario—

An hon. member: Hear, hear!

Mr. MacDonald:—you and me and the next person, not just the provincial institutions. This is merely chipping at the corners of the problem, instead of coming to grips with it.

Take the issue of housing. We now know that 10 per cent. of the homes are required on a low-rental basis, and one-third on something below the current economic cost of privately constructed homes. This simply means that we need homes built on a low-cost and other arrangement for some 10,000 to 15,000 people in the province of Ontario each year—since we are building 50,000 homes a year, and one-third of them should be in this category. At least 10 per cent. of them, which would be about 5,000, should be in the category of low-rental homes.

Yet we discover that this government in 10 years—in 10 years, not one year—has built something fewer than 5,000 low-rental homes. This is a proud boast which we are supposed to accept enthusiastically as the record of this government.

Then there is the unsatisfied judgment fund—everybody is unsatisfied with it. Nothing was ever better named than the unsatisfied judgment fund. Yet, once again, the government is going to look into—merely look into—this high cost of auto insurance.

We now have the experience of establishing a hospital plan in the province of Ontario, and with the lead once again in the province of Saskatchewan, of moving towards a full health plan—not just hospital insurance—surely we, in this rich province of Ontario, could move. But what is the government going to do? Mark this, Mr. Speaker, it is going to look into the implications of extending it to out-patient care.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Hon. Mr. Douglas was looking into it out there.

Mr. MacDonald: He will have it a year from now, and he is looking into the whole question of health insurance—

Hon. Mr. Frost: But did he say so? Has he a committee to look at it?

Mr. MacDonald: —and the hon. Prime Minister was looking into the implications of the cost of out-patients only.

Well, Mr. Speaker, in reply, I suggest to the hon. Prime Minister that about a year from now we will be able to judge the results of his committee, and compare them with our hon. Prime Minister's government looking into the implications of one small aspect of the problem.

To sum up, Mr. Speaker, the need is for action, not for study on a lot of issues. This government is going through the motions of study which is designed primarily to delay action. Before this session of the Legislature is over we, in the CCF group, will give the House the opportunity to rescue the government from its procrastination.

Now, Mr. Speaker, turning from that general consideration of the Throne speech, leaving the details of legislation, I want to look for a few moments at some of the basic attitudes of this government with regard to what, I think, is an extremely important phase of the life of the people of this province.

I refer to the collective bargaining agencies of farmers through their marketing schemes, and of labour, the industrial worker, through his trade union, because these are the organizational means, at the grass roots, through which the people themselves are seeking to come to grips with their problem. This is one of the most important aspects of the fulfilment of democracy in a meaningful way.

The more I watch this government in action, the more I am forced to come to the conclusion that, when the chips are down, this government is proving to be a fair weather friend of both the farmers, in their struggle to get effective collective bargaining agencies through farm marketing, and of labour, through the trade labour movement.

I want to examine first the question on the farm side. Now, the policy of this government was laid down pretty clearly about two years ago. The hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Goodfellow) made a statement of policy which I have quoted before in the House—but for

our consideration at the moment let me re-quote it.

Speaking to the Ontario federation of agriculture, as reported in the *Toronto Daily Star* of November 7, 1957, he made this statement:

Farmers have the right to work out their own marketing plans. I am not interested—said the hon. Minister of Agriculture,

—in any organized opposition to farm marketing plans from any mercenary group which have interests of their own.

The Canadian Press reported in a somewhat more colourful version, but the import is the same thing. The Canadian Press dispatch read as follows:

I don't propose to be on the fence. I don't propose to be a jellyfish. I hold no brief for any interest trying to take advantage of organized agriculture in this province.

Fine, Mr. Speaker—there was the statement of policy by the hon. Minister two years ago.

The hon. Minister attended another federation of agriculture convention this past fall, and it is interesting to note the changes in his thinking during the interval. I have here a transcript of his speech, in speaking to the convention. I would just like to read a few paragraphs of it.

Hon. W. A. Goodfellow (Minister of Agriculture): Read it all.

Mr. MacDonald: I will be reading sufficient of the portion that—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Let us get the full impact of it.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister of Agriculture said:

Legislation within the powers of the Ontario government has been provided to facilitate marketing operations, but the government must always be in a position to see that the powers granted are used within the framework of the authority.

Now, the real controversial issue at the present time on the marketing front is, of course, the hog marketing scheme. The question I would like to ask the hon. Minister is this: In what way has the hog marketing scheme moved outside the framework of authority which has been granted in the marketing legislation?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: By selling hogs over the telephone.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, we will come to that later. I continue:

Abusive power or discriminatory action cannot do other than place the government in the position of having to rationalize or even revoke the authority granted.

It is interesting, Mr. Speaker, to note the threat running through this whole speech—the whole tone has changed from two years ago, when the farmers were assured they were going to be master in deciding the kind of marketing plan that they wanted for their produce.

Now, if the hon. Minister chooses to object to some specific phase of a plan, like selling hogs over the telephone, he says in effect, "If this doesn't cease, then your authority is going to be revoked." The hon. Minister went on:

The sole intention of marketing legislation is to grant to producer groups the necessary authority to help the producer groups bargain in the face of our changing economic conditions. I am confident we have done this to your advantage.

It is my feeling, however, that this authority is being misinterpreted in some quarters, with the result that it has been suggested that there is a faction seeking to take over authority which would tend to disrupt orderly marketing as a whole.

Now, here is another instance of the big club, the allegation that somebody has taken over authority, and if they do not do as the hon. Minister says, then he is going to revoke their power. But he goes on:

One thing is certain, and that is it is the duty of the government to assure itself that the methods of sales under any marketing plan are above reproach. Under the hog producers' marketing plan, the powers delegated give them a monopoly of the product.

Officials of my department, and those who have made a study of the plan, feel that pricing and selling must be done by a system that is completely in the public view, and which would have the confidence and trust of all concerned.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the question I would like the hon. Minister to explain to the House some time later is this: Who complained on this specific aspect of the plan? I recognize there are many controversial aspects in the hog plan—for example, with regard to assembly points, personality clashes, things of that nature—but for the moment we are

concentrating on the actual sales method. Now who made the protest?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: The farmers, hundreds of them.

Mr. MacDonald: Hundreds of them? Well, it is about time the hon. Minister found out who the hundreds were, because they do not seem to appear every time the hog producers' association have a meeting.

As a matter of fact, except for a few stooges, some of whom came from the hon. Prime Minister's own county, there were only about 5 at the last meeting when they considered the whole proposition. Five out of something over 400.

And I want to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the main source of all the protest with regard to this procedure of sales, leaving aside the other controversial aspects of the scheme, the main source of protest is coming from the big packers—from the big packers and the drovers who used to be getting under-the-table payments from the packers when they took the hogs directly to the plant. But let me continue with the hon. Minister:

I am of the belief that a local board, having the monopoly on a product, must assure themselves that their selling methods are not open to question.

Open to question by whom? To the hon. Minister, when he is bowing to the dictates of the packers?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: We give them the legislation and we must make sure that they are above board.

Mr. MacDonald: To the hon. Minister when he is bowing to the dictates of the packers, because this is the main source of protest.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Read the Gordon committee report on boards.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, this is where the whip comes down, Mr. Speaker. Gone is all the generosity of two years ago where farmers can decide on their own marketing scheme. Now the whip is being cracked. Listen to the hon. Minister:

Speaking as Minister of Agriculture, I must say that, in my opinion, the present selling methods in the case of hogs is not in the long-term interest of orderly marketing. After long consideration I feel that this selling method must be modified prior to the submission of a plan to another vote.

Incidentally, that is an enigmatic phrase or sentence, if I ever heard one, because obviously the hog producers do not want a vote or a change in sales methods.

However, the vote has since been laid on the line.

Quite apart from hog marketing it is true with any commodity that marketing cannot be wholly satisfactory unless there is mutual confidence and respect between producers and processors.

In other words, unless the producers are willing to change their plan to suit a Minister who bows to the dictates of the big packers!

This is supposed to be mutual trust between the packers and the processors. We have now gone full circle, Mr. Speaker. The promise of the hon. Minister two years ago, that the farmers can develop a scheme in accordance with what they want, is now out the window—at least, when there is a group as powerful as the packers cracking the whip, and this government, in its working relationship with big business interests, responds obediently.

The hon. Minister concludes:

The present programme must undergo some modifications in selling techniques, but the most important development will be in the adoption of a policy that breeds confidence and trust.

Well, I could go on more with what the hon. Minister said here, but the point I want to draw to the attention of the House is this: That here are a group of producers who have problems in their scheme. There are differences among farmers—I will concede it. There are differences among farm organizations. But, Mr. Speaker, this government is operating on the old imperial principle of divide and rule, playing off one group against another, and the net result is that they are going to see that the interests and the demands of the packers are realized.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: How many farm marketing plans have they in Saskatchewan?

Mr. MacDonald: Never mind what is happening out in Saskatchewan. Just consider what is happening here.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: No more interest in Saskatchewan?

Mr. MacDonald: Just consider what is happening here. This is the red herring that is always dragged across.

Before I leave the hog marketing plan, Mr.

Speaker, there is another phase of this on which I would like to ask a question of the hon. Minister.

I have had some communications from out in the country in the last few days, and I am a little curious to know what is going on in a survey that the government or the farm products marketing board is now having made. At this late date, one would assume that the government would be certain of its facts about this scheme. They have been cracking the whip and trying to undercut and destroy it for the last two years, so one would have thought they would have had the facts about the scheme. But now, at this late date, they are going out looking for the facts.

They have fielded a survey team, which has investigated the central agency on Dundas Street, it has gone out and looked at the assembly yards, but now it is going out and talking to the farmers, and it is asking questions. In view of the past attitude of this government, one would legitimately have some suspicions as to the objectivity of these questions, and I know, at least in one instance which has been communicated to me, that the whole bias of the question is against the present scheme.

So, in addition to the fight of the packers and the drovers against the producers, now the government has openly entered the controversy in opposition to the plan.

I can cite one instance, for example: After some discussion, this farmer turned upon the man who had been sent to get his reactions, and asked: "Well, what are your views on the scheme?" The man advanced a couple of views. He said that he thought that the hogs perhaps should go directly to the packing company. He also expressed a view that a different method of sale should be introduced.

This is a wholly inexcusable proposition—that the government, on the eve of the vote, should have survey men, so-called, in the field, who are in effect intervening on one side of this issue.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if hon. members want final proof of just where this government stands when the chips are down, in terms of farmers being able to build their own marketing schemes, they have it. They have it right there.

However, the interesting thing is this, that when the hon. Minister of Agriculture went down and laid this on the line to the assembled delegates of the Ontario federation of agriculture, there was a resolution on the order paper regarding marketing. That resolution came up the next day, and the

result was perhaps as striking a display of militancy that has been seen in farm federation in quite some time.

As a matter of fact, the *Rural Co-operator* summed it up nicely in their November 10 issue. On the front page, the headline reads:

CHANGE YOUR METHOD OR ELSE
—GOODFELLOW

There was the dictate.

Now what was the reply of the farmers?

OFA WILL ASK MORE POWER TO PRODUCE
MARKET BOARDS

the front page streamer reads.

The opening paragraph is this:

The Ontario federation of agriculture has moved to ask that the provincial government clearly assign to producers' marketing agencies the right of determining their own marketing policies and selling methods.

In other words, the hon. Minister had wavered in his stated policy, and the federation of agriculture has now become so uncertain about it that they ask the hon. Minister to reconfirm government policy.

The *Rural Co-operator* account continued:

Strong approval of the resolution by the convention came the day following Agriculture Minister Goodfellow's address, warning the hog producers that they must change their selling methods or face some form of government intervention.

Little wonder that the federation accepted the challenge, and fought back. Little wonder also, Mr. Speaker, that when the Ontario federation of agriculture came this year and presented their brief to the cabinet and got what delegations coming to this government always get—a verbal runaround, particularly from the hon. Prime Minister who usually launches into some irrelevant dissertations about his boyhood in Orillia, how he carved his name in the trunk of the apple trees and all the rest of it—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I never heard anything so stupid in all my life.

Mr. MacDonald: This is the kind of thing that happens.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would never have thought of carving my name on anybody's apple tree.

Mr. MacDonald: However, Mr. Speaker, after the delegation had got this verbal run-around from the cabinet, they were so in-

censed that they went back to their offices on Huron Street and held a meeting.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Who?

Mr. MacDonald: The Ontario federation of agriculture delegation.

They had a meeting in which they were so incensed that they passed a resolution of protest at the way they had been treated. If I may presume to suggest to the Ontario federation of agriculture—the only mistake that they made is that they should have sent that resolution of protest to the hon. Prime Minister so he would have known exactly how they felt after they had left.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Why would they pass it if they did not send it?

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I will not go into trying to explain the motives of why, having passed the resolution, they did not send it to the hon. Prime Minister. But if the hon. Minister of Agriculture and the hon. Prime Minister—

Hon. Mr. Frost: They passed the resolution and then put it in the wastepaper basket.

Mr. MacDonald: If the hon. Minister and hon. Prime Minister do not believe what I am saying is true, let them do some checking. Of course they know it is the truth. This government has its—

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Gestapo?

Mr. MacDonald: They have their friends in the federation who will inform them of it.

After the election last June, Mr. Speaker, the *Rural Co-operator* carried an editorial. In that editorial, they have a paragraph which I thought was very interesting:

ELECTION MANDATE

The return of the Frost government with the vast majority of rural ridings indicates strong support by farm people for marketing plans under The Farm Products Marketing Act. In addition to popular support, the government can count on the support of the smaller opposition group, the CCF, which, far from attacking present marketing legislation, has demanded stronger enforcement of it. The Liberal opposition supports marketing legislation to the extent of having promised a marketing department if elected, although their support for present marketing plans appeared less wholehearted than that of the CCF.

I think that is a pretty accurate assessment of the situation—with this exception, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Where are his new ridings?

Mr. MacDonald: Where are the hon. leader of the Opposition's?

I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this is accurate except that, in light of developments of the last 6 or 8 months, it is clear that the government support for legislation has been so uncertain as to suggest that the editorial praise for them was too fulsome.

However, let me turn from this to another example of the kind of thing that agriculture is facing in the province of Ontario at the present time: I refer to the effort of a little group in Brant county who sought to establish a milk co-operative to haul their milk. This is one of the most illuminating developments on the Ontario farm front for some years.

I had the opportunity of sitting in on the hearings of the milk industry board on last October 8 in Brantford, and again in this city two weeks ago. Seldom, if ever, Mr. Speaker, have I seen a more blatant ganging up of business interests to deprive a group of farmers of a basic right. Not only the dairies; not only that well-heeled trucking lobby which has kept this government from instituting taxes which were unanimously suggested in the special select committee report some two or three years ago; not only these forces, but what puzzles me most, Mr. Speaker, is what I can describe only as the dubious role of the milk industry board in the whole situation.

I am not going to speak at length on this because of the fact that the decision of the milk industry board came down only yesterday, and I have not had a chance to read it in detail.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: There was an interim order first, but this is a permanent order.

Mr. MacDonald: I realize that. In fact, it is the interim order, in what time permits, that I want to draw to the attention of the House.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Maybe he is the one that stirred up that Brantford situation.

Mr. MacDonald: Is that right? Well, I am flattered, Mr. Speaker. I am flattered to think that the hon. Minister thinks I could have stirred up this whole battle in Brantford over the milk situation. But I can assure the hon. Minister that the first time I visited Brantford, to look into it, was on October 8, and it had been going on for a little time by then.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: It got worse after that.

Mr. MacDonald: It has been going on, not just since August, it has been going on since May.

This co-op came into existence—at least started hauling operations—last May. Immediately, the dairies started to discriminate. They would not accept full quotas. They would leave a few pounds of milk in the cans and send them back. They would dispute temperature readings that had been accepted for years.

They eventually started to colour the milk, and return it. Finally, of course, the whole issue blew up when they laid off 4 of the producers. This was the development which brought the issue before the milk industry board.

Certainly, as the hon. Minister observes, an interim order was established. But, Mr. Speaker, the thing that puzzles me about the operation of the milk industry board—and I submit this in all seriousness to the hon. Minister—is that, after they had examined the situation, and were provided with clear-cut evidence of the most flagrant kind of discrimination, they passed an interim order—ordering, among other things, that these shippers be taken back. They were taken back, and some two months went by before the board reconvened on October 8, in Brantford.

During that two-month period, the situation settled down, because the board had appeared to take a strong hand and the dairies apparently saw that they were not going to be able to get away with it. But what happened on October 8? I hope I can say this respectfully—but I have to say as a frank reaction to the hearing—I sat and watched in amazement the judge of the milk industry board arguing vigorously, with the representatives of the co-op and the lawyers, for the dairies.

The record will show beyond any shadow of doubt that, time and time again, he tried to get on the record an admission from the lawyer for the co-op that there was no more discrimination, even when the co-op lawyer insisted that there was discrimination. The plea of the judge and the plea of the board was, in effect: "Let's forget about all this. This is nasty past history."

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): I think my hon. friend, when he is talking about a member of the commission, had better refer to him as a commissioner. He is not sitting there as a judge.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, he is often referred to as judge, but the hon. Attorney-General is technically correct.

But here was a case of flagrant discrimination by dairies. The milk industry board in effect argues: "Well let's forget all about this."

If I may draw a sharp analogy, it is the equivalent of saying: "You have committed murder, but fine, let's forget about it. Just be good fellows from this point forward."

At the same time, the chairman of the board repeatedly reminded the co-op of occasions when it had overstepped the line, and did not follow the regulations. But the important point, Mr. Speaker, is this: At least in my interpretation, and I know it is an interpretation that is shared by many people around Brantford, because of the attitude of the board, the dairies were encouraged to revise the war of attrition—I use the words, "war of attrition" as a direct quote from *The Country Guide*.

The battle has gone on until, not only do we have this little co-operative—some 50 farmers, 33 of whom are shipping on the co-op truck—backed by the local milk producers' organizations of this province, to fight their battles, backed by the milk producers' organizations of this province backed by the United Co-operatives of Ontario, in a life and death battle with these business interests—the dairies backed by the Automotive Transport Association, in other words, the truckers' lobby.

And the government agency in the picture took a stand which, I suggest, Mr. Speaker, was so weak and so uncertain that it reopened the whole issue which, I am told, has split and torn families apart, torn a whole community apart, so that it will be literally years before the repercussions have died down in the Brantford area.

Now, if farmers are going to be able to build their collective bargaining agencies, Mr. Speaker, just as labour is going to build their collective bargaining agencies, they are entitled to have government policies and action which will create a favourable atmosphere—not an atmosphere frustrated by what the hon. Minister described in that speech two years ago as intervention by every "mercenary or selfish interest" that wants to come in.

A study of the situation in Brantford leaves one with the almost incredible conclusion that everybody has a vested interest in farming except the farmer. The truckers claim that they have their vested interest; the dairies of course claim they have—everybody, except the farmers. It is not good enough, Mr. Speaker.

It is interesting to note the extent to which

this kind of battle is being waged on the labour side of the picture. I want to start my remarks with regard to the labour aspect by reference to the select committee report. This report has become a matter of considerable soul-searching and controversy at the present time. I know that it is easy to be wise in hindsight—what was that the hon. Prime Minister was saying?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I say, are there any divisions about it on the hon. member's side?

Mr. MacDonald: There are not, and if the hon. Prime Minister brings down the wrong kind of bill he will find out how united we are in the fight.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I thought a couple of the hon. member's fellows were split up.

Mr. MacDonald: Our numbers—we were never divided on it.

The point I was going to make a moment ago, Mr. Speaker, when the hon. Prime Minister interrupted, was this: That in hindsight I think there was a serious weakness in the approach that we took in the preparation of this report, and it was responsible for a lot of our difficulties. For two years, the committee listened to investigations and then, about June 10, it was decided that we were going to move towards the preparation of a report.

In fact I recall distinctly that the chairman of the committee expressed the hope that we could get this report completed before we went on holiday, about July 10. The result is that we had two weeks of sittings, *in camera*, in which we discussed the 700-odd different recommendations that came before the committee. We sweated them out.

In many instances, I found myself in disagreement with other members of the committee; at least, of the 11 dissents, there were 10 of them in which I was one of the dissenters along with a succession of other members of the committee.

However, after we had worked out these recommendations in draft, and the secretary of the committee had compiled the report, it was brought back about July 8, or July 10 for a final quick review. Then the draft document was taken away and members of the committee did not see it again until just before it was tabled in the House.

One of the reasons for some of the problems that have arisen is that, in the last stages of that report, the work was too rushed, with the result that some of the recommendations,

Mr. Speaker, are just plain sloppy and nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Did the hon. member say that last year?

Mr. MacDonald: I agree; I did not, though I did mention one last year—this question of essential services. In fact, if hon. members will look at *Hansard* for the day after the report came down, I got onto the record the fact that recommendation No. 25, with regard to essential services, had been made in response to a plea that, in certain northern towns only—where the essential services of the community were supplied by the local mill—if there was a strike, steps should be taken so that the heat or light or the power would not be turned off in the rest of the community. I think everybody in the committee agreed with this.

But in the editing, it was captioned generally as “essential services,” as though it were in reference to all essential services, all across the province. While this was clarified in *Hansard*, unfortunately a clarification in *Hansard* does not go out with every copy of the report across the province, and there has been widespread misunderstanding.

But even more significant—and I draw this to the attention of the members of the committee, I am not proud of this at all—I did not dissent from it, why I do not know. This is recommendation 31—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Just listen.

Financial reports, pensions and welfare funds—this is recommendation No. 31. In the second portion, it stipulates—if I may put it in paraphrase—that if a member of a union who has been contributing to a welfare fund withdraws from this union, either because he loses his job or he moves elsewhere, he should be able to withdraw his contribution from the welfare fund.

Now, Mr. Speaker, why any group of 11 people, including myself—other than the excuse of haste—let that kind of a thing go through, I do not know. Because one cannot operate a welfare fund on an insurance basis, with the privilege of withdrawing contributions after, say, 5 years, if somebody leaves the job. This would be about as impossible an arrangement as to concede to the holders of a 5-year fire insurance policy the right to reclaim his premiums at the end of 3 years if he has not had a fire. It is just not operative, it is nonsense.

Quite frankly, Mr. Speaker, I want to

explain about what happened in the rush in which this report was completed during the final month. Here is another example—in recommendation 31:

That all funds collected by a trade union for the purpose of pension or welfare funds, and all funds collected by a trade union and an employer for the same purpose, shall be invested and retained in Canada.

Now, the interesting thing, Mr. Speaker—and I say this particularly to my legal friends, who were on the committee—is that there is a gross discrimination within that proposal itself. It says that if the funds are collected by the union alone, or if the funds are collected by the management and the union, then they must be invested in Canada. But it does not say anything about those funds which are collected by management alone—presumably they are free to do what they want if the plan happens to be one in which management alone contributed.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: Why would he fight for that?

Mr. MacDonald: It is a good question. But when the hon. Minister asks me that question, let him put it also to the 8 Tories on the committee, 5 of whom are lawyers.

There is a further question, Mr. Speaker. It is this: Quite seriously I question the jurisdiction or the power of a province to dictate that anybody's funds in this province cannot be invested outside of the country. I am not a lawyer, but I feel rather certain that, with our controls over foreign exchange and investment all appealed, it is beyond the powers of the province of Ontario to say to anybody, whether management or labour, that they cannot invest their funds outside of the province.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): May I ask the hon. member a question? Are there any other points with which the hon. member agreed that he dissents from now?

Mr. MacDonald: There are 4 or 5 others, and I can assure the hon. Minister that there is no doubt about them.

I made the recommendation—and this is for the information of the hon. Prime Minister, who is being misled by news stories—I made the recommendation to our caucus with regard to those that we should oppose. The caucus agreed, and the executive and the provincial council of the CCF in the province of Ontario has endorsed it. If the hon. Prime Minister has any illusions as to where we stand on this, let him just bring down his bill with

regressive amendments and he will find out the kind of fight he is going to have on his hands.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member's party was split right down the middle. Right down the middle.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): The hon. CCF leader cracked the whip, because that is what he does.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): This speech is for the Ontario federation of labour.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, there were a few things in that report I agree that I should have dissented from, but I will have to bow to the two hon. representatives of the Liberal party on this. They were consistently wrong on what they did, and what they did not do.

Mr. Speaker, it being 6 of the clock, I would move the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. A. Wren (Kenora): Mr. Speaker, on a question of personal privilege, the hon. member for York South is making aspersions and allusions to the hon. members of this House that are not true, and that he knows are not consistent.

In reply to what he has just said, Mr. Speaker, I would make a recommendation to the hon. Prime Minister. I think the man

who operates the children's hospital in Orillia should be dismissed from the civil service because, the other day, he had the best specimen the world has ever seen of mental retardation and he let the thing escape.

Mr. MacDonald: I will only make this comment, that after the clobbering the hon. member for Kenora has taken from everybody because of his comments, not with regard to Orillia, I can imagine he had to take time out to dig up something like this. It is about the level that he normally produces.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member for York South moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Well, Mr. Speaker, on this happy note I move the adjournment of the House.

Now, might I say that tomorrow we will go ahead with items on the order paper. There are a large number of bills that should be referred to these committees, and I will see, or try to see, that there is sufficient authority on the part of the committees to take care of it.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.05 of the clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Friday, February 5, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1960

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Today we welcome as guests of the Legislature pupils from Lynden high school, Lynden; Grandview school, New Hamburg; and Orde Street school, Toronto; and also visitors from McGill University.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Clerk of the House: The following petitions were brought up, laid on the table, and received:

Praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Ontario Institute of Professional Agrol-ogists.

The supplementary petition of the corporation of the city of London.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE TREES ACT

Hon. J. W. Spooner moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Trees Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill is to authorize counties and townships to use any of their lands for reforestation purposes, rather than only lands that have been acquired for that specific purpose, and to use any of such lands for forestry purposes as defined in the Act.

THE CORPORATIONS ACT, 1953

Hon. M. Phillips moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Corporations Act, 1953."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, we can divide this into two parts: The first, we are adding 289A

which simply states that no corporation which holds its charter in Ontario can change its address from one place to another or even from one address on a street to another address on a street, without the consent in writing of the Provincial Secretary.

Now the second part is to delete section 352 and insert a new section 352. The purpose of the amendment to section 352 is to give Quebec corporations doing business in Ontario the same right to hold lands in Ontario as Ontario corporations, doing business in Quebec, have to hold land in Quebec.

And I may say to the hon. members of this House that we have a reciprocal agreement only with the province of Quebec which covers a licence to do business, and also a licence in mortmain. But under section 352, Quebec corporations can do business in Ontario, but not hold a licence in mortmain. Now this gives them a licence in mortmain in order that they can hold or dispose of or alienate any property.

Corporations incorporated in the other provinces, and in other countries, require an extraprovincial licence from this department in order to do business in Ontario. When they obtain this extraprovincial licence, the present section 352 gives them the right to hold land in Ontario for the purposes of their undertaking in Ontario.

Certain corporations such as, for example, corporations incorporated at Ottawa, do not require a licence to carry on business in Ontario. Such corporations do, however, require a mortmain licence if they wish to hold land in Ontario.

Ordinarily they are for a Quebec corporation wishing to do business in Ontario. This company would require an extraprovincial licence, and when it obtained such licence, it would then have the right under the new section 352 to hold land in Ontario.

However, since 1930, by virtue of reciprocal legislation in both Quebec and Ontario, Ontario corporations are exempted from the requirement of obtaining a licence to do business in Quebec, and likewise Quebec corporations were exempted from the necessity of obtaining an extraprovincial licence to do business in Ontario.

Under the Quebec legislation, Ontario

corporations do not require a licence in mortmain to hold land in Quebec. However, in Ontario, Quebec corporations are not exempted from the mortmain law, and because they do not require an extraprovincial licence to do business, they do not have the right under the present section 352 to hold land in Ontario.

At present, therefore, they must obtain a mortmain licence to hold land in Ontario, whereas Ontario corporations do not require a mortmain licence to do business and hold land in Quebec. I may say that we are simply bringing our legislation in Ontario in line with Quebec legislation.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACT, 1954

Hon. J. P. Robarts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Department of Education Act, 1954."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill has two sections, the first of which authorizes a form of contract to be made between a board of education or board of trustees and an itinerant teacher; and the second section provides authority to establish additional schools for the deaf and for the blind.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill also has two sections, the first of which provides for a maximum fee to be charged between library boards when one library board is providing service to another library board. The second section is merely procedure to clarify the way voting is done in a library board.

THE TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the first section of this Act provides that a certificated teacher, who is serving as an employee of an organization of trustees or ratepayers, can continue to make contributions to the superannuation fund.

The second section provides that the next actuary evaluation of the teachers' superannuation fund will be done as of the end of 1958, rather than as of the end of 1957.

The third part of the bill provides that the commission may, in certain circumstances, recommend that a person who has been given a partial disability pension be reclassified to receive a full disability pension. The situation arises where a person is adjudged to be partially disabled, subject to a further examination which may reveal complete disability, and if the individual dies before that second examination takes place, then a dependent might suffer as a result of being classified as partially disabled. This will give the commission authority, in circumstances like that, to award a pension to a dependent on the basis of full disability.

The final section of the Act provides for making regulations to clarify the conditions under which teachers may continue to contribute to the fund while they are away from teaching on leave of absence, in order to further their professional status as teachers.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

DRIVER DEMERIT POINT SYSTEM

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): Before the orders of the day, in a moment, I will ask permission to file certain statistics pertaining to the demerit point system of the province of Ontario.

The statistics consist of 5 parts:

1. The number of drivers with demerit points (cumulative totals).
2. Automatic suspensions under The Highway Traffic Act (monthly).
3. Automatic suspensions under The Highway Traffic Act (cumulative totals).
4. The convictions within the point system regulations and by nature of offence on a monthly basis, and
5. On a cumulative basis.

Mr. Speaker, you will recall that a year ago in this House I dealt rather extensively with the coming into being of the point system into the province of Ontario. You will recall that, back in 1954, a select committee of this House, in presenting their report which has been very largely brought into legislation, had a recommendation whereby they suggested that the initiation of a point system in the province of Ontario should be considered.

Shortly thereafter, a committee of magistrates and representatives from The Department of the Attorney-General and The

Department of Transport considered the matter, and regulations were passed toward the end of 1958 which came into being on April 1, 1959.

As of December 31, 1959, we have had a 9-month experience. I think all hon. members of this House will agree that, from their own basic experience, of the 3 things that have to do with highway safety—the automobile, the highway and the driver—that the driver is the predominating factor. Indeed, two-thirds of the accidents in which there is death, or loss of limb, or property damage are brought about by either error or improper activity on the part of the driver.

We, in The Department of Transport, are confronted with continuously devising means whereby we can get right to the individual driver, to save him and save others against his careless and—in many cases—wrongful actions.

On the desks of the hon. members, they will find a calendar card which we are distributing this year to some one million drivers as part of our safety promotion. On the back, they will find, in a condensed form, the whole of the point system scoring.

Now, the 9-month period perhaps is too short a time for a scientific analysis or approval of the point system to be positive that it is achieving all that we had hoped it would achieve. But the statistics indicate to us that sufficient has come forth to justify the bringing into being of the programme in order to bring about and encourage more responsible individual drivers.

From the moment that each one of us as motorists place ourselves behind the wheel of an automobile or any motor vehicle, we are immediately confronted with a series of circumstances and situations which very often call for accurate and quick activity on our part.

We have, within the system of traffic control, laws laid down in The Highway Traffic Act which indicate to motorists what they should do in relationship to each other, and a breach of those rules and regulations are offences under the Act. The reason they are offences is not because somebody thought it a moral thing in itself that a driver should not go against a red light, but because that is where injury, loss of life and damage will occur.

Concurrently, we have devised a system whereby there is a correlation between the offence committed and the points which are assigned, varying from 9, 5, 3 and 2. It gives the individual driver the opportunity of several things.

Firstly, he can keep score for himself, and, as he commits an offence or a series of offences, he has in a very easy form a standard by which he can judge his own driving.

Secondly, because we, as human beings, are prone to obey the law when there is a policeman looking over our shoulders, the point system is, in a way, a policeman, a constant reminder to the driver that he must obey the law, drive properly, or consequences will follow.

That is where I believe the magic in this system is, that it is a means whereby we can reach down to the individual. The enforcement officers are on the outside; the realization of the consequences of the point system operates from the inside, we hope, to make better drivers on our highways.

It is significant that there are some 25 jurisdictions on the North American continent which now have the point system. I recall for hon. members the operation of it. When a motorist has accumulated 6 points, he receives a letter from the department, purely and simply a warning letter. This warning letter states that he must improve his habits or take more care, or something serious is going to happen to him—the suspension of his licence.

Mr. Speaker, I think that the hon. members of this House who have considered the matter, and especially those hon. members who had the privilege of sitting on the select committee on highway safety, will agree that the only thing that we discovered that was in any way a deterrent to continued improper driving practices was the suspension of a driving privilege.

We have now reached the stage where there is some controversy whether the carrying of an operator's licence is a privilege or a right. Some people are apt to believe it is theirs as a right. I take it as a privilege—a privilege not extended by The Department of Transport to a motorist, but a privilege extended by the citizens of the province to each other through the agency of The Department of Transport.

That privilege is dependent upon several things, mainly obedience to the law, and The Department of Transport is the agency to keep track of whether that man should continue to enjoy that privilege.

I am one who does not believe, Mr. Speaker, in very lengthy suspensions as applied to the general run of our citizens, our two million motorists in the province of Ontario; by and large they are those who take care, who drive carefully, who obey the law. Sometimes they are apt to be thoughtless or forgetful.

But on our highways and streets and roads, we cannot permit that, even for seconds.

And I believe that, basically, our system of highway safety, in a deterrent way, should be based on very easy methods of suspending the licences of our motorists over short periods of time.

The lengthy suspension brings into play factors which sometimes are too costly to the individual motorist; that is, the 3-month suspension or the 6-month suspension very often can bring consequences, such as loss of employment or otherwise, which are over and above the type of factor that we want as a deterrent. I am not speaking of those who, through a course of conduct over a period of time, have indicated that they have no claim of privilege at all to be on the highways for any period of time because they constitute a continual danger to others. I am talking of the average citizens who form the bulk of our two million motorist population.

I believe it is only necessary for a motorist to be deprived of his driver's licence, for a short period of time, for him to realize that he should change his ways in the future. I would suggest to hon. members of this House that if they would try, for a period of two months, to lock up their driver's licence in a vault somewhere and not use it, they would realize what a deterrent it is, and how dependent we all are in this day for the operation of a motor vehicle.

I believe in the short suspension to remind the motorist that his conduct on the highway must be proper, not just for his safety but for the safety of the other 1,999,999 drivers.

The statistics, Mr. Speaker, will show hon. members that there are now some 4,355 drivers who have reached the warning level. That is, they have either received, or will shortly be receiving, letters from The Department of Transport. This is in itself an advantage over what was in existence prior to April 1, 1959, because there are over 4,300 drivers who have now been told that they should be on their toes.

At the 9-point level the motorist is called in to show cause, or to indicate, why his licence should not be taken away. The purpose of that interview is that we have skilled trained personnel who will discuss the matter with the motorist, and indicate to him a change in his ways for his own safety and the safety of others. We do this because we are not desirous of taking people off the road, we want to keep them on the road but keep them in safety.

I would say that 1,251 have advanced to what we call interview level; and at this

stage some 27 were suspended for a period of one month and some 212 were suspended because they failed to appear. The others went on their way, we hope, determined to do better and in fact did, as I shall indicate shortly.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Where do they report for these interviews?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We have the interview officers in our examination centres; and in the course of this session I will indicate to the House the spread of our new examination centre system throughout the province of Ontario, and there will be interview officers in each of these locations.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, since the hon. Minister is answering that question, maybe he would permit another one. Did I understand the hon. Minister correctly to say that he favours the shorter suspension rather than a long suspension after an accumulation of points? He made reference to—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I was indicating an overall philosophy that I subscribe to in the matter of suspensions.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, this philosophy is wholly different from the philosophy that has been prescribed by the government in the legislation thus far. Now, very frankly, I think it is a good philosophy, but is this government going to change its legislation? Is the hon. Minister going to do anything about the convictions they personally have?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We now have under consideration the whole matter of suspensions, because basically our intent is to keep the drivers on the road, but to keep them there safely.

Mr. Wintermeyer: What is the hon. Minister going to do about this? It seems to me this is a fruitless report. I know, but this is just silly—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, I am now tabling the results of a very affirmative step taken by this government in that direction during this past year. The present suspension period under the point system is 3 months.

I will be discussing, during the course of this session, with hon. members of this House, some of the effects that long suspensions bring into place.

I think that the man is the predominating factor, so that only if we can reach into him

and convey to him the importance of his driver's licence, that is what we should drive at. If we can do it by our safety promotion campaign, that is the best thing. If we have to actually take away his licence in order to bring to his attention how important the licence is, that is what we will have to do.

Mr. Wintermeyer: For goodness sake, when is the department going to make its decision? It has had a year and a half, or more, to study this, and it is still, it seems to me, up in the air.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, this has nothing to do with the point system in itself alone. I was explaining an overall philosophy of suspensions.

Mr. A. Wren (Kenora): Is the hon. Minister's philosophy going to be policy?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I think that there will be very serious consideration given to it by the government and, as a matter of fact, I intend to propound it before hon. members of this Legislature. I am very happy to know already that the hon. leader of the Opposition agrees with me, and that is 50 per cent. of the battle. I am sure that when the hon. leader of the Opposition sees—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Agreement on this side is 50 per cent. of the battle.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I was referring to the hon. leader of the Opposition, but with the addition of the hon. member it would be 50.005, I think.

The hon. leader of the Opposition will note that I come to the 12-point level. At the 12-point level, there have now been some 89 suspensions under the point system.

But the important thing is not the fact that we have just suspended 89 drivers on our highways, the important thing is that, although there are 123,000 drivers who now have points assessed against them, that represents only 5 per cent. of the over two million drivers who have licences; and that, of those who have received the warning letter, only 6 per cent. have gone on to gain any more points; and of those who were called in to have an interview, only 3 per cent. went on to commit further offences to get 12 points. That is the—

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): They get caught at committing—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I go on the basis that our enforcement of this province is complete.

Now a further interesting thing is that women drivers, Mr. Speaker, who constitute

20 per cent. of the motorists of this province, have only 2.6 at the 9-point level; that is the female sex, who constitute one-fifth of the motoring population had only one-fiftieth reach the 9-point level.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): My wife always thinks she is the better driver.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, the report has served one purpose.

Mr. Nixon: May I ask my hon. friend, concerning these automatic suspensions of 12 points, for how long are they?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The automatic suspensions come under The Highway Traffic Act, that is apart from the operation of the point system itself.

Mr. Nixon: No, on the point system.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko. On the point system it is a 3-month suspension.

Mr. Nixon: How do those points accumulate, over what period of time?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Over a two-year period.

Mr. Nixon: And then the slate is wiped clean, is it?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: If the motorist has accumulated 12 points in a two-year period, he is suspended for 3 months. Then the slate is wiped clean and he starts again.

Mr. Nixon: But if he has accumulated only 9 points—is that wiped off?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The points that are more than two years old are taken off the slate. At least they are taken off the point system slate. We continue to carry a full driver's record into perpetuity because the second time—and I hope there are not too many in the province of Ontario who will reach that level—the man who gets 12 points the second time, in a second-year period, is taken off the road for 6 months.

Now, perhaps I can enlist the hon. leader of the Opposition, and share another thought with him, that in respect of the suspension under the point system, it is a full suspension for a 3-month period.

As to my own thinking, I am inclined to believe that the suspension should perhaps remain the same, but that half of that period should be on a full suspension and the other half should permit him to use the motor vehicle in the course of earning his livelihood. Now I have 51 per cent. on my side.

That is my own thinking at this time, because the basic philosophy is to bring to the attention of the motorist the necessity of careful attention and obedience to the law at all times, because accidents happen in split seconds.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have arranged for all hon. members of this House to obtain these statistics. I would ask them to read them and to follow them for, in the course of this session, there will be ample opportunity I believe for all hon. members of this House to express themselves within this House, and before the safety committee, in regard to matters relating to highway safety, suspension and other things.

Within the statistics there are also, apart from the point system—that is, suspension by the accumulation of points—the statistics representing the automatic suspensions under The Highway Traffic Act. That is where a motorist gets 12 points at one crack—that is, if he is convicted of criminal negligence, drunk driving, impaired driving, or obtaining a licence by misrepresentation. Of those there were, in that 9-month period, some 7,000 so suspended. In that 9-month period there would be approximately, on these figures, about 7,300 suspensions.

There were other suspensions in relation to financial responsibility. I shall go into that on some other occasion.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): May I ask the hon. Minister to comment on a point in regard to driver responsibility? I have not heard it mentioned. I refer to a statement I read regarding a survey taken by the hon. Minister's department which said that a large percentage—I forget the figures—of automobiles were mechanically unfit in the steering mechanism, the tie rods and the gears. I feel this would come in the responsibility of the driver.

It is not mentioned on the card, and I have not heard anything about it since I read about this survey pointing out the high percentage of mechanically unfit cars on the road. Does the hon. Minister have some comment in this regard?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, that is not relevant to the point system. It could come up on some other occasion, but I would be very happy to answer the question of the hon. member.

The point system is actually based on the moving violations, action on the part of the driver himself with the exception of one or two, I believe, and that is obtaining a driver's

licence by misrepresentation and failure to report.

Now, in respect of the motor vehicles, and there will be other occasions during this session upon which we can go into this more fully. But we have set up, in the Metro Toronto examination centre, one of the most up-to-date motor vehicle inspection lanes on this continent, which is presently mainly on a voluntary basis, and we are gaining the experience within that area. On the basis of our examinations there, it was indicated that a fairly large number of vehicles that were tested had some defect, not necessarily unsafe, but had some defect to some degree. We hope to gain experience on a wider basis.

I had an inquiry from the mayor of Oshawa just a day or so ago, in which he indicated his interest. They have an examination centre there. What the future will bring depends upon our experience here, particularly where we feel we should channel our efforts in the immediate future.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, if I may be permitted, I should like to ask the hon. Minister for some information which he did not deal with in his résumé to the Legislature, but arises naturally out of the remarks which he made.

I should like to ask, through you, Mr. Speaker, after the period of suspension is over, what proportion of the drivers are then able to get their driving privilege reinstated? The hon. Minister will know what I mean by that. It is that he has a requirement that they must file proof of financial responsibility. I should like to hear what percentage of drivers are able to file that proof, because in many cases, Mr. Speaker, we know that it is the insurance companies, in refusing to give insurance coverage, that determine, I should say, more than the hon. Minister, who can drive motor vehicles in Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Here again, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Sudbury should have held his question until perhaps another time during the session, because I am really only dealing with the point system at the present time.

However, I cannot give him the percentage because I have not those figures before me. Those are other sets of figures. But I can tell him this, as I indicated to the hon. member for Brant, that once our examination centres are set up, including the new examination system throughout the whole of the province, it will then be a requirement for everyone to attend upon this examination centre and be re-examined, after a suspension

period has been filled, to determine whether he is qualified to continue driving on the highways.

But the matter of his financial responsibility enters into a whole new ambit of discussion which perhaps could be saved to a later date.

Mr. R. C. Edwards (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask the hon. Minister if all types of people are treated in the same manner with respect to the automatic suspensions under this plan? In other words, does the man who drives 10,000 miles a year get treated in exactly the same manner as perhaps the taxi driver or some other individual who might be inclined to drive as much as 100,000 miles per year? Further, do the statistics point out any grave injustices as a result of those who have already accumulated the points?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Speaker, that opens up also a wide ambit of discussion.

First of all, all citizens are treated equally under the point system. That is, there is a charge laid of an offence under The Highway Traffic Act, a hearing by a judge under our system, and a conviction registered. Notice of that conviction is sent to The Department of Transport, the driver control branch, and on the basis of that conviction the points are assigned.

There is no discretion whatsoever, in this respect, within the department to pick and choose as to who will get the points. That is an automatic procedure.

In respect of whether those who drive 10,000 miles are treated any differently than those who travel 5,000 miles, I may say they are not. Indeed, that is a point which was brought forward at the time that the point system was being initiated, and some representation was made by those who drive many thousands of miles during the course of a year, that perhaps they should receive a preferential treatment—that is, that perhaps they should have more points.

But I think if hon. members will examine that proposition, they can see that it lacks a certain amount of validity.

In the first place, this is based on offences, convictions against the law. That is, we do not give any person an opportunity of committing an offence more often than somebody else.

In addition, I think we should take the position that those drivers who drive many thousands of miles, who depend in a way for their livelihood on the operation of a motor

vehicle, fall within the class of what I call the professional driver; that is his job and he, apart from asking for preferential treatment, should consider himself in the preferred position. He should consider that his talent and skill enable him to comply with the rules of the road, and with the law, perhaps to a better degree than someone who has only the opportunity of driving on the so-called week-ends.

I am happy to say, Mr. Speaker, that the examination of the statistics that we have of those at the 9-point level, and of those who have been suspended at the 12-point level, lead us to believe that not only is there no so-called discrimination against that type of driver, indeed their record bears out the fact that they are what we believe them to be, professional drivers in the true sense.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

First, the report of the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests of the province of Ontario for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1959.

Second, the report of the hon. Minister of Public Works of Ontario for the 12 months ended March 31, 1959.

Third, the return from the records of the by-election held in the electoral district of York West on October 4, 1956, and October 18, 1956. Also the return of the by-elections held in the electoral districts of Glengarry and Middlesex North on August 22, 1957 and September 5, 1957. Also, of the by-election held in the electoral district of Lanark on October 10, 1957 and October 24, 1957. Also, of the by-election held in the electoral district of Elgin on January 16, 1958 and January 30, 1958. Also, of the by-elections held in the electoral districts of Cochrane North, Huron, Renfrew North and St. George on April 28, 1958 and May 12, 1958. Also, of the by-elections held in the electoral districts of Hastings and Lanark on August 28, 1958. Also, of the general election held on May 28, 1959 and June 11, 1959.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): A very satisfactory report. A very satisfactory report, indeed.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): On what date was that York West by-election held?

Hon. Mr. Phillips: Well, first the advance poll date, and then the by-election date.

Hon. Mr. Frost: A wonderful report.

THE INTERPRETATION ACT

Hon. A. K. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 1, "An Act to amend The Interpretation Act."

He said: I might just say that this is a very short amendment to the Act. It simply repeals section 22, and the effect of the repeal is that this very old section, which deals with the administration, is being re-enacted in a more appropriate form in The Evidence Act which will appear in, An Act to amend The Evidence Act, section II.

Yes, this will go to the legal bills committee, and I would say all these bills, unless especially mentioned otherwise, could go to the legal bills committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE EXPENSES ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 6, "An Act to amend The Administration of Justice Expenses Act."

He said: In moving this second reading, I would say that the purpose of the two amendments is to give more time for the delivery of criminal justice accounts to clerks of the peace for audit by county court boards of audit.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I would like to know how much additional time is, in fact, being given. The Act simply says that one—

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): The word fifteen will be substituted for the word one.

Mr. Wintermeyer: It gives two weeks?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Two weeks, yes.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Is that of any material assistance?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, apparently it is. I might say that this amendment is recommended by Judge Derby of Lincoln county and is endorsed by the auditor of criminal justices account.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE DEVOLUTION OF ESTATES ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 7, "An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act."

He said: On the bill, sometimes there has been great difficulty in dealing with small estates of a deceased wife due to the inability, sometimes, to determine who were her heirs or relatives.

The committee on administration of justice has agreed in principle with suggestions made that the husband of a deceased wife should be put in the same position as the wife of a deceased husband. That is, that he should be given the first \$5,000 of the estate clear, in that situation. One-third or one-half of the remainder, depending on whether or not there was issue of the marriage, would be divided accordingly.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 8, "An Act to amend The Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act."

He said: This bill repeals section 35 of The Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act, and it merely has the effect of doing away with a return to the Minister of Agriculture showing a number of undischarged chattel mortgages in the clerk's office, which seems to be a completely useless procedure, and the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Goodfellow) is quite happy to have the amendment made.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): May I ask the hon. Attorney-General what he is going to do with the mass of records of these things that are in the hon. Minister of Agriculture's office now?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I have not worried too much about that. But, I suppose, at some time or other, we might have to do something about that. I have not considered that particular point at the moment.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE BULK SALES ACT, 1959

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 9, "An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act, 1959."

He said: The hon. members will remember that a new Bulk Sales Act was put on the statute books last year. It was a complete revision with a number of changes and improvements in the old provisions. But in the working out of the actual wording, there has appeared a few anomalies, and there are some provisions that could still be improved

upon. The effect of these amendments is to try to do that.

The main amendments are:

1. To make it clear, beyond any doubt, that real estate is not covered by The Bulk Sales Act in any sale of a business.

2. To facilitate more readily the completion of small sales up to \$2,500 without holding them up by reason of provisions of The Bulk Sales Act, 1959, which apply more readily to larger estates.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, what is the significance or purpose of section 1? Would that include bank loans and things like that? "Secure trade creditor means a person to whom the seller is indebted—"

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The purpose of this amendment, of section 1, is to insure that the landlord is included in the definition.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, that is explanatory but the section itself reads as follows:

Secure trade creditor means a person to whom the seller is indebted, whether or not the debt is due: 1. for stock, money or services furnished for the purposes of enabling the seller to carry on business.

Now, what about a bank loan?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, all I can say is that the wording is done by the legislative counsel from the previous subsection. It merely purports to have the effect of insuring that a landlord is included in the definition. It goes to the legal bills committee. If there is any question on general principle, I will be glad to deal with it but we are not changing what is already in the Act, just broadening it.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE CERTIFICATION OF TITLES ACT, 1958

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 10, "An Act to amend The Certification of Titles Act, 1958."

He said: Mr. Speaker, having had a year's experience in the administration of the Act, it was felt that certain minor amendments should be made and these are the ones that are appearing in the bill. I do not think it needs any more explanation than that at the present time.

One of the provisions was requiring posting on the land, and that seemed to be quite an unnecessary method of giving any notice—

items of that sort. Again, the legal bills committee can have a good look at the whole thing.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE COUNTY COURTS ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 11, "An Act to amend The County Courts Act."

He said: This is merely to put in this particular Act the same rate for clerk's fees as appears in the general sessions and county court judges criminal courts which were made last year, but apparently it was overlooked in the county courts, raising the fees from \$7 to \$10 per day.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE CROWN ATTORNEYS ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 12, "An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act."

He said: The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council to make regulations providing for the safe-keeping, inspection and destruction of books, documents and papers of Crown attorneys. A similar clause was added to The Magistrates Act in 1958.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE CROWN WITNESSES ACT, 1960

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 13, "The Crown Witnesses Act, 1960."

He said: It was recommended again that the requirements of the Act—that the judge must sign the Crown witness sheets of which the judge knew nothing—should be removed. In doing this, it appeared advisable to revise the Act to bring it up to date—which has been done by this amending Act.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): There are a couple of principles—in fact, I think maybe it is basically the whole principle in this bill—that I am a bit curious about. It arises out of the figures the hon. Attorney-General has on the schedule. I mean, on what basis does one discriminate as between people who are being called for witness, paying one \$15 a day and another \$6 a day? Or, alternatively, on what principle do they arrive at the proposition they would pay them

a half, or a third, of what they normally are going to earn?

For example, the average attendance at court or for attending a court for one day is \$6. Now, anyone who is only earning \$6 a day today receives something around \$2,000 a year on the basis of an average income.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: In connection with that, of course, the attendance would be on the basis of that, so it does not mean necessarily that one be there for a day. In a well-organized case—what I hope the co-ordinator of justice administration working with the courts will accomplish eventually, and with good lawyers like some of the hon. members opposite who conduct their cases in good manner—one would expect the witness to be on tap perhaps for just a matter of a short period. If he is going to be there to give evidence for half an hour, he may be there for the morning, something of that sort. There are cases when, of course, he may be there for several days, but after all, these schedules have to be average, and it is felt that this is a fair figure.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, this is a very fine explanation but I suggest it is not going to fit the facts. If a person is going to be off for a day he is going to be off for a day.

Supposing it is a man working in a plant. Does the hon. Attorney-General mean to say that he is going to be off for the morning and then rush in for the afternoon? If he is called for a witness, he is going to be off for the day. If he is earning \$12 or \$15 a day, and that would be a very modest amount,—today that is \$3,000 in terms of income—he gets \$6. In my experience with people who have been in courts it is the opposite. They go and find they are sitting around for heaven knows how long before they are called, let alone getting out so quickly they can go back and work the latter half of the day.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Or the case is adjourned for another day.

Mr. MacDonald: Or adjourned for another day, exactly.

It seems to me that a \$6 fee is inadequate. If we are, in effect, going to order a person to come and be a witness, the fee should be more in keeping with today's income.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to point out that we are a little out of order asking questions at this stage. I think the members will agree that the questions of the details of the bill will be more appropriate during the committee stage and—

Mr. MacDonald: The whole bill is the principle of how much we are paying these people, and I would deduce from the hon. Minister upon what principle he comes to this conclusion.

Mr. Speaker: I am referring to questions. Actually, questions are more appropriate at the other time.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, if you will give me that indulgence—if you will rule that this is out of order I will not pursue it—I have no objection to dealing with it for a moment. I would say that witness fees have always been in question, at different times, as to their adequacy or sufficiency. But we have built up a system of administration of justice that is not based entirely on the value of time. If it were, why the costs would be a great deal higher than they are. Actually, it is an attempt to give, as my hon. friend says, good public service, and at the same time to give people the opportunity, too, of coming before those forums and preserve their own liberties.

Now, we do not expect to meet the rate of pay of the highest paid people in the province when they come before our courts. When that time arrives, I expect the courts will suffer.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, I would direct the hon. Attorney-General's attention to subsection 2 of his proposed bill. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that it introduces a novel practice in the law.

I draw his attention to the difference between the second subsection and the first one. The Crown attorney in the first one is limited in the amount by the schedule attached that he may pay a witness, and yet in subsection 2 it would appear that the amount that he pays the witness for the preparation, or for the trial, or preparing any documents or article is unlimited.

At first blush, Mr. Speaker—I know this is going to be examined very carefully in the legal bills committee—it seems to me to give a great deal of power to Crown attorneys, a power that might be exercised in a very ill fashion by an unscrupulous Crown attorney.

I am not suggesting that there are any such in this province, but I would ask the hon. Minister to consider whether, for example, it is not possible that a Crown attorney might hire some very fancy psychiatrist or some other person, and bring him long distances, and it might in that fashion—by being able to pay for ability—that it would work a prejudice to

accused persons who are not able to provide themselves with experts or with the facility that Crown attorneys sometimes can.

I draw from my own experience in making those remarks.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: My hon. friend has drawn attention to something that perhaps could be well discussed in committee. Actually, I think this is a change from the judge to the Crown attorney, am I right in that? And it might be that, after talking to the officers of the Crown, it might be found that perhaps that was not a wise change, but that is what we have legal bills for. It was in the judge's discretion that this now changes it to that of the Crown attorney.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): There is merit in what he says.

Mr. Sopha: Thank you. That compliment shall make my week-end complete.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I am all for the accused myself.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, I would like to refer again to this question of the fees being paid under this Act. I could be mistaken—I must confess I have not checked the Act that is being replaced—but it is my impression that these are the same fees as were previously in the Act, and I would suggest to the hon. Minister that it might be worth considering revising them in the light of—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Why, if the hon. member had run before and had been elected, he would have been here when we changed the Act, because we raised those just a matter of two years ago.

Mr. MacDonald: What were they before?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: \$4.

Mr. Bryden: I am here now in any case, Mr. Speaker, and I am suggesting that the hon. Minister might very appropriately consider these fees again. I do not think his explanation is very satisfactory, that this may only amount to a loss of an hour or two or three for a man who is called in.

I myself had only one experience with being called as a witness, but on that occasion I sat around most of the day and then was told that they did not need me anyway and I could go home. I never did appear.

Mr. Sopha: They did not take him to press.

Mr. Bryden: Well, they probably thought I would be a very poor witness, but I did sit around all day long doing nothing, in most uncomfortable quarters. In my particular case, it was not a serious matter. I did not collect a fee because I did not lose any pay. But it could be a pretty serious matter to a man, living pretty close to the line, who loses his day's pay and gets certainly not average compensation, Mr. Speaker, but minimum compensation at the very best. I would suggest that these fees might be reconsidered.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Speaker, this is a golden opportunity. Why does the hon. Minister not tell us what Mr. Hepburn paid witnesses back in 1934?

Hon. Mr. Frost: We have revised all that.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE MARRIAGE ACT

Hon. M. Phillips moves second reading of Bill No. 14, "An Act to amend The Marriage Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, I explained this pretty well on first reading, but I would like to say further that we have 3 types of statistical records; one for births, one for deaths, one for marriages.

Now, we are leaving the words "racial origin" in two of these Acts for the present. But, on the form that has to do with The Marriage Act, we are deleting the words "racial origin" because we feel they do not serve any useful purpose, and the word "citizenship" is there which I gave the definition for the last day. I do not think I need to do any more explaining at this time.

Mr. Singer: I commend the hon. Minister for bringing forward the amendment to this Act. But he has pointed out something to me that I was not aware of, that there are two other Acts where these words are kept. What is the purpose of keeping them for the time being in the two other Acts?

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): That has absolutely nothing to do with this bill whatever. As a matter of fact, if the hon. member brings it up in committee, that is the time to do it.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE DIVISION COURTS ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 15, "An Act to amend The Division Courts Act."

He said: This bill has been prepared on the recommendation of our officer in charge of division courts supervision in the department, and is complementary to the amendment Act reading in 1957, to provide for the transfer of superior court judgments to a division court for the purpose of garnisheeing the wages of judgment debtors, thus providing a cheap, fast procedure.

This really just brings supreme court judgments into the same line as county and district court judgments, where they can be brought into division court for processing, the same as other claims in division courts.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE EVIDENCE ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 16, "An Act to amend The Evidence Act."

He said: This amending Act has a number of sections which I think are self-explanatory. Section 4 provides for the use of examinations for discovery of an officer or servant of the corporation at trial according to the rules.

Then it also provides for a form of declaration to be used in matters coming under provincial jurisdiction. Up to now we have been using a Canada Evidence Act form and it was felt better to have our own.

Also, provision is made for the judge at a trial to permit more than 3 expert witnesses being called, and he can do that at any time under the amendment, whereas previously the application had to be made before any expert witness was called.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE FIRE MARSHALS ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 17, "An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act."

He said: The amendments in part in this amending Act bring the Acts coming under the fire marshal's department in line with present day practice for the purpose of the 1960 revision of the statutes. Amendments have been suggested and approved by the committee of the fire marshal, and I do not think it is necessary to add any more than that by way of comment at this time. This, of course, will go before the committee on legal bills.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE JUDICATURE ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 18, "An Act to amend The Judicature Act."

He said: The amendment to this bill will permit a sitting of a high court in a county court-house where the county court-house may be located outside the county town.

Now, at the moment I do not think we have any situations of that sort, but with the great growth that is going on in our city areas and county seats, it could easily become a matter of considerable importance. Actually, at the present time, in the planning in Lincoln county, it might be highly desirable to pick a site just outside the city of St. Catharines.

This, along with certain other amending Acts in relation to county courts and surrogate courts, makes that sort of thing possible for the future.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE SURROGATE COURTS ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 19, "An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act."

He said: I might say the same thing, for that amending Act, as I said a moment ago in relation to county courts, holding courts in county court-houses.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS ACTS, 1959

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 20, "An Act to amend The Juvenile and Family Courts Act, 1959."

He said: The effect of this amending Act will be to give, to our juvenile county court judges, province-wide jurisdiction, to enable the judge of one county to move into another as required, without having to obtain, as he does now, a special order from myself, in order to get the necessary authority to do so.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE LAND TITLES ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 21, "An Act to amend The Land Titles Act."

He said: Basically these changes are simply to get the Act in tidier form for revision of the 1960 statutes. Changes clarify the intent

and improve the nomenclature of the existing Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE LOAN AND TRUST CORPORATIONS ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 22, "An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporations Act."

He said: The amendments to this Act are based on the recommendations of the institute of chartered accountants of Ontario. The effect of the amendments is to provide for bringing accounting practices, in connection with auditing of this type of companies coming under this Act, in line with the general practice of loan and trust companies under The Loan and Trust Companies Act, and I think with also The Corporations Act.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE NEGLIGENCE ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 23, "An Act to amend The Negligence Act."

He said: The amendments here have the effect of permitting application to be made *ex parte* for adding a third party in an action, without in any way interfering with the rights of any of the parties to take such steps as they may see fit afterwards, if that is not the proper procedure.

Mr. Sopha: May I ask the hon. Attorney-General if it is his intention that this bill will also go to the legal bills committee?

Hon. Mr. Frost: All these bills go to the legal bills committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 24, "An Act to amend The Public Trustee Act."

He said: These amendments bring The Public Trustee Act in line with present day practice, and certain practices which are to be found in other Acts, such as The Bank Act and so on, in regard particularly to investment powers of money into court.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE REGISTRY ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 25, "An Act to amend The Registry Act."

He said: Section 9 of The Registry Act deals with the amount of security to be furnished by a registrar. The figure was previously not less than \$4,000 and not more than \$10,000 but, with the great increase in the business of some of the registry offices, it is felt that a \$10,000 bond might not be sufficient, so this amendment makes it possible to bond from anywhere from \$4,000 up to \$50,000, depending on conditions.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is due to the general prosperity of Ontario.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, might I suggest to the hon. Attorney-General that the fees in such registry offices in the city of Toronto, and some of the other places, are far in excess of 5 times what they used to be? Perhaps he should consider extending this principle to make the top limit higher, even as high as \$100,000.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I would be pleased if the hon. member would attend the legal bills committee at the time.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Speaker, in regard to that, I wonder—if we are going to get in the subject of fees under The Registry Act—if the hon. Attorney-General, in future years, could look to the provision of consolidating these fees under The Registry Act into a little bit more sensible amounts than they are at the present, as far as the registration is concerned?

Now that most registry offices have photostatic machines, and there is not the copying work to be done, some of the fees that are charged under The Registry Act for registering instruments are pretty nonsensical. They bear no relation at all to the work done, and it would simplify matters, to the practitioner in any event, if there was a standard amount for the registration of any instrument in a registry office.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I will be very glad to keep that in mind.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Does the hon. member think they are too high or too low?

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE SHORT FORMS OF CONVEYANCES ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 26, "An Act to amend The Short Forms of Conveyances Act."

He said: This is a very simple amendment, merely inserting the word "successors" so that corporations, as well as trustees and so forth, are assured of successors. The same thing applies to two others that I will be mentioning in a moment.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE SHORT FORMS OF LEASES ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 27, "An Act to amend The Short Forms of Leases Act."

He said: I would say that the same remarks as I made a moment ago apply here.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE SHORT FORMS OF MORTGAGES ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 28, "An Act to amend The Short Forms of Mortgages Act."

He said: I again say that the same wording that I mentioned under order No. 33 would apply here.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, at this time I think, in accordance

with the usual arrangements, I should move the adjournment of the House.

On Monday I would like to go ahead with the bills on the order paper and more notably, orders 41 and 42 on this order paper relating to the energy board and the Act respecting energy. Those two bills no doubt would provoke a good deal of comment. They will, of course, go to the committee on energy, but, nevertheless, there would be I think very general discussion in this House relative to those matters.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): May I point out to the hon. Prime Minister that Bill No. 42 is not printed, as yet.

Hon. Mr. Frost: It, of course, will be—it will be definitely printed at that time. On the other hand, if there are any requests that we should not send it on to the committee on Monday, it will be all right with me. It could be debated by those who are familiar with it, and the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay) could give the explanation of the bill—which he would give on second reading in any event.

There are the other two orders, item No. 6 and item No. 7, on the order paper today—the Throne debate, and the debate on the committee on organization of government. I would say that my own preference would be to go ahead with order No. 7, the debate on the committee on the organization of government, while the matter is reasonably familiar in the minds of the hon. members.

I move the adjournment of the House.

The House adjourned at 3.40 of the clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Monday, February 8, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1960

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always glad to have visitors to the Legislature, and today we welcome, as guests, pupils from Ryerson public school, St. Michael's school, St. Bernard separate school, and Holy Rosary separate school, all of Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Clerk of the House: The following petition was brought up, laid on the table, and received:

Of the corporation of the town of Arnprior praying that an Act may pass authorizing certain public works, and the issue of debentures therefor.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, perhaps I could again bring before the House a resolution which stands in my name in relation to certain matters that are to be referred to certain committees.

I want to give this undertaking, that this motion is no way designed to, nor does it, restrict the committees. As a matter of fact, the background is this:

In past years, for example, the committee on agriculture has had a pretty wide commission. However, that has never actually been reduced to writing at all. Now, I am not in favour of restricting that, nor do I want to restrict any of the committees.

This resolution in no way precludes us from enlarging the work or the ambit of the authority of these committees. As a matter of fact, I would be very glad to discuss, from time to time—with the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer)—the matter of any enlargements that are necessary.

But again, the mere creation of a committee really does not give it any authority. As the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) has said, actually in practice in some

committees, a very great deal of authority has been taken which actually does exist according to the rules of the House. In embarking on such a wide committee activity as we have, I would like to get that regularized. This is the proper step in the way of regularizing what the committees do. I can assure my hon. friends opposite that in no way is it intended to restrict the work of the committees but to regularize and enlarge it.

For instance, in the fish and game committee, we have over the years adopted a pretty loose and wide system. But if we were to adopt that method for instance, in the committee on energy, I think myself it would be immediately challenged as being without authority.

So the purpose of this resolution is to give breadth to the power of inquiry that is in this. In no way is it intended to restrict the powers of the House. I give my hon. friend that undertaking.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I can appreciate what the hon. Prime Minister has said, that heretofore maybe these committees had no authority and were acting without authority, and that there is now a desire to correct things if you will, and to give the necessary authority.

If that be the case, then, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that there are certain committees that need the authority over and above the committees that have been listed. For example, there is the committee on municipal law which is not included in the list that is set forth in the resolution. This committee obviously needs the type of assistance that is purported to be given.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would be very glad to include that. I think my hon. friend is right.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Then I would refer to the committee on commissions, Mr. Speaker, which met last week. I believe it is the intent of that particular committee to ask several boards and commissions to appear before it to give an explanation of their administrative set-up.

Now, it would seem to me that if we are going to formulize and legalize committee

work, if you will, then surely we should not delete or exclude, from the various committees to which we are going to delegate authority, any committee that might be prejudiced. So I suggest the second one should be the committee on commissions.

The third one that I am concerned about is the committee on public accounts. That committee, under its chairman, gave the membership a specific undertaking that several boards and commissions would be called before that very committee, at its first meeting. If that be the case, if the premise is correct that a committee has no authority except as delegated by this Legislature, then certainly we must regularize the authority of that committee at this time.

Therefore, if it be that these committees did not have authority, and we are now intending to give them authority, then I would recommend that the motion be amended to assure that all the committees that have been set up are properly authorized to do the business that they envisage they should do.

For that reason, I would move, seconded by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), that the resolution, government notice of motion No. 1, be amended by adding after travel and publicity in the sixth line, the words, municipal law, public accounts, boards and commissions.

Now, it seems to me that my motion is perfectly in order, in view of what the hon. Prime Minister has said. It may be that, in years gone by, we did things erroneously. It may be that we did them without authority.

If that be the correct premise, then surely my argument is valid when I say that we must regularize all the committees that we instituted last week. Municipal law—it should be government commissions. I am sorry. Mr. Speaker, I would amend that. I said municipal law, public accounts, boards and commissions. The last 3 words should be struck out and government commissions substituted.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Has the hon. leader of the Opposition a copy of his amendment? I do not think that I have any objection to that. As a matter of fact may I please have a copy? Just give me a moment.

This resolution would now read this way—I will try to put this together:

That in order to promote economy, efficiency and improved service in the transaction of public business it is deemed advisable to invite the observations of the committees on agriculture, conservation,

education, energy, game and fish, health and welfare, highways and highway safety, labour, lands and forests, mining, travel and publicity, municipal law, public accounts and government commissions, on the present organization and method of procedures of their respective departments, with a view to determining whether the procedures, methods, and organization generally, are well adapted for the most economical operation as is possible consistent with the efficient and comprehensive conduct of the affairs of the respective departments.

I would be prepared to accept that amendment. That is reasonable.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Wintermeyer moves, seconded by Mr. Nixon, that the resolution, government notice of motion No. 1, be amended by adding, after travel and publicity in the sixth line, municipal law, public accounts and government commissions. Is it the pleasure of the House that the motion for the amendment carry?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Moved by Mr. Frost, seconded by Mr. Goodfellow, that government notice of motion No. 1 be so amended. Is it the pleasure of the House that the motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, just in relation to this matter, might I say that we have a very large number of commissions of various kinds as described in the Gordon report. Now I would say there is nothing to be gained by having one commission called before two or three committees. I think it would be very advisable if I could arrange with the hon. leader of the Opposition to discuss with him the matter of assigning certain of these boards to specific committees, where they could there be dealt with at one time.

I will give an instance. There is nothing to be gained in calling Hydro before the committee on government commissions, also public accounts, and also energy. I am perfectly satisfied that it go to one committee, and that committee deal with the subject matter.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I can appreciate what the hon. Prime Minister has in mind. I think it is very reasonable in its basic purpose. But, Mr. Speaker, I would point out that, in conjunction with public accounts, I do think there we are dealing with something entirely

different. When we are calling Hydro before government commissions or energy, we are concerned about their administrative format and facilities.

With respect to public accounts, we are concerned about something entirely different. So it would seem to me that public accounts should not be prejudiced, in its current undertaking, to examine into certain alleged irregularities in Hydro, or alleged irregularities into Hydro, and the Niagara parks commission be precluded from appearing before the committee on energy where it can serve another very valuable purpose.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, may I point out to my hon. friend that this is a matter that we have to consider. The public accounts, as such, are referred to the public accounts committee and it is within the four corners of the public accounts committee that any inquiry is made. Actually speaking, that has nothing whatever to do with Hydro, and has nothing whatever to do with the Niagara parks commission. I think there has to be some specific reference even to that committee, or to some other committee. It is on that point that I should like to discuss the matter with my hon. friend. He can see the point.

I do not know if they have been referred at this moment to the public accounts committee, but by ordinary procedures they would be referred to the public accounts committee. Then the committee, in its wisdom, can direct inquiries into certain matters in the public accounts.

There is not anything in the public accounts concerning the Hydro matters at all, and I think that one purpose of the creation of the committee on government commissions is to deal with some of those things.

In past years we have had some pretty wide inquiries into things, but without any actual authority from this House. But the resolution which has been adopted is, I think, the beginning of getting the things reasonably on the rails.

Now, I would suggest to my hon. friend that perhaps he could take a little time out with myself, and we would look at the matter of government commissions, perhaps with the provincial auditor, and we would determine perhaps that we could make a recommendation to this House as to what committees these commissions would be referred to, in order to avoid the duplication I have mentioned.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): May I suggest to the hon. Prime Minister that public accounts does record the monies—the loans—that the

government has advanced to the Hydro. It also records the monies that have been advanced to the Hydro for rural extensions, power lines and so on.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, that is true. But nevertheless it is a narrow view. I am not suggesting that the committees should be restricted, but that the committees should be facilitated, in this.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South): Well, Mr. Speaker, may I say just a word on this point? It seems to me that the hon. Prime Minister would agree that any matter dealing with Hydro, having to do with policies or administration, would come before the committee on commissions. But whether it is the hydro commission, or the Niagara parks commission, or the liquor control board, or any other board or commission—anything to do with alleged irregularities in the accounts of those commissions or boards—these would, I suggest, most properly come before the public accounts committee. That is what the committee is set up for.

Now, I imagine that the public accounts committee was organized and restricted, in the manner that my hon. friend has said, long before there were very many boards and commissions. I think the time has come when the reference to the public accounts committee should extend beyond the public accounts to those other boards and commissions in which the public have a very great interest.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I think that is the point of what I was saying. I do not think it does at the moment, but I think we have to look at it.

Mr. Oliver: Yes, but what worries me about my hon. friend's statement was that he seemed to suggest that perhaps it would be adequate for Hydro to go before the energy committee, for instance, and apparently that was to be the end of it as far as Hydro was concerned.

I am saying that, if there are alleged irregularities in Hydro accounts, that matter should properly be placed before the public accounts committee and no other committee.

It may be that, in certain years, there would be no questions asked about accounts. Then, properly, Hydro activities could be surveyed before another committee. But when it comes to accounts, it seems to me that the proper place is the accounts committee.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, we have the hon. Prime Minister's assurance that what

the hon. member for Grey South said will be instituted.

I might add that, at the meeting of the public accounts committee last week, the chairman specifically advised the committee that Hydro and Niagara parks would be called before that committee.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say, not necessarily in the way my hon. friend has suggested. I would say perhaps in substance but not necessarily. As a matter of fact, I find it difficult to follow some of his reasoning, but nevertheless there is nothing before the House at this moment, and I shall certainly be glad to take this all into consideration and I will, in the meantime, have a chat with the hon. leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

THE ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY ACT

Hon. G. C. Wardrope moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Andrew Mercer Reformatory Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE INDUSTRIAL FARMS ACT

Hon. Mr. Wardrope moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Industrial Farms Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister explain the purpose of this Act and the previous one?

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, I would prefer to give an exhaustive explanation on the second reading. I appreciate the thirst for knowledge of my hon. friends in the Opposition. But if they will bow to that, I will give them an exhaustive explanation on second reading, and they can have a regular field day.

The Andrew Mercer Act goes back some 35 years to the days when the department was under the Provincial Secretary, and all the business of reform institutions was handled under what was known as an inspector. We are now taking out the word inspector and replacing that with the Deputy Minister.

Other things in the Act include the removing of prisoners from one institution to another. Formerly that was done by the superintendent. That is now changed and only 3 officials in the department can author-

ize that on the signature of the Minister. Another part is in connection with inmates who, during their incarceration, have become mentally unsound. Years ago the institution was allowed to put them out of the doors of the institution and on to the street. This Act now gives us the authority to detain them and put them in a mental institution.

The other thing in this Act concerns the manner of handling of funds. Before, superintendents and so on were allowed to handle funds, both departures and to bank. Of course, that is now all handled by the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) and our superintendents have nothing to do with it. But it has never been changed in the Act.

Those are 3 important things in the Act, and I will give full explanations on second reading, I can assure my hon. friends.

The other Act is one that takes away from the superintendent the former right as explained regarding the Andrew Mercer institution, and also takes away his right to move prisoners from one institution to the other. That authority is now put in the hands of the Deputy Minister, his assistants, and myself.

Those are the basic things, but I will explain them fully on second reading of the bill if that is satisfactory to my hon. friends.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I desire to make a statement to the House on a matter of personal privilege. I refer the House to an article in the Toronto *Daily Star* under date of December 22, 1959, entitled: "Patronage at Niagara Parks, CCF". Also I refer to one in the *Daily Star* of January 23, 1960, "Niagara Park Abuses Hit". Also there is an article in the Toronto *Globe and Mail*, December 22, 1959, headed: "MacDonald Wants Inquiry Into Niagara Parks Affairs". I shall not read all of these articles, but from the first-named article in the *Daily Star*, I shall read the first two paragraphs:

Premier Frost was called upon last night to order a full public inquiry into the Niagara parks commission by Donald C. MacDonald, Ontario CCF leader, who charged commission operations were riddled with patronage and even on occasions with nepotism.

Mr. MacDonald criticized letting of contracts without public tender and purchase by Labour Minister Daley, commission chairman, of a 40-acre farm adjoining commission property, and formerly owned by the Niagara parks commission.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, on the question—

Hon. Mr. Daley: From the *Toronto Globe and Mail* article I read only this one item referring to myself personally.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister is giving a defensive policy, not a statement of personal privilege. May I ask him, therefore, whether—after he has made his statement of policy—it will be debatable?

Mr. Speaker: I suggest to you that what the hon. Minister is doing is giving a speech that the hon. gentleman intimated last week was going to be given in this House, and it is now being given under the guise of a statement of personal privilege.

Hon. Mr. Daley: I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, this is not a statement. I intend to make a statement about the parks commission. This is not it.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, may I ask you whether it will be possible for the Opposition to comment on this when the hon. Minister has finished?

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): How about waiting to see what it is? Sit down.

Mr. Speaker: I think we can prejudge what the statement is.

Hon. Mr. Daley: From the *Globe and Mail* article I read only this one item referring to myself personally:

Specifically Mr. MacDonald charged the commission chairman, Charles Daley, had bought a farm, once owned by the commission, although the group's general policy was not to sell property.

At the first opportunity, probably within a day or two, I shall be giving a full explanation of the methods followed and the work accomplished by the Niagara parks commission which, I think, is not only a credit to the commission, but also to the province. I shall not refer to this matter, however, at this moment.

I desire to refer, however, specifically, to the matter of the purchase by me of the land referred to in the article.

The facts are as follows: By deed registered as No. 10434 for the township of Niagara, dated May 25, 1943, and registered May 27, 1943, Warren Bentley Brodrick sold to the Niagara parks commission two parcels of

land, both in lot 23, township of Niagara, the first parcel consisting of approximately 40 acres, part of which was divided by the River Road, and the other of approximately 15.75 acres. The purchase price was \$17,500.

Subsequently there was found to be some error or ambiguity in the descriptions, for which Mr. Brodrick gave the necessary quit claim deeds to rectify, but in any event the total consideration was \$17,500.

The purpose of purchasing the above land was in order that the commission might acquire: (a) all of the land between the River Road and the Niagara River; (b) A 100-foot strip across the whole property on the other side of the River Road; (c) In order to get this it was necessary to purchase the whole property, as Mr. Brodrick would not sell it in separate parcels.

The land over and above (a) and (b) was surplus land which the commission did not require. The policy of the commission is, of course, not to sell land which it requires. Under no circumstances would it sell the lands described in (a) and (b), but it has, and does, sell surplus lands which it does not require over and above the specific requirements of the commission.

In 1945, the commission received two offers to buy the surplus lands in the above farm, one being from one Ussher for \$7,500 and the other from Arthur Albert Schmon for \$10,420.23. Attached, and which I will read, is Mr. Schmon's offer to purchase. This is of April 9, 1945:

NIAGARA PARKS COMMISSION,
NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.

GENTLEMEN:

I have been advised that what is known as the Brodrick farm, consisting of approximately 42 acres, is on the market for sale, and I shall be very glad to make an offer of \$200 an acre which will include the house and the farm, and the privilege of using the lands facing the River Road for lawn purposes.

I also am advised that you have 17.5 acres across the side road and facing the River Road. This has no buildings on it and is not farmed and I shall be glad to make an offer of \$125 an acre for this property.

I am agreeable to buying the property subject to the lease held with the farmer which I understand expires in October or November.

This, of course, will be a cash transaction.

Yours very truly,

(signed)

ARTHUR A. SCHMON

Now, in reply to that letter, the commission wrote on April 17, 1945:

DEAR MR. SCHMON:

Kindly be advised that your tender for the Brodrick farm, and for the acreage on the north side of the east-west line, was accepted at the commission meeting, on Friday, April 13.

We understand that the price for the Brodrick farm is \$8,400, and the acreage does not include a

strip, 100 feet in depth, along the River Road, extending westerly along our west boundary.

With regard to the acreage across the road, this works out at 15.75 acres, after deducting a 100-foot strip along the west side of the River Road. This 100-foot strip will be part of the parks system and will be maintained by us. However, we would have no objection if you wish to use it for lawn purposes.

I am having Mr. Douglas Ure, of St. Catharines, prepare descriptions of these properties to be transferred to you.

In the case of the Brodrick farm, it is understood that you will take possession on September 2 this year. That is the earliest date after which we would not have to pay any compensation to the tenant.

Will you kindly acknowledge?

Very truly yours,

(signed)

M. T. GRAY

General manager

By deed No. 11306 for the township of Niagara, dated June 30, 1945, registered November 17, 1945, the Niagara parks commission conveyed to Arthur Albert Schmon the balance of the Brodrick farm described for \$10,366.25. It should be pointed out that the tenant was paying \$25 per month rent for the premises, and the adjustment from the amount of \$10,420.23 is accounted for by this and other adjustments.

Arthur Albert Schmon is a very well-known citizen of the Niagara peninsula, being president and general manager of the Ontario Paper Company Limited, also Quebec North Shore Paper Company Limited. He is also a well-known industrialist and a director of a number of concerns, and among other things chairman of the board of governors of the St. Catharines general hospital.

About 3 years later, I became interested in purchasing an area for fruit farming and residential purposes, and I learned that Mr. Schmon had purchased a property in Niagara-on-the-Lake where he had been a tenant for a number of years, and which, up to that time, he could not purchase.

I approached him relative to selling a portion of lot 23, of which I understood he was desirous of disposing.

It should be noted that in Niagara township the lots are numbered consecutively without reference to concession lines.

I did not desire the 15.75-acre portion, and in the meantime Mr. Schmon had set out to do some very extensive tile drainage works on the property, which I did not want to continue with in event of purchase by myself.

Accordingly, it was agreed that I should purchase what might be termed the 40-acre parcel for \$12,000, also paying an additional \$3,000 for farm equipment which was on the premises, making a total purchase price of \$15,000.

The agreement also provided that Mr. Schmon should remove from the property the tile drains which were valued at several thousand dollars, which were on the property and which were not installed. For an additional consideration I was offered all of the tile and the engineer's plans for installing the same, but I did not take this offer. Therefore, Mr. Schmon removed the tile from the property.

Accordingly, by deed No. 12649 for the township of Niagara, dated April 27, 1948, and registered on May 1, 1948, Arthur Albert Schmon conveyed to Charles and Leola Daley the balance of the 40 acres on the west side of the road, being on the side of the road away from the Niagara River, the consideration for the land being \$12,000.

There is some doubt in my mind as to the actual acreage of the land for which I received a conveyance, but this probably arises from the descriptions. The original Brodrick conveyance refers to 40 acres in this parcel.

On the other hand, the commission retained approximately 8 acres between the River Road and the river, and including a 100-foot strip on the west side of the road, all of which would come off the Brodrick conveyance.

However, these acreage descriptions are on a metes and bounds basis, and I have felt, as apparently did Mr. Schmon before me, that there was approximately 40 acres in the parcel.

Since the purchase of the land, I have erected a residence on the same, and I live there for a good part of every year.

I had not the slightest idea, when the land was purchased by Mr. Schmon in April, 1945, that either he would want to sell or I would ever want to buy the same, in whole or in part. All the figures as to the purchase price of the various transactions which I have already mentioned can be judged on their merits.

Mr. Schmon still owns the 15.75 acres on the north side of the east-west line, and west of the River Road, which land is immediately adjoining my property but is divided by the east-west line.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, may I refer back to March 17, of last year. On that date I announced to the Legislature the appointment of a committee to conduct a full

investigation into the whole matter of fluoridation.

The committee was composed of the hon. Mr. Justice Kenneth G. Morden, Dr. G. E. Hall, and Mrs. Frankel who has suffered a long and serious illness which makes it impossible for her to continue her work with the committee. On the advice of her doctors, Mrs. Frankel has resigned.

Mrs. Frankel performed very valuable duties in the early stages of the committee's work, and it is with great regret that the government accepts her resignation.

To replace Mrs. Frankel, the government has appointed Mrs. Cameron MacKenzie of Beaverton.

Mrs. MacKenzie brings a very great amount of service and municipal experience to this task. She is a registered nurse and worked for many years as a volunteer for the Red Cross and for the Children's Aid Society. She was vice-president of the Ontario division of the Canadian Red Cross and for many years was a director of the Children's Aid Society for Ontario county. She has also served as extension chairman for Ontario county for the Ontario Cancer Society and, for some years, was chairman of the building committee for Fairview Lodge, home for the aged at Whitby.

Her municipal experience has also been noteworthy. Between 1946 and 1952, she served on the town council of the town of Beaverton, and for the last two years of this period she held the position as the head of the municipality. She is, at present, a member of the reform institutions advisory committee or council for the treatment of its members.

Mrs. MacKenzie's wide experience and integrity, as well as her knowledge of municipal and service activities, thoroughly fits her, I think, for her new and important post.

Mr. Speaker, I got in touch with her in Florida and she will be back here tomorrow I think, or the next day, and she advises me that she assumes her task with no predetermined opinion which would prevent her from giving a most impartial inquiry into this matter.

Before the orders of the day, I might also announce to the House the intention to have a night session tomorrow night. I think, in view of the fact that we are not sitting on Wednesdays, that it would make it desirable that we should have night sessions perhaps on Tuesdays and on Thursdays. In any event, I would like to give that notice at this time.

ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD

Hon. R. Macaulay moves second reading of Bill No. 38, "An Act to establish the Ontario energy board."

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): Mr. Speaker, if I may, I would like to have an opportunity of indicating, to the House, some of the principles which promote Bill No. 38, "An Act to establish the Ontario energy board."

I am sure that the hon. members accept the understanding of the rules of the House that it is not possible to deal with specific provisions of the Act. On the other hand, this is the occasion upon which the mover makes reference to the general provisions of the Act which is being proposed.

Mr. Speaker, The Ontario Energy Board Act, which I present to the Legislature for second reading, comes about as a result of the creation of The Department of Energy Resources and it follows very generally, and in some specific details, a number of the provisions recommended by the Gordon committee on organization of government in Ontario.

If I may I would like to refer the hon. members to page 72 of that document wherein the Gordon committee set forth the 5 general functions of the Ontario fuel board. It states the 5 specific obligations of the fuel board in this way, that:

First, the board has general powers to control and regulate the location, drilling and abandonment of oil and gas wells and, in the words of The Fuel Board Act, "the production, storage, transmission, distribution, sales, disposal, supply and use of natural gas" in the province. In the exercise of these powers, the board carries out a wide range of inspection and licencing functions.

The second responsibility of the fuel board, the Gordon committee points out, is that the board is responsible for the fixing of rates, meter rentals, and other charges "to be paid by ultimate consumers of natural gas."

The third responsibility is that, under the provisions of The Municipal Franchises Act, the board may issue certificates of public convenience and necessity to gas companies seeking to establish distribution facilities to serve a given market area.

Fourthly, also under this Act the board must approve municipal by-laws granting or renewing gas franchises.

Fifthly, under The Pipe Lines Act, 1958, leave to construct oil or gas transmission lines must be obtained from the board. Where

leave has been granted, the recipient corporation may apply to the board for authority to expropriate land for the purposes of the pipe line.

The Gordon committee then went on to state that the various functions of the board are of two types: administrative and quasi-judicial.

Its administrative functions stem from the provisions of The Fuel Board Act. In delegating the broad powers of control and regulation, the Legislature has indicated that the board should have certain responsibilities, namely, to insure the orderly development of the natural gas industry and to safeguard public safety in regard to the production, transmission, distribution, or consumption of natural gas—and in some instances—coal and oil.

Now, these were the recommendations of the Gordon committee. The Gordon committee recommended that these supervisory inspection and licencing functions be transferred to the new Department of Energy Resources. Thus the department would take over the present powers of the board to regulate and control the construction, installation, removal or acquisition of works, pipe lines or machinery for the production, storage, transmission, distribution or measurement of natural gas.

It would also take over the sale, installation or use of coal-burning equipment and gas or fuel oil appliances—that is, the regulation and control of the same. Also, it would take over the installation or use of high-pressure vessels for liquefied petroleum gases which are connected with gas appliances, the designation of natural gas storage areas, and the conservation of natural gas and oil—particularly with reference to drilling or production practices or the abandonment or plugging of wells.

In addition, the committee recommended that the department should become responsible for the issuance of licences or permits to or for contractors and dealers in oil and gas appliances, persons acquiring oil and gas leases, space heating appliances, industrial use of gas and drilling rigs.

Now, I would say to hon. members of this House, through you, Mr. Speaker, that is the effect of the eighteenth and nineteenth orders on the order paper, namely Bill No. 38 and Bill No. 39. The Gordon committee, on page 75, also made in concluding, in relation to the fuel board, this statement:

In summary, our recommendations are that the administrative functions of the board—those that involve supervision, in-

spection and licencing—should be transferred to the new Department of Energy Resources. The board would retain its quasi-judicial functions, reporting to a designated Minister, logically the Minister of the new Department. The board would thus be accountable to the Minister, to the government and the Legislature.

We further recommend, with particular reference to the determination of retail rates for natural gas, that the basic standards of policy, to be applied by the board, be established either by statute or by order-in-council.

Now those, Mr. Speaker, are the general observations of the Gordon committee in relation to the Ontario fuel board and the control and regulation of gas and its distribution—frankly of hydro-carbons more accurately—in the province of Ontario, and the two Acts which I am presenting to this House this afternoon are designed to accomplish that.

It can be said that the basic purpose of the two Acts is to separate the quasi-judicial functions of the fuel board from the purely administrative functions, so that the fuel board will retain control over matters dealing with quasi- or semi-judicial functions, and The Department of Energy Resources will assume the responsibilities dealing with purely administrative functions.

One would ask, as a matter of principle perhaps, why this is so.

The simplest answer, I think, can be found in the fact that at the moment the fuel board has been both judge and prosecutor. It has established the terms of reference, the codes, the offences, the penalties, and has then supervised these codes and has sat in judgment of any offence. At the same time, it has determined what franchises should be granted to what municipalities and what companies, as well as what rates should prevail. Consequently, one day it has been setting standards, and the next day it has been hearing infractions and dealing with licences.

So the fuel board, in fact, has been policeman, prosecutor, and judge and jury.

This is an unfortunate mixture of responsibilities. But it is my respectful submission that until this time it has not been either to the detriment of the industry or to the consumer of the goods supplied by the industry. We have now reached the stage where gas has become an extremely important energy resource. A number of years ago, as I recall, and I will speak more specifically on this

when the estimates of the department are presented—the gas consumed in this province, I think in 1954, was in the neighbourhood of 14 billion cubic feet. Last year it was in the neighbourhood of 85 billion cubic feet.

We estimate in The Department of Energy Resources that we will need, in the next 25 years, approximately 12 to 15 trillion cubic feet, and that by 1980 we will be consuming about 600 or 700 billion cubic feet a year.

This is a tremendous development, when one thinks of it increasing from 14 billion cubic feet in 1954 to 600 or 700 billion cubic feet in 1980. That is a fabulous increase, and it gives some indication of the important place of gas in the energy market in this country.

I want, if I may, Mr. Speaker, to give some indication to my fellow hon. members of this Legislature, the general outline of the two pieces of legislation which I respectfully submit to this House as very important legislation for the days ahead.

First, in relation to the Act to which I am now addressing hon. members' attention, the Ontario energy board will replace the Ontario fuel board, and it will consist of 5 members to whom I will make reference in a moment. Its basic purposes will be these:

1. To grant and extend new and existing franchises to the municipalities.

2. To hear complaints in relation to service and delivery.

3. To hear applications for the withdrawal of service to a community or part of a community.

4. To fix rates which shall prevail in the various areas from time to time.

5. To hear applications which are referred to it with reference to the cancellation of various licences which may be issued by The Department of Energy Resources.

My hon. friend, the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) being, as I am, a lawyer, is extremely sensitive to the withdrawal, as well as the granting, of licences to persons whose livelihood depends on the existence of the licence. Like myself, he is very anxious that, if a licence is to be withdrawn from someone to whom it has been issued, there should be ample opportunity to be heard by persons other than the Minister of Energy Resources. So that is the method by which this matter will be dealt.

6. The board will hear expropriation applications for new transmission lines.

I would want to say to the House that there are other obligations imposed by the

Act upon the new Ontario energy board. But, generally speaking, those are the basic functions of the board.

It will be composed of the chairman, Mr. Crozier, who has had a great many years of experience in the field of manufactured and natural gas in this country. In fact, as I travelled to the western provinces I found that Mr. Crozier is accepted—certainly in the west, and I should think also by much of the industry in the east—as an outstanding authority in these matters.

The second member of the fuel board is Mr. Wingfelder who has been with the board as vice-chairman for some time.

The third member is Professor Allcut, an engineer who has many high qualifications in respect to the combustion, the transmission of gas, and other associated engineering problems. Professor Allcut was recently appointed to the Ontario energy board.

The search for an engineer was begun by my hon. predecessor (Mr. Spooner), but I would say to the House that it is a difficult thing to find a man who suits and fits all the qualifications that one would desire in this position.

An actively practicing engineer is usually associated in one way or another with the gas distribution system in this country. He has a number of retainers and clients whom he is loath to give up in return for a position on a board of this nature.

However, Professor Allcut, who had a very senior position in the University of Toronto and who is now professor emeritus, has been prepared to give up a number of connections, which he might otherwise have made to his advantage, to enter the board. He is already fully occupied with his duties, and I think will make a very worthy contribution to this board in Ontario.

The fourth member is Mr. Treadgold, who is a lawyer of considerable experience in municipal matters. It is highly desirable to have someone on the fuel board with experience in relation to the distribution of energy resources through the legislation which deals with the municipalities.

The fifth member is also a lawyer, Mr. L. R. MacTavish, who is the registrar of regulations for the province of Ontario. I am greatly indebted to him for his assistance in drafting these two Acts which I am presenting to the House this afternoon, and which have gone through something like 19 drafts.

The Ontario energy board also has, on retainer as advisers in relation to accounting and rate matters, the firm of Ormsby and

Ormsby, who have been of great assistance in preparing this legislation, and whose basic responsibility in the future will be to help sort out, and to equate and collate, much of the evidence which will be presented for rate hearings.

I might say to the hon. members of the House, Mr. Speaker, at this time, that I would think that there will be, within the next few months, a large number of rate hearings, some of which are extremely complex and involved.

I would also say to the House that the board itself will be responsible to this Legislature through the Minister of Energy Resources.

I would like, if I might, to speak very generally on a number of principles which are affected by this bill, including rates, rate basis, rate hearings, and some matters which I think are of great concern to this House, and particularly to a number of the hon. members who have made frequent reference to them in the last few years.

Indeed, I am indebted to a number of the hon. members of this House who have been kind enough to assist me in preparing this legislation—hon. members of the Opposition of both parties and of the government side. I wrote a letter to all of the hon. members of this House, and asked them if they would assist me in its preparation on any point which they felt should be dealt with. A number responded, and very generously so, and I am indebted to them.

I am particularly indebted to the hon. member for Lambton East (Mr. Janes) who has been very helpful to me in a number of matters, as well as to a number of other hon. members.

Mr. Speaker, so far there are very few permanent rate decisions in this province. It is necessary to obtain a number of permanent rate hearings.

I have not been anxious to discuss permanent rate hearings until the present legislation was presented to this House. The reason for that, I think, will be more evident when the bill is read in committee. The committee of the whole House will see that the Ontario energy board, as well as the department itself, is given much wider powers in relation to the calling of evidence and material to be presented in relation to these matters.

I felt that the Acts, which these Acts supersede, have served the purposes which existed, and were in mind of this House, when the bills were presented to this House. But conditions in 1959 and 1960 have sufficiently

changed to warrant new Acts. In 1958 there was distributed in this province about 51 billion cubic feet of gas. In 1959, that figure rose to 85 billion cubic feet—nearly double in one year.

It became apparent to the government that it was necessary to augment the legislation in relation to the distribution of natural gas, and I felt that, as the Minister responsible to the hon. members of this House, Mr. Speaker, it would be unwise to bring on applications for permanent fixing of rates until the legislation—which is somewhat different in this case to the legislation earlier prevailing—was passed, or in any event submitted to this House for its consideration.

I want to say also, in connection with this particular bill, that this is no take-it or leave-it bill, and I would like to refer it to the committee on energy. I will be happy indeed, as will the government, to have the committee's recommendations, and any changes that the committee feels are desirable will, of course, be implemented. I would say the same in relation to the committee of the whole House.

I do not for a moment pretend that this bill is perfection. We have done our best, with about 19 drafts, to present the best bill we could to this Legislature. So if this Legislature feels, in its wisdom, that there are a number of improvements which can be made, they will be accepted and implemented, I assure hon. members.

Now, Mr. Speaker, one of the—I think one could say—salient characteristics of The Ontario Energy Board Act is the creation of something which, to date, does not exist in this field of legislation in Canada. That is the creation of what we call in the Act an energy returns officer.

One of the problems in relation to rates, before I come to them, Mr. Speaker, is this: That when a company comes before a fuel board or the national energy board, or what will be the Ontario energy board, to fix a rate, it is, of course, well and fully familiar with its own facts, with its own statistics. But the municipalities which either contest the rate, or oppose it in some way, have very little knowledge as to the details upon which the battle, if one can call it that, should be fought.

We do not desire that the government should take sides in these issues. After all, in an economy which is based upon freedom of movement and enterprise, it is desirable that one has as little regulation consistent with reasonable and just security for the consumer as possible. At the same time, it

was apparent that, if the companies had to supply specific details as to their earnings and their rate base and other facts with the board, the board could logically be argued to be seized of facts which it was using prior to a hearing and thus prejudging a case.

This is something which is strongly argued against in the concepts of the Gordon committee report, as well as by the legal profession itself. Therefore, we tried to find a means by which it could be said that all of the evidence, regardless of how insignificant or important, was made available to the board.

We concluded that the best way of doing it was to create what we have called an energy returns officer in The Department of Energy Resources. This officer will be a party to every application for a rate hearing. His duty will be to bring before the board all the pertinent facts of that application without either fear or favour, without desiring to assist one side or another, but simply with a sense of responsibility that all of the facts—both favourable and unfavourable—to the applicant as well as the defendant, should be made available.

We felt that this would aid both sides in a dispute as well as the board.

It is to be noted that this energy returns officer is not a member of the board nor is he associated with it, but is a member of The Department of Energy Resources.

This is an adaptation of what is called, under the federal power commission, a "special examiner." I am hopeful that it will work to the advantage of orderly development in these matters.

Mr. Speaker, in relation to the orders of the board itself, I would like to say that, in response both to the dictates of my own heart as well as the recommendations of the Gordon committee, all the hearings of the Ontario energy board will be public hearings. Notice will be given of the hearing, all of their orders will be written decisions, and these decisions will be available to the public, upon request.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to make some reference to the philosophy of this government in connection with rates for the distribution of natural gas.

First, why are there rate controls? There are rate controls because, in effect, the distribution of natural gas is a monopoly, a public utility. Secondly, because people become tied to a system and have a very great investment in their own equipment, and it is only fair that whatever rate is charged should be one designed, not only in the

interests of the consumer, but also in the interests of the distributor.

Therefore, when one fixes a rate in relation to the distribution of natural gas, one really should have in mind 3 basic objectives: First, the rate should be low enough to secure to the user a fair and just rate.

Second, the rate should be adequate to pay for good service and replacement and retirement of the used portions of the assets.

Third, it should be high enough to attract a sufficient return on capital, and to attract capital for the orderly expansion and development of the industry.

I respectfully submit to this House that that is the basic purpose of any rate control in relation to the distribution of any energy resource—such as gas.

It is one thing to discuss what one's purposes are in life; it is quite another thing, however, to discuss ways and means of obtaining it. There are a number of standards which are used in this country and in the United States in relation to rates. I would like to make, if I might, some mention of them to this House, because last year there was considerable discussion as to rate base and rate of return, and I would be surprised if that did not form a part of the discussions of the present sittings of this House.

One of the basic conceptions of rate base is this: That the rate base should be the historical cost of the assets in use, less depreciation. There are in effect 4 or 5 means, or methods, by which one can determine a rate base. There are 4 or 5 different architectural concepts, let us say, of a rate base.

One of these is, what did it cost, how much depreciation has there been, and the difference between the two is the amount upon which earnings should be allowed, or what is called in terms of gas distribution the rate base. This is called historical cost less depreciation.

Now, the difficulty with this method of a rate base is pointed out by the Borden commission, which I respectfully submit the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) has completely misunderstood.

In the Borden commission report it pointed out that one of the objections that the Borden commission had, to the historical cost less depreciation concept, was that it amounted almost to an expropriation of capital during periods of inflation or depreciation of the dollar. It is explained in this way, that if we have—let us say—a fixed number of dollars

in our assets, each year the difference between your original value and your depreciation gets to be less and less and less, and so your rate base becomes smaller and smaller each year. So the return to the company becomes smaller and smaller each year, simply by the mere fact of inflation, and as the assets are depreciated the difference between the original cost—in short, the depreciated value—becomes much smaller, therefore, the rate base obviously has to be reduced.

And so the Borden commission pointed out, in effect, that it was opposed to such a type of a rate base, and it substituted one quite different from that which is suggested by the historical system less depreciation.

I would like, if I might, to make reference to the Borden commission's report, which I am respectfully submitting to the hon. member for York South that he misunderstood.

The Borden commission said that, normally, the allowed rate of return on assets employed exceeds the interest rate on borrowed money, and in such event the greater the proportion of the total investment represented by borrowed money, the greater is the advantage to the equity owner in terms of the rate of return on his investment. Such an advantage is commonly referred to as leverage.

Incidentally there was an interesting article on leverage in the morning paper in Toronto this morning, on the mining and financial page, which I would commend to the hon. members of this House.

But the commission went on to say:

We are of the view that a method of regulation which permits such leverage will, in the case of oil and gas pipe lines, tend to produce an undesirable disparity between the several companies in the rate of return upon equity.

It may also make possible realization of inordinate profits which, in the last analysis, will be paid by the consuming public.

In this respect we have in mind, particularly, situations where shares in the equity have been issued to shareholders at prices varying from a few cents to substantially higher amounts.

The commission is, therefore, of the view that the best basis of regulation to be followed, with respect to pipe line companies—subject to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada—is that method of regulation which insures a fair rate of return on the shareholders' equity—

not paid-up capital, my hon. friend—on the shareholders' equity. Hon. members are under

the impression they are the same thing, but they are not—

—and does not permit the leverage to which we have above referred.

We have concluded that it is preferable to allow the board to exercise its discretion in this regard—that is, as to the rates—recognizing that, in so doing, it will strive to exercise its powers in a fair manner and authorize rates and thus a level of earnings, having regard to the circumstances in each case sufficient to attract the necessary capital. The flexibility which will obtain under such a plan, in our view, is particularly desirable.

Then they go on to say this—and this is the essence of the formula which was endowed with the approval of the hon. member for York South last year.

In order to insure the fair treatment of equity capital—

not paid-out capital, but equity capital—

—on a long-term basis, we consider that, from the outset of regulation, there should be a candid recognition by the board of transport commissioners of the principle of evaluating the assets at their fair value, in arriving at the value of the equity to be remunerated, the valuation of the assets, and hence of the equity on the principle that historical costs in dollars will inevitably result in the confiscation of capital so long as the purchasing power of the dollar continues to decline.

I want to point out to my hon. friend that he spoke of leverage in an interesting aspect, but he looked at only one side of it.

This is an interesting point, I say to my hon. friend, because this is a fact that I do not think has been introduced in the House before, and I would respectfully submit it for hon. members' consideration.

While leverage, on the one hand, gives the shareholder a little more income—or even a great deal more income—than he would have if there were no leverage, factually it can be shown that the higher the leverage, the lower the rate to the consumer.

Now, let me give hon. members an example. Where there is 80 per cent. of the company in debt and 20 per cent. in equity, there will be a higher leverage to the shareholder, but there will be a lower rate to the consumer.

The reason for that is this: The interest on borrowed money is deducted before taxation, and need not be doubled again in taxation, as it is when it is interest or revenue on the shares.

Turn that the other way around. Where we have 20 per cent. of debt and 80 per cent. of equity, there will be far less leverage, but there will be a much higher rate of return required to satisfy that condition.

I worked this out, and I would ask if the hon. member for York South would care to take his pencil and a piece of paper, and I will give him these figures.

Assuming that the rate base is \$700,000 and assuming that the equity and debt ratio are 70-30, the interest costs at 6 per cent. on the \$700,000 debt is approximately \$420,000. If he deducts that from the return allowed on the rate base of \$700,000—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): How many is he talking about, \$7 million?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: No, we will start again. If we have—

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): I know the hon. member for York South is all mixed up.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: If we have a debt equity ratio of 70-30 on a \$1 million company, we have \$300,000 in equity and \$700,000 in debt.

Now then, assuming that the rate of return allowed on the rate basis is \$700,000—7 per cent. on the historical cost effect—if we have, let me go back, \$1 million of assets, and we are allowed to have 7 per cent. return on a \$1 million asset, we will have \$700,000 allowable rate base.

From that, we deduct the percentage of the debt, say 6 per cent. on \$700,000 at \$420,000. The difference is \$280,000 available for the equity people.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon Prime Minister will forgive us for being confused.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, I am no mathematician. Let me put it this way, if I can.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): It might change the conclusion.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: No, it does not affect the conclusion because this is a recognized fact, that when we have a higher percentage of equity and a lower percentage of debt, we will have to have a higher rate. I say this because we have to permit, in the rate return, enough to pay the income tax, the corporation income taxes. That is why, if we

have 20 per cent. equity and 80 per cent. debt, we will have a higher proportion of leverage. But the company will have to earn less in order to give the return necessary to the equity, and thus the rate of that company will be lower than a company that has 80 per cent. of equity and 20 per cent. of debt.

The only reason I raise this for the benefit of the hon. member for York South is that he looked at this question of leverage, as has the Borden commission, as something that is quite undesirable. But I want to point out that the higher the leverage, the lower the rate of the company.

Mr. MacDonald: That leaves the corporation with 100 per cent. of borrowed money. They should have no equity at all.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: On that basis, my hon. friend, the rate could be lower under our present corporation tax system.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister is robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: So the higher the debt, the greater the leverage there may be for the equity shareholders, but at the same time the lower the amount that the company has to take in on its return in order to finance itself.

Now my hon. friend has said, in relation to the Borden commission last year, that the Borden commission decided that there should be a rate base based on equity of the shareholders. But then he did not take the equity of the shareholders, he took the paid-up capital of the shareholders. Let me give my hon. friend an example of the difference.

If a person buys a \$10,000 house—and on these simple mathematics I hope not to stray too far—and he assumes a first mortgage of \$7,000 and pays \$3,000 cash, his \$3,000 cash is coincidentally his paid-up capital. It is also his equity.

Next year, somebody comes along and offers to buy the house for \$12,000. In the meantime the person has paid \$1,000 off the mortgage. Let us say, for argument's sake, that the person put up \$3,000, and has paid \$1,000 off the mortgage, so his paid-up capital in that house is \$4,000. But his equity is the difference between what it will sell for and the debt, which is \$6,000.

Now, what the Boarden commission was referring to, when they talked about a return on equity, was the difference between what they say is fair value for the asset less the debt.

Mr. MacDonald: Is the hon. Minister suggesting that we should then make it possible to pay rates on the basis of capital gain?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: No, I am just simply trying to point out, to my hon. friend, 5 of the standards. The first is the historical cost, less depreciation; the second, on the Borden commission formula; the third, trended cost; and the fourth and the fifth, and so on. I will come to them in a second.

I am not advocating anything at this stage. I am simply pointing out to my hon. friend the philosophical approaches which can be taken to the question of determining a rate base, that is all.

So the first basis upon which a rate base may be calculated can be said to be the historical cost less depreciation.

The second one could be said to be the Borden commission formula, namely, arriving at a fair value of the assets in use to deliver the energy, less the debt and the difference is the equity.

Now my hon. friend—and I think he will agree with me—at page 1497, last year, took out the Union Gas Company financial statement. He took the amount of paid-up capital, and the amount of profit before taxes or after taxes—I do not know which he did—and he came out to a figure of what he said, applying the Borden formula, were various percentages which, incidentally, were not correct when one worked them out mathematically. But nevertheless, he represented to this House that he was applying the Borden formula to the financial statement of Union Gas Company, and gave certain percentages.

But that is not what my hon. friend really did. My hon. friend represented to this House that he was taking the Borden formula when he was not. He was taking paid-up capital, and he was telling this House that was what the Borden formula called equity capital, and it is not that at all. There is quite a difference between equity and paid-up capital.

Now, this is not the only point my hon. friend tried to make, to which I would like to refer. But I would like to draw to his attention that these references can be found—if he has any doubts that he made them—on pages 832 and 833 of *Hansard*.

He said that Mr. Borden now recommends that we should calculate consumers' rates on the shareholders' equity, and exclude borrowed capital from the rate base. And then he goes right along and does his calculation on paid-up capital and not on equity.

Mr. MacDonald: It may be a much better formula.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, it may very well be a better formula. But my hon. friend was representing that he was applying the Borden commission formula to a set of facts, and he was not. That is the only point I wish to make.

Now, I would say to my hon. friend, in relation to the Borden formula, that I find some difficulty with it for a number of reasons. I think the basic one is that libraries are full—as my hon. friends opposite who are lawyers will agree—of books dedicated to the definition of what is fair value. I do not submit to any hon. member of this House that the Borden formula is any better than any other formula. Indeed, I think it just as vague as other formulae for two reasons. One, it says there should be a rate base that should be a fair value; and, secondly, it says there should be a fair rate of return on the fair value.

One can hardly call that a firm formula. But last year the hon. member for York South though it was really quite terrific, and he kept referring to it, speech after speech.

But my hon. friend will have an opportunity to speak about this, and to explain to the House his apparent confusion.

In any event, my objection to the Borden commission formula is that if we are going to avoid what the Borden commission referred to—namely, the expropriation of capital each year because of inflation or the depreciating value of the dollar—it would be necessary, I would respectfully submit, each year to re-value the assets in issue. Otherwise, how can one say that a company is getting a fair return on a fair rate base, and the rate base is the fair value of the assets in service?

Mr. MacDonald: Would the hon. Minister permit a write-up each year?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: No, I say to my hon. friend that, in effect, if that is what the Borden commission is submitting, that there would be a write-up each year, that seems to me to get awfully close to trended costs. However, I will come to that in a moment.

Now I, therefore, submit to my hon. friends in this House that by no means does this government discard the formula, at this stage, promulgated by the Borden commission. But we certainly do want to look at it and study it very carefully.

I want to point out to my hon. friends that the Borden commission formula is not

the formula that was submitted to this House by the hon. member for York South. It is not a return on paid-up capital. It is what they call a fair return on a fair rate base, and the fair rate base should be determined in relation to what is a fair value for the assets in use.

Further, they submit that, from time to time—and obviously from place to place—the rate of return on this fair rate base should differ. They are not married to any 7 per cent. or any other fixed amount.

If my hon. friend will refer himself again to the Borden commission report, he will see that they suggest that, from time to time—depending on the conditions—the rate of return should differ. So it is not a question of my hon. friend simply applying 7 per cent. to the paid-up capital and representing to this House that is the Borden commission's formula, because it errs in two separate directions.

Mr. MacDonald: No, I was taking the 7 per cent. which is the accepted rule of thumb in Ontario at the present time.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: But my hon. friend also took the paid-up capital, and that is not what the Borden commission holds as the rate base.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I shall have to examine this—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I should say that my hon. friend will. He has been caught very far out in left field on this one.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, the hon. Minister was so confused in left field for a while there that he did not know whether the ball was coming or not.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Just because I cannot add, my hon. friend, does not mean that I do not understand general principles.

Now, I would say to my hon. friend that there is a third method of obtaining a rate base, and that is what might be called the replacement value of the assets in use.

Mr. MacDonald: Trend in costs.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: No. My hon. friend said, on page 831, that trended costs and replacement value were the same thing, and that is not so. Trended costs and replacement value are quite different.

Mr. MacDonald: Let us get this defined now.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Yes, let us. I mean I am happy to be of assistance to my hon. friend in this connection.

Now, replacement value is quite obviously what it says, namely, the cost of replacing the assets at today's prices. Trended costs, on the other hand, are the original costs of the assets, trended upwards or downwards with the depreciation or inflation of the dollar. That is all it means. It is quite a different thing from the question of replacement costs. Let me give hon. members an example.

If a person—say 10 years ago—bought an asset for \$1 million, let us say, and the valuation of the dollar has dropped by so many dollars or so many per cents., then we would arrive at what was a trended cost after we had deducted the one from the other. But that might be quite different from the cost to replace the asset at today's rate.

So I would say to my hon. friend, trended costs and replacement costs are not the same thing, although he said so on page 831 last year.

Mr. MacDonald: They are not seriously different.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: They are not the same thing, and if they are not the same thing it does not matter if they are seriously different. They cannot be the same thing.

Mr. MacDonald: I think—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Now, I would call to my hon. friend's attention that, although there was some criticism last year of this government in relation to rate base, outside of Saskatchewan there is not a single province that distributes natural gas in Canada that does not have a rate base which is based on original cost or historical cost less depreciation.

And for the United States, I have the list here in front of me which I would like to, for the purposes of the record, have read into it.

In Alabama, it is original cost less depreciation; in Arizona, all elements considered—that sounds very much like the Borden commission; Arkansas, prudent investment—that is another method I did not mention; California, original cost less depreciation; Colorado, original cost less depreciation; Connecticut, original cost less depreciation; Delaware, all elements considered; District of Columbia, original cost less depreciation; Florida, original cost less depreciation;

Georgia, prudent investment; Idaho, original cost less depreciation; Illinois, fair value; Indiana, fair value.

Iowa is not reported—maybe they have no socialist party and do not need to deal with gas.

In Kansas, it is original cost less depreciation; Kentucky, fair value; Louisiana, prudent investment; Maine, reasonable value; Maryland, fair value; Massachusetts, prudent investment; Michigan, original cost less depreciation; Minnesota, original cost less depreciation; Mississippi, original cost less depreciation.

In Missouri, it is original cost less depreciation; Montana, fair value; Nebraska, no method described; Nevada, fair value; New Hampshire, all elements considered; New Jersey, prudent investment; New Mexico, original cost less depreciation.

In New York, it is original cost less depreciation; North Carolina, all elements considered; North Dakota, prudent investment; Ohio, reproduction cost—now I think that is the first one that has appeared on that list; Oklahoma, original cost less depreciation; Oregon, original cost less depreciation, and—

Mr. Bryden: What about Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: We will come to that in a minute.

Oregon, original cost less depreciation; and incidentally, since 1919, the rule in this province has been original cost less depreciation as it is, I might say, in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec. Now I will come to the rates in Saskatchewan in a few moments.

Mr. MacDonald: They are the lowest.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: They are not the lowest, there are a number of companies—I was just waiting for the hon. member to fall into that one—and I have the rate schedules right here. We will come to it in just a moment.

In Pennsylvania, it is fair value; Rhode Island, original cost less depreciation; South Carolina, original cost less depreciation; South Dakota, prudent investment; Tennessee, original cost less depreciation—

Mr. MacDonald: He missed Hawaii.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Oh, that was not in my list.

Mr. MacDonald: I know, the hon. Minister is not up to date.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I know, the hon. member and I have that in common.

In Texas, it is book cost; Utah, original cost less depreciation; Vermont, original cost less depreciation; Virginia, original cost less depreciation; Washington, original cost less depreciation; West Virginia, original cost less depreciation; Wisconsin, original cost less depreciation; Wyoming, original cost less depreciation; Alaska, original cost less depreciation; Hawaii, original cost less depreciation; Puerto Rico, original cost less depreciation.

In any event, I just wanted to show the hon. member for York South that we, in this province, do a great deal of pioneering, but in this respect we have followed what appears to be a very broadly accepted precedent.

Now, in the province of Ontario there has been, since, I think, the first rate hearing in 1919, the concept of original cost less depreciation. That can be verified in a judgment, as I recall: Mr. Coulter in 1948, original cost less depreciation and by Mr. Whitehead in 1952, I believe, original cost less depreciation.

Now what will be the policy in the future? This is the question the hon. member for York South asked on a number of occasions.

Mr. MacDonald: It is a pertinent one, too.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: It is a very pertinent one, as I am happy to be able to tell the hon. member. He need not take off his glasses in order to hear this. The rate policy of this government in the future is going to be this:

First of all, we are going to look very closely at the Borden formula and study it. Secondly, we are going to continue to look closely at historical cost less depreciation, because of the dignity that it is given by the traditional acceptance in so many other jurisdictions.

I would like to see—and I think the hon. member would like to see—a comparison of how these two systems work out. After all, he advocated the one last year, and the other one has been—

Mr. MacDonald: I did not advocate it.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Oh, I understood the hon. member to say that if he did not advocate it he felt he was dignifying it by talking about it.

Mr. MacDonald: This is the straw man the hon. Minister set up and then beat into a pulp.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I think the hon. member will find that he spoke at least 6

hours last year on the Borden commission, and on a number of occasions when it was referred to.

Mr. MacDonald: It is obvious the hon. Minister has not made up his mind on what we are going to do. He is going to study it some more.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: We are doing so, in this province, for the reasons which I suggested to the hon. member earlier, and which I will return to:

We do not believe, or it does not seem in any event, that trended costs or replacement costs or these other costs can offer a formula which is satisfactory in determining a rate base.

But I should think that somewhere, in the field of looking at the Borden formula and the historical cost less depreciation, will be found the policy of the new Ontario energy board. That will be determined as the facts of the cases which are presented to us unfold.

It would be unwise at this stage, until one sees actually how these various formulae work out, to determine which one would be acceptable to the government as providing, as I indicated, the very purposes for which rates are set in the first place.

I think it is desirable, as the Borden commission suggested, that some discretion should be allowed. Otherwise, what happens is that we have—in trying to determine rates—something as complex, complicated, and expensive as The Income Tax Act of this country, something that runs to hundreds and hundreds of pages in order to determine all kinds of small loopholes. That is one of the dangers of trying to become too specific in dealing with terms and conditions to prevail under unknown circumstances. After all, it has taken the income tax experts some 30 years of experience to produce an Act which people are still able to ride through with a horse and buggy.

Now, I come to the rate of return. I have spoken to the House only in relation to the rate base up to this stage. Now I would like to make some reference, if I might, to the rate of return. This is the hardest problem. The rate base is not the hardest problem, the rate of return is.

Traditionally, the rate of return in this province has been in the neighbourhood of 7 per cent., and it originally was arrived at because it was about 1.5 per cent. above the borrowing market demand—that is to say, traditionally, interest rates over the period of time that gas rates have been determined in

North America. The borrowing rate average has been about 5.5 per cent., and the rate of return to gas companies has been permitted at 7 per cent. because it has been, on the average, about 1.5 per cent. greater than the average interest rate on borrowed money.

Now, the Borden commission, interestingly enough, says that, in its opinion, the rate should be flexible, and that it should depend upon the circumstances at the time borrowings are made and rates are determined. I do not know whether the hon. member for York South feels that is a satisfactory aspect of the matter, but we, no doubt, will have an opportunity of hearing from him in this connection.

However, I would say to the hon. member that the policy of the government in this matter, that of rate return, is to maintain a rate of return in the order of 7 per cent., and that will depend upon the conditions which prevail from time to time.

This is one of the reasons why, Mr. Speaker, in the second bill which I will present to this House this afternoon, we have established what we call an energy studies group. We feel it is essential that greater study be given to a number of the aspects—including rates, rate base, returns to be made, and so forth—and rather than just going off, in effect, half-cocked on the subject, we have established, in The Department of Energy Resources, a small group called the energy studies group which will study these matters.

So I would say to this House, in relation to rates, rate base, and rate of return, that the purpose of the policy of this government is, first, to protect the consumer, and to see that he pays a fair and just rate, not more and not less, and that it is competitive with other fuels.

Secondly, our policy is to make sure the rate is sufficient to provide adequate service, replacements and safety for the company providing the service.

Thirdly, it is that the company should be able to charge a rate which is sufficient to attract the necessary capital to expand, because it is quite evident that, if we are now distributing 85 billion cubic feet and within 20 years we are going to be distributing 600 billion cubic feet, it cannot be done unless money is attracted in the industry with which it can expand and provide these services.

Now, I said to the hon. member, in relation to rates—and I have the rate pages of the province of Saskatchewan in my hand—I have averaged the residential rate in the

province of Saskatchewan. I find that, for the first 3,000 cubic feet, the average turns out to be \$4.35. The Provincial Gas Company average turns out to \$3.88. Lakeland is \$4.72.

Now here is the gas distribution system of Saskatchewan, which is much closer to the source of supply and, in many cases, is located right in proximity to the gas well, charging higher average rates for residential consumption for the first 3,000 cubic feet than, for example, the Provincial Gas Company in the province of Ontario, and very nearly as high as Lakeland Gas, over 2,000 miles away.

Now, the hon. member might want to make reference to these and I would be quite happy to have him look at them.

I also want to draw to the attention of the hon. member that it depends on what size community one lives in, in Saskatchewan, as to what rates one pays. It is not a uniform rate. People who live in a small dwelling, a small inhabitation, or a small town, pay a much higher rate than do persons who live in a large city. I would think the hon. member would perhaps like to have a look at these matters when he is intending next to speak in this House on this subject.

In connection with these matters, I would like to say that there are a number of isolated references which I would like to make:

First of all, who is covered by the regulations of the Ontario fuel board?

My hon. friend, last year, made reference to a statement by hon. Dana Porter on March 7, 1956, as reported in *Hansard*, which he said was the basis upon which he was making the representation that the fuel board did not have control over large direct customers of Trans-Canada. The statement of hon. Mr. Porter to which he referred, was this:

The gas that is sold by Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Ltd., is a commodity which is carried through a pipe line which is within the jurisdiction of the federal Parliament. We have no control over the prices they charge for that gas. But we have control, through the fuel board, once that gas is sold to a utility here. It comes within the local jurisdiction from that point on. The fuel board is concerned as to the prices charged for gas to the ultimate customer by the utility.

It is my respectful submission that hon. Mr. Porter did not say that the fuel board did not have control over the customers, large customers, who take directly from Trans-Canada. It would be fair to say that my hon.

friend can put whatever interpretation on it he may wish. But I would say this to him—lest he have any question in his mind—that the present Ontario energy board has control over prices of gas delivered directly by Trans-Canada to any direct consumer. I want also to inform my hon. friend that there are no such customers.

Now, with reference to several other special matters, before I conclude, I would like to say that I would refer this bill—this Ontario Energy Board Act—to the committee on energy which was established this session to study, not only matters of The Department of Energy Resources, and to hear matters dealing with the fuel board, but also to study legislation dealing with Hydro, and to hear the representations dealing with Ontario Hydro.

So I would say to my hon. friends in this House, these generally are the principles behind the bill which I have put before them for their consideration. Subjects such as storage, gas export, well head prices, pollution, drilling practices, safety codes, inspection, and so forth, come under the energy bill which I will next have the pleasure of introducing to this House.

Mr. Bryden: May I ask a question arising out of the hon. Minister's statement, Mr. Speaker?

When the government ultimately decides on the principle that it wishes to apply in the fixing of rates for natural gas, what is the procedure provided in the bills that are now before us, whereby those principles—as laid down by the government—will be communicated to the board?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I would draw my hon. friend's attention to the rules and procedure of this House which preclude my hon. friend from considering that question, and preclude me from answering it. Special provisions of special sections are to be dealt with in this House when the House is in committee.

Mr. Bryden: Surely this relates to the general principles, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: What my hon. friend is asking for is the specific phraseology, which I will be more than pleased to discuss when the matter comes before the House in committee.

Mr. Bryden: Is there a provision whereby the matters will be brought officially to the attention of the board? I ask because I have

been looking for it in the limited time available and cannot find it. That is the point I am trying to get cleared up.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, I am sorry. What specific matter is my hon. friend referring to?

Mr. Bryden: When the government decides on the principles that it wishes applied in the determination of rates, how is the direction of these principles to be communicated to the board?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I would think, to be perfectly fair, that the normal procedure in any jurisdiction is for the Minister, to whom a board is responsible, to communicate—either by letter or by verbal instruction—to the board what the policy of the government in that connection would be, and that is what I would intend to do.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, in rising to discuss this particular bill, I must say that I have a lot of sympathy for the question that the hon. member for Woodbine just asked. I have examined this bill for some limited time since last Friday, and likewise the Gordon committee report.

I think one of the fundamental criticisms that can be directed against the bill is in the fact that we are delegating, at this particular stage, to an independent board or commission, powers to determine rates and otherwise control the distribution of gas—among other sources of energy in this province—without giving them any formula as to the means by which they should make the specific determination of rates.

I do feel, Mr. Speaker, that, in this particular respect, the hon. member for Woodbine is perfectly right and that, if we are to pursue the policy set out by the Gordon committee, it is imperative that we, in this Legislature, make the determination and determine the formula whereby rates will be established.

In effect, we are giving a *carte blanche* to the board to make a decision in policy which is essentially our responsibility.

Now, I think that this is a point that must be emphasized with the greatest amount of emphasis. It is the sort of thing that one can say—and it might sound theoretical—that this is in violation of the principles set out in the Gordon committee report. So, at the expense of repeating myself, I simply say that this particular bill, it does seem to me, was written in the same fashion that

many bills have been written in this Legislature, or for this Legislature, heretofore. It makes no attempt to spell out policy, and it gives to the particular independent board the opportunity to determine, in its discretion, what public need and necessity really mean.

I have a lot of sympathy for the hon. Minister's predicament in this particular instance. I must say that I am not as schooled as he is with respect to all the various ways of determining rates. It is quite apparent that there are 4 or 5 or 6 different methods. But my limited knowledge certainly does suggest one or two things.

Firstly, I understand that, in terms of the total cost of an operating gas company, for example, 90 per cent. of the cost relates to the original installation of equipment, and that the company is basically dealing with administrative costs in the amount of approximately 10 per cent.

Therefore, it would seem to me, in good common sense, that the rate must essentially relate itself to the original cost of installation.

Now, I think the hon. Minister agrees basically with that because, as I heard his discussion this afternoon, it did seem to me that he showed a lot of sympathy for the so-called historical costs less depreciation.

However, I do think that, before this bill proceeds any further in this Legislature, we should have a specific and detailed discussion of the means by which we are going to instruct the board to establish and set rates. So, I for one, Mr. Speaker—and I am confident all hon. members in my party—will vigorously oppose permitting and delegating to this board authority and powers that we should exercise in this particular Legislature.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the second point that I want to make is simply this: We have heard this afternoon that the personnel of the board has been determined—a group of gentlemen, 5 in number, I believe. I am not going to suggest that any one of these men is not qualified to act on a board, but there are two or three specific objections that I would have—not to the persons, but to their respective backgrounds.

It does seem to me that this board requires: One, an accountant; two, a geologist; three, an engineer. These are the types of people who have an intimate knowledge of the various factors and conditions that must be evaluated in determining a rate, even after the policy of the Legislature has been determined.

I do not think, in spite of the fact that I am a member of the profession that has been

given considerable authority—that is, the legal profession—that the legal profession can add a whole lot to this particular board. I think it is a very specialized board. I think it is a board that requires knowledge, as I have said, particularly in 3 or 4 respects, including geology, accounting and engineering.

It must be remembered that this particular bill to establish an energy board conceivably may have thrust upon it at some future date the responsibility of determining rates for energy other than the rates which we are particularly interested in now—that is, gas. In that event, it does seem to me that somebody schooled in other forms of energy, or power—or energy that is generated from sources other than gas—should likewise be on this board.

Mr. Speaker, it does seem to me that, here again, one cannot emphasize too strongly that the personnel of the board is all-important. I do not think that we should pass lightly over the suggestions that have been made. These men, I am sure, are pre-eminent and excellent personalities. But the simple fact is that, unless this board is manned by people who have knowledge in, and who are schooled and experienced in, this particular commercial industrial activity, I doubt the board can make a real contribution.

The third point that I would want to make, Mr. Speaker, is that, again in direct contradiction to the Gordon committee report, this particular bill—and I am referring now to Bill No. 38, that is, An Act to establish the Ontario energy board—does not seem to take into consideration the admonitions of the Gordon committee with respect to appeals.

Now, this particular board—that is, the old fuel board, now known as the energy board—is a classic illustration, as the hon. Minister of Energy Resources has said, of a board that does administrative work, as well as semi-judicial work.

As I understand it, this new board will be doing basically, in fact exclusively, semi-judicial work.

The administrative portion of the old fuel board's activity will, in the accordance with the report, be the responsibility of The Department of Energy, and I think that is as it should be.

But, likewise, the report suggested that—in those instances where a board is performing exclusively, or primarily, semi-judicial activity—there should be an appeal to an independent, impartial body, particularly a court.

So I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that, in this instance, the bill—to the extent that it sug-

gests that appeal will lie from the board to the cabinet—is in error. I do not think the hon. Minister can take any comfort whatsoever in that.

Let me, Mr. Speaker, specifically illustrate. My understanding is this: That the two sections—and if I may be permitted to violate the rules for a moment, I do not see how I can discuss this, Mr. Speaker, without reading the two sections that I think relate to appeal, that is, sections 25 and 26 of the Act—now, the first section provides:

An appeal lies to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council upon the petition of any party, all parties first having been given such notice as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council deems appropriate. And he may vary or rescind any order of the board whether the order was made inter-party or otherwise, and any order that he makes with respect thereto is binding upon the board and all parties.

That particular section relates to an appeal to cabinet, Mr. Speaker. The second section—section 26—provides:

The board may—

Now the word “may”, Mr. Speaker, is all-important—not “shall” but “may”—

—at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council, or of its own motion, or upon the application of any party to proceedings before the board, and upon such security being given as it directs, state a case in writing for the opinion of the court of appeal upon any question that in the opinion of the board is a question of law.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, the board has discretion to permit a stated case to go to the court of appeal, or not; and, secondly, the board—well, that, Mr. Speaker, is the whole thing in a nutshell, the appeal to the court of appeal is on the basis of a stated case and in the discretion of the board. The next section:

The court of appeal shall herein determine the stated case. An appeal lies to the court of appeal from any order of the board upon a question of law or jurisdiction, but no such appeal lies unless leave to appeal is obtained from the court within one month of the making of the order sought to be appealed from, or within, such further time as the court, upon the special circumstances of the case, allows.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this particular section, section 27, seems to give a party an absolute right to appeal irrespective, and if the hon. Minister's interpretation be that that is the

case, then I ask why in the world does he include sections 25 and 26?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I would say to the hon. leader of the Opposition, because he raises it seriously and quite rightly so, if the House is of the opinion that should be taken out, I shall be happy to remove it.

This is an additional avenue. With the Gordon committee's report in one hand and draft in the other, I wanted to put in as many opportunities, or avenues, as an appellant might feel he is entitled to have.

Therefore, if this House does not feel they want section 25 or section 26 in—I think section 26 should certainly stay. Section 25 is an appeal to the cabinet, which is something which is contained in many pieces of legislation passed by this Legislature.

But, section 27 is the real appeal section. If the hon. leader of the Opposition will note it has 6 subsections to it, and it is really the substantive section dealing with appeal.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, I think this is a matter that should be clarified because, to substantiate the position I am trying to make, I think the hon. Minister, in making reference to the Gordon committee report and particularly to this Department of Energy Resources, will realize that, in conjunction with the old fuel board, the committee had this to say:

We are left with the question of appeals from the decisions of the board. Under section 23 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council may, upon petition of any party, all parties first having been given such notice as the council deems appropriate, vary or rescind any order.

And further, section 24 of the Act states:

That an appeal lies to the court of appeal from any order of the board made under section 16 upon any question whatsoever.

The committee then continues:

We suggest that this appeal provision seems to be consistent with the division of responsibility outlined above.

Now, Mr. Speaker, my suggestion simply is that, in conjunction with this serious point with respect to appeals, it does seem to me that herein we are not dealing with the problems we are dealing with in conjunction with the workmen's compensation board and the labour relations board and such. Herein we are dealing with a board that is responsible to grant or refuse a licence—or cancel a licence after it has been granted—and I submit, for the consideration of this House, that

the particular method of appeal should be clarified.

The next point that I want to mention is with respect to the regulations. Herein again hon. members will recall that the Gordon committee report pointed out, very emphatically, that it is imperative that regulations be detailed sufficiently so that the policy, which should be determined by the Legislature, be defined in detail.

I suggest that when we look at the regulations again, we cannot ascertain accurately the method by which the rates will be established. We cannot, with consideration, have any assurance whatsoever that this particular board is going to control the rates for storage which I think is a fourth and very serious handicap in the bill.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That is under the second Act, my hon. friend.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, I must say this, Mr. Speaker, that, as I mentioned on Friday, Bill No. 39—the second Act—was not printed on Friday. It is now printed and, frankly, the only opportunity I have had to look at it is what I have had this afternoon.

Now, if we have an assurance that storage rates will be controlled by the energy board, to the end that an actual determination of the charges that can be made for gas that is stored is included in the jurisdiction of the board, then I am quite satisfied with respect to this particular observation.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: To show that I have not, in any way, misled the hon. leader of the Opposition, I draw to his attention that the board, under section 28D, has power to designate a storage area. Actually, we are getting into a lot of detail that one should not on second reading. But my hon. friend has raised a genuine concern for these matters, so perhaps it will be best that we mention them now.

Under section 28D, I repeat, the board has power to designate a storage area. My recollection, from drawing this Act, is that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council may make regulations in respect to rates for storage. But I will have to look into it, and I assure my hon. friend that I will.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, I have read the Act. It seems to me that they do have the power to designate storage areas and such like.

But, Mr. Speaker, on examination of the bill, I found no authority to actually determine rates.

Now, in that respect I would suggest that this particular bill should be amended, if need be, to assure that the board itself, with the authority of the Legislature, will have control over storage rates. I say this because it is unnecessary, I am sure, Mr. Speaker, to remind hon. members that storage is an integral part of gas distribution in Ontario, and, in fact, probably the most important aspect in terms of great reduction. So it is absolutely imperative that this board be given implicit power to control the rates that are chargeable.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: May I ask my hon. friend a question?

I understand he made a generalization that it is imperative that the board have control over rates for storage. Would my hon. friend be kind enough to say exactly what this implies? I am sorry, I just missed his point.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, what I had in mind was a matter that, a few days ago, was raised in conjunction with the Throne debate. Unfortunately, I do not have the quotations before me immediately, but I think I can summarize the significance of them.

I tried to point out that, in conjunction with the Borden hearing, the Trans-Canada people point out that, but for storage facilities in southern Ontario—and in particular, southwestern Ontario—rates would be, I believe, 40 per cent. higher than they are today.

Now, that adds emphasis to only one thing, and that is the importance of storage facilities, with which I think all would agree.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: The statement is correct, my hon. friend, and I do not mean to say that he is misrepresenting it. But if they have said the rates would be 40 per cent. less, I do not think it is accurate. The Consumers' Gas Company, for instance, which has very little in storage, has had 8 rate reductions.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, the second point that I want to emphasize is that, likewise, it has been pointed out that Union Gas has a subsidiary company incorporated for the purpose of providing storage facilities. Now, the profit and the gain, with respect to that subsidiary company, are currently not under the jurisdiction of the fuel board.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That is not correct, my hon. friend. They are under the jurisdiction of the fuel board, and they will be

under the jurisdiction of the Ontario energy board. I do not think we can determine—if I may say with respect—a rate base and leave out part of the assets of a company.

Incidentally, this raises a very interesting question for my hon. friend from York South, who says that gas storage is such a tremendous asset. I wonder, when he speaks, if he will tell us whether the value of it should be included in the rate base.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, the point that I am trying to make is simply that, as I read the bill in its present status—and if I may be permitted at the moment to examine the bill, to determine the reference to storage facilities—the impression that I got on reading it was that the new board, the energy board, would be empowered to determine where storage facilities should be made available. In fact, it would be empowered to insist that they be used. But I could find no specific demonstration that such facilities would be taken into consideration in the determination of rates.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I would say, to my hon. friend, we will deal with it when we come to the next bill. I assure my hon. friend that I will look into this matter that he raises, but I had felt that we had covered it in sections of section 9, subsection 12, and the following subsection.

For example, section 9, subsection 12, says that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council may make regulations regulating the repressuring, the maintenance of pressure in, or the injection of gas, oil, water, or any other substance into gas or oil horizons. That was the design of that section, in a general way, without limiting the generality of the foregoing to make it a rather broad section.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, my hon. friend is referring to the bill that has yet to come before us, and I would ask your permission to study that and determine whether or not—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I do not think we will call it today, because I understand it was not printed until today. But I am grateful for my hon. friend's observations, and I want him to have an opportunity of making his comments on this.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, in summary, the suggestions that I have to make are simply these:

First, we should very carefully examine the personnel of the board, not in terms of the

individual persons but in terms of their abilities and backgrounds, and give consideration to the fact that accounting, geology, engineering and other forms of energy experiences, other than gas, will be valuable assets to this particular board.

Secondly, I suggest that we give serious consideration to the question of appeals and regulations, to determine whether or not we are sufficiently defining the purpose of the legislation and sufficiently outlining the policy of this Legislature so that it can be implemented in regular fashion by the board.

That raises the question, Mr. Speaker, whether or not—before this Act is passed by the Legislature—we should determine the specific base and return for the determination of gas rates in Ontario. I personally think we should.

I am of the opinion that, judging by the experience we have had, and throughout all the continent, and the fact that—if I am correct in this, Mr. Speaker—about 90 per cent. of the total cost relates itself to the installation and physical installation of pipe line—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I have never heard that figure.

Mr. Wintermeyer: —and that about 10 per cent. relates itself to administrative costs—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: And what about the cost of buying the gas, which is very considerable?

The cost of buying the gas, for instance, could be about say, 50 some cents on a sale price of \$1.14 for certain consumption. Could the hon. member very well say that 90 per cent. of the price is therefore capital?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, of course the cost of the gas is not included in the analysis that I am making. The simple point I want to make is with respect to the incorporation of a company, and the capital that is made available to it—either by equity, paid-up capital and by borrowed capital—that 90 per cent. of that money is used for the purpose of physically installing the pipe line.

Now, if that be the case, it certainly does demonstrate the close relationship between the cost of the line and the return that is required.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: May I point out to my hon. friend, however, the problems that are involved in trying to be too specific?

For instance, Consumers' Gas—let me take

a couple of examples—Consumers' Gas had a large plant for the manufacture of gas. They do not use it anywhere because of natural gas coming into the province. Now, should that be in the rate base?

Also, they have other plants. Union Gas holds a piece of property right beside the Polymer Corporation. That is another problem, whether that should be in the rate base. It is not being used to produce revenue. It is not a part of the service.

There are so very many exceptions, and so many things that should be put in and put out, that the experience of the United States has been that the more one particularizes, the greater danger one tends to get into.

Now, if my hon. friend would like to suggest specific revisions, when the House comes into committee of the whole, I would certainly be happy to consider them.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, the point that I am making is simply this. I realize that it is not easy. I am simply trying to follow, in this respect, the recommendations of the Gordon committee. They are not novel, but relate essentially to the whole question of the operation of this Legislature, and that is the simple determination of whether or not we should hand to a board or commission unlimited authority to do something that we, originally, should do.

Now, the thing that we are required to do, I acknowledge, is a difficult thing. I acknowledge that it is very difficult to state the rate of return, or the base rate, or that the basis on which we are determining gas rates will be A, B, C, D, E, F, or G. But I do think we should have a fundamental understanding that, basically, we are going to relate it to the original installation costs.

I think this is a fundamental concern. That is all I am asking for. I think it might be a mistake to say it must be related to that and that only.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I would want to look and see how the application, for instance, of the Borden commission—if the formulae I have described here today accurately reflect it—I think my hon. friend would want to look and see how that works out. After all, the Borden commission does suggest that, in the historical cost theory less depreciation, in a devaluing dollar area and inflation it can be confiscatory of a person's capital. I think my hon. friend would want to have the board look at that, would he not?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, exactly. I do not think that we can, at this

particular time, make an all-inclusive determination. I think that my hon. friend has advised us that he is prepared to let this bill go to the committee on energy, where it rightly should go, and where it rightly has to be studied. I am simply trying to point out some of the inherent and basic—and almost troublesome—principles that are related to this particular bill.

It is going to be a difficult thing to accomplish the prerequisites that I tried to outline, but I do think that this is our responsibility.

Our responsibility is to give the board, that will eventually be responsible for the administration of this Act, our concept of policy. That is all that I am asking for. I simply say that that, in itself, is of vital concern.

All I said with respect to the other matter is that, judging from what I can gather thus far, the rate base is related very closely, if you will, to the original cost less depreciation of the pipe line itself.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with those observations, I would recommend that this House do, particularly in the committee, give consideration to the several things that I have tried to outline—points of principle I would like to call them, rather than details. I think those details that we can talk about, and should talk about, can be rightly left to the committee on energy.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, in dealing with the general principles of this bill, I have one or two remarks that I should like to address to the hon. Minister of Energy Resources.

We have had from him, sir, a very able—and I say that in no sense of attempting to flatter him—and comprehensive analysis of the principles of this bill. May I say, parenthetically, that, since coming into the House, and in the short time that I have been here, I have heard very many nice things about the hon. Minister of Energy Resources. I have been told, sir—and these comments are sincere—that, at least in one aspect, he is a man with a sense of mission.

Now, it is very, very much appreciated by myself that his sense of mission seems to include a desire to widen the understanding of the hon. member for York South. I would commend to him that he continue on in that vein, and I hope he adopts that mission of widening his understanding with an evangelical fervour so that we will all benefit from it.

Interjection by Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. Sopha: Now, Mr. Speaker, I hope the hon. member for York South will reserve his comments until he gets up to speak—I imagine we are going to hear from him at great length.

I want to draw, to the attention of the hon. Minister of Energy Resources, section 29 of his bill, and to say to him that it seems to set out a novel principle.

At first glance, Mr. Speaker, in reading it, I am curious about the words that the annual report to the Minister, and I quote from it: "Containing such information as the Minister may require".

Now I wonder, Mr. Speaker, why the annual report should contain only such information as the Minister may require? This board is a creature of this assembly. It owes its life to this assembly, and boards normally report annually to the assembly.

I have looked at only one other board, and the requisite in the statute that I am going to refer to in a moment—the usual practice—is that the board shall report to the assembly on such matters that relate to its jurisdiction.

That, Mr. Speaker, I suggest with great respect, is how it should be. This assembly wants to know, at the end of the year, what the board has done, what matters it has dealt with, how it has carried out its functions, and to point out anything that is improper which they would want the assembly to become aware of.

Now, I see no reason—and I say this with all respect to the hon. Minister of Energy Resources—why that board should have to make a report containing such information as he may require. The hon. Minister does not constitute the board, and I do not feel that he should have the power that section seems to give him, to tell the board what they should put in their annual report—at least to lay down the subjects upon which they should report.

This board is going to become one of the most important boards that will function in this province, dealing as it does with the distribution, sale and franchising in the realm of hydro-carbons. So I would ask the hon. Minister of Energy Resources whether, before this goes to committee, this novel principle will be changed.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I do not know whether the hon. member for Sudbury is correct or not. If he says this is a novel principle, I obviously accept what he says, and I will look at it.

If my hon. friend feels, and the House feels, that when this comes into committee,

this could be phrased in a better way, I certainly would be happy to entertain the suggestion.

I would point out to my hon. friend from Sudbury, however, that he says that there may be things that the House will want to inquire into. That is why the board reports to the committee on energy—or the government committee on commissions—which can go into every aspect that it may want. If my hon. friend is correct, it can also be brought before the public accounts committee. But this was just the formal tabling of a report of a commission's dealings during the year and what it has been doing.

Actually, if my hon. friend looks at the fuel board reports of recent years, they are pretty well confined to the number of mines or wells that have been discovered and their production, and so on. But I do assure the hon. member for Sudbury that I will look into the matter, and will be happy to consider it when it comes to the House.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, may I, therefore, then conclude just on this note that I much appreciate the graciousness with which the hon. Minister receives my suggestion?

He did say, though, that he did not know this was a novel principle.

Well, after I saw this, I did not have the opportunity to look up every statute which required a board to make a report. But I did get out the statute that gives life to a not unimportant board that carries on its functions in this province, and that is the liquor licence board. I was interested to note, Mr. Speaker, that in section 82, the Legislature, in its wisdom, has seen fit to spell out the things upon which that board shall report.

If I may—and I do so asking the indulgence of the House to belabour the hon. members with the things that must be included in its report—I will just read that section:

The board shall, from time to time, make reports to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council covering such matters in connection with the administration of this Act as he may require, and shall annually make to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council, through the Minister, a report for the 12 months ending March 31 in each year in which the report is made, which shall contain (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g).

And, if I may—I do so with the greatest amount of respect—I will suggest that might be a good statute for the hon. Minister of Energy Resources to copy.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I am indebted to the hon. member, and I will look into it. If the House feels that they want that done, I will be more than happy to do it.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Would that be because that board has the hon. Minister in charge of it—the liquor licence board?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: It does not matter. We will look into it, and, if the House wants it, we will put it in.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Our hon. Ministers do not tell people off, they are very kind.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, when we were discussing this whole issue last year, and particularly the government establishment of a Department of Energy Resources, the comment of the hon. Prime Minister was that they had taken time by the forelock in establishing this department.

Well, I must say that, in watching the vigour and industry with which the hon. Minister tackles the job, I had hoped that this would be the case.

But when the hon. Prime Minister made the comment a year ago, my observation then—which I suggest still looks fairly valid—was that he did not have time by the forelock, that he was riding on the coattails of time. In fact, he has fallen off and is away behind.

The reason why I think it is still valid is this. There are two or three basic issues—for example, the spelling out of the principles upon which the rate base is going to be decided in this province—which cannot be left forever and a day.

There are other issues such as, for example, the question of capital write-ups, because if this is going to be left, then it means that the people—the consumers of the province of Ontario—are paying higher rates now, as a result of—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: As a result of what?

Mr. MacDonald: It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Minister—who has had quite a field day so far—just lets me make my point, we have now reached the stage where it is necessary that we should be able to spell out exactly what the rules are within which this new energy board must operate.

Yet, after all of these years of procrastination, the government now comes before us with an hon. Minister, who has taken

over the job and devoted fairly full time to it, saying that they still do not have these rules worked out.

Now, in the course of my remarks, I will show hon. members the consequences that flow from that. However, before I get into the details of the principle, there is one question I would appreciate the hon. Minister making a comment on. I say this because, it seems to me, it is of some general guidance in our assessing the powers of this new board.

Would it be accurate to state, Mr. Speaker—may I ask the hon. Minister through you—if the powers of the old fuel board, which have been handed to the energy board, are essentially the same, or have they been greatly strengthened, at least within that jurisdiction which is now being handed over to the new energy board?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, I would say to the hon. member it is difficult to generalize greatly this or greatly that, but—generally speaking—firstly, the general powers of the board, in dealing with quasi-judicial matters, have been transferred. They have been, in my opinion—they may not be in the hon. member's, but there again I will be happy to have his advice—my opinion is that they have been very greatly strengthened, and they are specifically augmented by a number of provisions in the next bill, namely Bill No. 39, "An Act respecting energy."

Quite frankly, I say to the hon. member, for whom I do have a great deal of respect—we cross swords, but it is sort of fun—I say to the hon. member for York South that it is difficult to debate these bills separately, because one really augments the other.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I recognize the difficulty, and the reason why I am asking the question is with reference to the quasi-judicial functions which I assume are now with the new energy board.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Yes, and very much strengthened.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister says they have been very much strengthened. But, quite frankly, this is the thing that worries me, because as I assess them in light of the very wide experience that has been built up over the years in the United States and, to a considerable extent, in Canada. Indeed, it seems to me that there is more writing available on the experience in the United States than there is in Canada. However, I think that this board is seriously deficient in terms

of powers that are necessary to be able to protect the consumer.

One of the basic principles in the whole approach, for example, is the question as to whether or not the board is going to have really a detailed supervision, continuing investigation, and examination of the operations of these companies.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Under this Act, not under the energy—the hon. member will see the problem—

Mr. MacDonald: No, no. It will come under the energy board.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: No, if I may respectfully say this to the hon. member:

The federal power commission in the United States, and most jurisdictions, have not done it the way the hon. member suggests. The reason for that is this: If the board itself is always reviewing facts then it, in effect, is in the position of sifting evidence before a hearing is even had, and thus it is capable of being argued that it is prejudging a case. It is better to have somebody other than the board sifting the evidence, and laying the information before the board that he thinks it is time for a hearing. That is the very reason I suggested to this House an energy returns officer, and it is going to be his job to do that very thing.

Mr. MacDonald: I recognize that. As the hon. Minister says, it is a new development, and I think it certainly will be interesting to watch—namely, that the board should have this officer who, in effect, is doing the examination—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: The department! It is the department that has the energy returns officer, not the board. Because if it is being done by the board, it looks like the board is sifting evidence and making up its mind before anybody has a chance to come before it to be heard.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, the longer the hon. Minister speaks, the more he raises doubts in my mind as to whether or not this is going to achieve the objective that has been achieved in the United States.

If we have a man over in the department who is investigating—at whose instigation?—and may or may not be bringing back information to place before the board for examination, it seems to me we have a very serious possibility that the board is not going to be examining, as thoroughly as they should, the financial circumstances of the

companies, to discover whether or not they are hiding profits, so that the consumer therefore is paying more.

For example, let me get down to this one basic point. There are only one or two that I want to try to cover today, but there are literally a dozen different points that, at one time or another—either in committee or in subsequent years—we have to examine in order to decide whether or not our board is doing the job adequately, in light of the experience of many other comparable boards.

If I may turn to it now, the one important point is this business of rate base. Now, the hon. Minister says that last year I argued in this House in favour of the Borden commission proposal, but I submit—if he wishes to read what I said again—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: It is enjoyable, I have read it so many times.

Mr. MacDonald: —that I was not so much espousing the Borden commission proposal. What I was pleading for was, for heaven's sake, this government to make up its mind! What is the basis upon which we are operating?

By way of illustrating why the government should make up its mind, I took the Borden formula, in a fashion that the hon. Minister says was misinterpreted to a small degree, and I applied it to one or two companies in this province. I pointed out, on the Borden formula basis, the profits they are making. But my basic point, Mr. Speaker—and I repeat it here because I do not want to thresh through all this old straw. It is—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Embarrassing. It is also embarrassing.

Mr. MacDonald: No, not because it is embarrassing, but simply that there is no point in going back over it all again. The point we have got to get around to very quickly—and it is obvious that this government has yet not come around to it—is the laying down clearly what the principles of the rate base are. Until we have laid them down clearly, the energy board does not know how to operate.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I think they are perfectly clear at the moment. The basis upon which they are operating is historical cost less depreciation, and the rate of return is in the order of 7 per cent. Now, I do not know what could be clearer than that.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, in other words, the hon. Minister is saying that the board is

going to continue to operate on the old basis while we pursue an examination of it in relation to the Borden commission, and conceivably we will come up with something new.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That is why we established The Department of Energy Resources.

Mr. MacDonald: All right, then, Mr. Speaker, I just want to try to prove to this House, on the basis of the principles on which the fuel board has been operating, and which the hon. Minister has now indicated is going to be the continuing basis, at least for the time being, of the new energy board, that I think the evidence grows more conclusive, every day, that the consumers in the province of Ontario are paying far in excess of what they should be paying, even on the basis of the principles that we have laid down.

Let me take two or three instances to prove it, or at least what I think is proof of it.

One of them is the instance of Consumers' Gas. The hon. Minister himself gave this evidence to the public in the government's submission to the national energy board. He came up with these astounding figures, namely, that for 3,000 cubic feet of gas sold by Consumers' Gas, in the province of Ontario, the charge is \$7.24, while the same quantity of gas, distributed by a subsidiary of Consumers' Gas operating in the United States, is sold for \$4.71.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this raises what to me seems to be a truly astounding proposition: That Canadian gas, sold by a Canadian company, costs the consumers of the province of Ontario approximately 40 per cent. more than if this gas is sold by a subsidiary of Consumers' Gas to a subsidiary of Consumers' Gas in the United States.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: My hon. friend should not get too excited on those facts, because the facts are not correct.

Mr. MacDonald: What facts are not correct?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: The facts that my hon. friend has just cited.

Mr. MacDonald: The facts that I have cited are correct. I do not know what picayune point the hon. Minister is now going to raise.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Now, now! Look! Let us be fair about this! The figures which were referred to in the submission of this

province to the national energy board were for two months—not a year average—and therefore they showed a very great difference between the rates for the result in payment of the bill.

But, if they are averaged over an entire year, they turn out to be about 12 per cent. lower in the United States than they are here for this particular company. There are a number of reasons why. When it is the proper time to discuss it, namely, under the second bill, I will point out, to my hon. friend, the reasons which are presented to us, at least, for the difference in the rate in the United States.

One of these is that they can, in this area, sell at a much better rate to industrial consumers than Consumers' Gas does here in this area.

Secondly, it is pointed out regarding Consumers' Gas in this province—and hon. members may be interested in knowing this—the average consumption of the average consumer, Consumers' Gas residential, I think is about 80,000 cubic feet a year, or maybe it is 40,000—I am not sure whether it is 40,000, or 80,000, but it is quite low.

It is estimated that the average consumption for the residential user in this area will be 170,000 cubic feet and, for instance, the rates of Lakeland, NONG, Provincial, and Union are infinitely higher than Consumers' Gas because Consumers' Gas has, here in Ontario, people just using gas for cooking and nothing else. Obviously, as anyone appreciates, the more that a person buys, the cheaper per unit. I suggest that is a fair statement to make.

Mr. MacDonald: It is all very well for the hon. Minister to rise now and say that the figures that I am quoting, taken directly from his own document, are a misrepresentation of the situation. Has he learned something since he produced the document?

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister has made his point, and he is not going to continue to interrupt me, because I did not interrupt him when he was making his presentation. The fact of the matter is that the appendix in the government's brief gave these figures without qualification—not for a two-month period, not averaged over the year.

Now the hon. Minister is arguing that his own figures misrepresented the facts.

Well, if he misled me he misled the rest of the province. He is a little late in correcting them. The fact of the matter is, on the basis of his own document, the residential

consumer is using 3,000 cubic feet; there is no reference to two months, no reference to it not being a non-represented period—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Why argue about it, my hon. friend? I am telling him it is only for two months. Is he arguing against my word as a member of this House?

Mr. MacDonald: I took his word for it. All I am saying now, Mr. Speaker, is this: It is all very well for the hon. Minister to rise and say I am misrepresenting facts when I am only reproducing what he himself put in a brief to the national energy board in Ottawa. Now he confesses he misrepresented the facts.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I did not. I said these facts are actually correct, but they are not representative of the year's average rate. It is on that basis that he is making these wild generalizations.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, if that is the case, why did the hon. Minister not inform the national energy board in his brief?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: We did. We informed the national energy board; and, secondly, the national energy board made a ruling last Thursday that the retail rates out of this country were of no concern to it, and that it would not receive any evidence in that connection. But I advised the chairman of the board and so did the Deputy Minister.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Speaker, I am making a general point concerning the problem of Canadian gas being exported to the United States and being sold for less than it is being sold to the Canadian consumer. It is not a new point. When the Borden commission on energy was holding hearings all across this country, they received evidence in Vancouver of companies who were exporting Canadian gas for sale across the border to American consumers at less than Canadian prices.

Despite the qualifications that the hon. Minister has made in correcting the situation which he misrepresented by his incomplete brief—in spite of that—the fact still remains, by his own admission, that the cost to the American consumer is 12 per cent. less; instead of the 40 per cent. Even with the correction, it is still 12 per cent. less. This is my point.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: This is on what I am advised, and this board is going to go into this matter.

Mr. MacDonald: It is too bad they did not advise him before he made his brief.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, I do not think my hon. friend's rudeness has added very much to the situation originally.

Mr. MacDonald: The second bit of evidence to which I wanted to draw attention is with regard to Union Gas. Let us leave Consumers' and go to Union.

I have here in my hands the report of a natural gas referee in Union's rate hearing held back about the year 1948. I notice that the hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume) is not in his seat, but I am sure hon. members will remember the circumstances of this because it had particular reference to a situation in the city of Windsor.

Union Gas Company had been arguing that they were not making money, that they should be able to increase their rates. But, in addition, a situation had developed in the city of Windsor where—because as a result of a shortage of gas—many of the industries were actually shut down for a number of weeks.

So Union Gas, with all the other related companies in southwestern Ontario, came before the natural gas referee, pleading for an increase in rates, which was granted on an interim basis, and then subsequently was granted on a permanent basis.

I am not going into the details of the whole rate schedule, which is to be found on page 5 of this manuscript. It points out that the general increase to the consumer was, from a figure of roughly 75 cents to 80 cents, to a figure of about \$1.10 to \$1.13. In other words, there was an increase of some 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet to the consumer.

Another of the reasons advanced by Union, at that time, as to why this rate increase was necessary was because of the shortage created by the emergency situation in Windsor. They would need auxiliary plants with manufactured gas to be able to supplement their systems, once they ran into this kind of shortage. So they were given a rate increase of approximately 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

By the end of the year 1952, however, Union had developed its system. It had increased its production of gas in southwestern Ontario, so it had more gas from Ontario. Whether or not it had actually increased its contracts with American companies I am not certain, but they had developed them to the point where they did not have to continue

to use the more expensive manufactured gas, so it was cut off altogether at the end of 1952.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, the significant thing is that, having achieved a rate increase of approximately 25 cents as a result of these circumstances of 1948—circumstances which were removed by 1952—Union Gas has continued to enjoy that higher rate right through to the present time.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, as I have done before in this House, that Union Gas, on a basis of an analysis of their financial structure—on the basis of the kind of advantage they have in using the storage areas in Lambton county, buying their gas at an off-peak price—has been charging the consumer at least 25 cents more than is required per 1,000 cubic feet.

The fuel board, during these years, has tolerated this because the government has not stepped in and laid down the rules.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That is absolutely untrue.

Mr. Speaker: I would ask the members to adjourn the debate.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I move we adjourn the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: The second reading will be deferred until the debate is concluded, and I would ask the members for one moment if they would revert to the order of petitions to consider 3 petitions.

Clerk of the House: The following petitions were brought up, laid on the table, and received:

Of the University of Sudbury praying that an Act may pass to extend its powers;

To incorporate Wilmont College;

To incorporate Laurentian University of Sudbury.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, it is intended to proceed with the Throne debate tomorrow, and I would remind the hon. members of the night session tomorrow night.

I move the adjournment of the House.

The House adjourned at 6 of the clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario

Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Tuesday, February 9, 1960

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1960

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Today we welcome, as guests of the Legislature, pupils from St. Joseph's academy, Lindsay; St. James separate school, Oakville; and Our Lady of Lourdes separate school, Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by hon. J. N. Allan, that when this House adjourns the present sitting thereof, it do stand adjourned until 3 of the clock on Thursday afternoon, February 11.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, is it the intention of the hon. Prime Minister to have a night session on Thursday night?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say yes, and if there is any change in that, I will let the hon. members know.

Mr. Thomas: As long as he gives us a little more time—

Hon. Mr. Frost: All right, all right, definitely yes.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT, 1954

Mr. R. Gibson moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, might I say that at noon today, with my

wife, I attended a luncheon given by the mayor and council of the city of Toronto commemorating the 200th anniversary of Canadian Jewry in Canada. Tonight there is another great gathering, and it appeared to me to be fitting that, on this occasion, we might pay tribute in this House to the people of Jewish faith and origin who have increased, over that period of time, from a handful of people to something of the order of 250,000 people in Canada. They are making a very great contribution to our country.

In mentioning this, may I say that we have 3 hon. gentlemen of this House who are of that origin.

The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Grossman), over the years, has been a very great adviser of mine, which no doubt accounts for some of the successes of government.

On the other side we have the hon. member for York Centre (Mr. Singer), who I believe had a relative in this House at one time. Now, I may be wrong about that, but in any event we did have a Mr. Singer, although my recollection is that he was perhaps of wider political faith than is represented by my hon. friend.

Then we have the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Gould).

We have had other members of Jewish origin in this House in my time and all of them have made a very honourable and a very significant contribution to the proceedings of this House, and to all of those things which go to make up the traditions of a great House of a great Parliament. I state this because this is a Parliament of the things that go to make up the honourable traditions which have been associated with the government of this province since its beginning.

Let me say, Mr. Speaker, that some time ago I had the very great pleasure of visiting an old friend of many of us here, Dr. Sigmund Samuel. He is a very distinguished Canadian whose contributions to this province are very great indeed. Dr. Samuel told me of his father coming to this province, in very, very humble circumstances, something over

a century ago. At that time, if I can remember rightly, the Jewish population in the whole of Canada probably could be counted in something less than a very few hundred.

Dr. Samuel told me of his feelings for this country, and what he had wanted to do and what he had done for this country in so very many ways. The beginning of Jewish immigration here is associated with some doubt, because no one really knows for sure when the first one of that faith came to Canada. But it is associated by tradition with the year 1759. Over these 200 years very great things have happened.

The first of the Jewish faith—as I say on that tradition—came to this country with the army men of those days, and they were later joined by the tides from the United States. I should not say tides because perhaps they were small in numbers, those people whom we call United Empire Loyalists, and who really laid the foundation for the Canada of today in very many ways.

Perhaps I should say they added to the foundations that were already laid by those of our countrymen in the great province of Quebec, then Lower Canada.

Now, sir, it is a very great pleasure to pay tribute to the Jewish people, to their contribution to Ontario and to Canada, and to say that we are very proud of them and their achievements. At this time, as I say, we pay tribute to them and congratulate them on this anniversary. We wish them every success.

Mr. J. Gould (Bracondale): Mr. Speaker, may I at this time take this opportunity, on behalf of my fellow citizens throughout this province of Ontario, to thank the hon. Prime Minister for his very fine words.

In keeping with the statement before the orders of the day, if Mr. Speaker will permit, I should like to direct a question to the hon. member for Toronto Beaches (Mr. Collings), who is chairman of the liquor control board.

On a public newscast presumably from Queen's Park on Saturday last, it was reported that this government is contemplating changing its liquor laws. Will the hon. chairman give some indication whether one of the changes will be removal of the ever-annoying and purposeless \$1 liquor purchase permit?

Mr. Speaker: The member for Beaches would like to take this for notice of the question. So, if that is his wish, we can take it as notice, which is the custom.

Mr. W. H. Collings (Beaches): I will, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, if I may revert to the tribute paid to those among us who are of the Jewish faith, I would like, on this occasion, to add my support to the words the hon. Prime Minister spoke to this House, and with which we are all in agreement.

The members of this particular faith, I hope, have found in Canada and in this province a home wherein they can pursue their spiritual and material life in a free society, as is the wish and hope of all of us.

I think the hon. Prime Minister made reference to the fact that the first Jewish community in Canada was in the vicinity of Three Rivers, as I recall, and since that time the community has expanded throughout all of Canada in a very commendable fashion.

I think that all of us have, among our friends, those of the Jewish faith whom we hold very dear and whom we respect, and I express the wishes, I am sure, of all the House that we join in this tribute on this particular occasion of the celebration of the 200th anniversary of their entry into Canada and participation in Canadian life.

I hope that they will continue, as I know they will, to play their part in the development of our country and of our province in the free fashion that we all expect of our citizens.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I would like to join briefly with the hon. Prime Minister in this tribute on the occasion of the bicentenary of the coming to Canada of the Jewish people. I do so, not only because I think it can be said without any fear of contradiction that among the so-called minority groups that make up the Canadian population, none, certainly for its number, has made a more outstanding contribution to the life of this nation. I do so also because I have the honour to be the MPP in this House for a constituency that is a quarter at least—and conceivably as much as a third—of people of the Jewish faith.

I think, Mr. Speaker, the interesting point, that this commemoration reminds us of, is that the Jewish people were one of the genuine pioneers in this country, for it was 200 years ago that they first came.

During that period they have made an outstanding contribution not only to Canada's cultural and business life, but to every facet. In the party with which I have the pleasure to be associated, we have had, from the outset of our movement, distinguished members of the Jewish faith, notably David Lewis, among the leaders.

I would like to join with the hon. Prime Minister and others in expressing our best wishes to the Jewish people on this occasion.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, I would like—perhaps I am taking something onto myself—but I would like nevertheless to warmly commend the hon. Prime Minister, my own hon. leader, and the hon. member for York South, for the very kind remarks they have addressed to the Jewish community. I had the privilege of listening to the hon. Prime Minister's remarks at lunchtime today. His warmth at the time, and his warmth here in the House, indeed speak well of the dignity in which he holds his position. On behalf of all the members of my religion in the province of Ontario, I would like to thank these 3 hon. gentlemen.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. The 33rd report of the liquor control board of Ontario for the 12-month fiscal period ending March 31, 1959.

2. The annual report of the Ontario securities commission for the year ending December 31, 1959.

3. The 53rd annual report of the Ontario municipal board for the year ending December 31, 1958.

4. The 54th annual report of the Ontario municipal board for the year ending December 31, 1959.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I would direct a few remarks in connection with the tabling of the report of the Ontario securities commission, which has for some years been issuing a monthly bulletin which gives a fairly full running account of the work of the commission from month to month. The latest bulletin is for December, 1959.

In the report of the committee on the organization of government in Ontario, recently tabled in the Legislature by the hon. Prime Minister, reference is made to reports of boards and commissions. At page 20 particularly, the Ontario securities commission is one of the boards which this report says does not table any annual report. On page 21 it recommends that in the future the report should be made annually and tabled.

I requested the Ontario securities commissioner to let me have a report for the calendar year 1959, and he promptly complied with this, and this is the report tabled today by

the hon. Provincial Secretary and referred to by me 8 days ago in this House.

Although this report is not long, it contains a good deal of information and gives in some respects a bird's-eye view of the type and volume of work which is the daily dose of the commission. It stresses certain major prosecutions completed or progressing during 1959, and shows the status of the incomplete ones as of the end of 1959.

The first paragraph might be viewed by some as being critical of the procedures in the criminal case now pending before the supreme court, and it is perhaps refreshing. I have always regarded the commissioner as a man doing his job in an independent manner.

I asked the Deputy Attorney-General (Mr. Common) to give me his views on the comments in the first paragraph of the report. In effect, this is what the Deputy Attorney-General states:

With reference to the first paragraph of the report, where the chairman suggests that the administration of justice might be subject to some criticism for the delay in the Oland case, the Deputy Attorney-General advises me that Samuel J. Oland and one Peter Crosbie, arrested in the state of New York, are charged with offences involving theft and fraud in connection with their association with various companies.

It was thought that the better tactical position for the Crown to follow would be to endeavour to have the trial of Peter Crosbie held before that of Oland.

Crosbie was arrested in the city of Toronto in 1957, and was released on substantial bail. Upon returning to the United States, he was arrested in the state of New York on a number of similar charges and admitted to substantial bail there. His bail on the Ontario charges had been forfeited.

It might be pointed out that Crosbie has not been avoiding extradition. The fact is that, under The Extradition Act, a person cannot be extradited when he is facing a charge in the country from which his extradition is sought.

Where extradition proceedings are involved in a criminal prosecution, and there are attempts to prevent it, delays are inevitable. As considerable time may elapse before Crosbie's extradition is concluded, one way or another, I am informed that the trial of Mr. Oland will be proceeded with within a month.

The comments of the chairman of the Ontario securities commission in this opening paragraph of his report, in the view of my

Deputy, demonstrates his close interest in this particular case.

The report shows that a new form of distribution for investment in the nature of periodic savings plans presented some problems, particularly with regard to the percentages of the sales cost deducted during the first year of a 10- or 15-year savings plan. On the initiative of the provincial conference of securities commissioners, held last October in Calgary, discussions took place with a considerably improved end result throughout Canada.

In passing, I might say that the reference in the report is to The Investment Companies Act of 1940, the United States federal Act, a rather extensive Act in force in the United States requiring registration of investment companies and offerings. This Act looks carefully into affiliation of directors, offerings, exchange in securities, change in policy of investment, reserves, annual reports, results of litigation, representations, and so forth.

In effect, it would appear to be a very comprehensive control Act over activities in the field of investment.

Section 41 of The Ontario Securities Act exempts, from the filing provisions with the securities commission, securities of mining, industrial and investment companies listed on a recognized stock exchange. The practice for some years here has been that, once a company has had its prospectus accepted for filing by the Ontario securities commission, and then its securities have been listed on a recognized stock exchange—that is to say, recognized by the commission—any further distribution of shares is governed by the exchange and it is not necessary to further qualify with the securities commission.

The Toronto stock exchange, for example, here in Ontario, requires filing of statements where there have been any material changes by listed companies and, in that sense, is expected to carry on supervision similar to what the commission would carry on, in relation to original issue qualifications.

Late in 1959, the commission—and I refer to page 4 of the report of the commission—issued a directive preventing primary distribution in Ontario of securities of a company listed on a stock exchange outside of Ontario unless that stock exchange had, under the jurisdiction in which it was operating, an exemption from its local securities commission.

The reason for this was that, in a case where the securities of a company, listed on the stock exchange of another province, were underwritten and offered to the public in

Ontario by an Ontario broker-dealer and they were actually shares of a company listed on what was then a recognized stock exchange but—and here was the catch—had they been sold through the facilities of that foreign or provincial stock exchange, there would have been a breach of the local provincial securities Act.

And in the particular case, the stock has since been delisted from the foreign exchange. This was one of the reasons for the recent ruling. There were certain international reactions also which made this clause advisable as it appears in the report.

During the year, it appears that 10 appeals to the full commission have been made from decisions, 6 of them allowed. This shows that this 3-man commission is certainly far from a rubber stamp for the commissioner. No appeals were taken to the supreme court of Ontario.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Attorney-General when this annual report will become available to the hon. members in the normal fashion?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: It is tabled in the House. It has all the privileges and all the rights of a document tabled in the House.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, the question in my mind, Mr. Speaker, is whether it will be printed as are annual reports of most other agencies of the government?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I suppose it will be put into some form of readable material.

Mr. MacDonald: The other question, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to ask the hon. Attorney-General is this:

In view of the concern among people in the business world, as evidenced in that article in *Saturday Night* that I referred to some time ago, about the operations of our commission and this whole field of stocks and shares, would it be possible for the regular reports—I understood the hon. Minister to say they were monthly—to become available to hon. members of the Legislature?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: This report can be had for the asking. I would say to the hon. member. All he has to do is ask to have it mailed to him, and I am sure he can have a copy.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Well, Mr. Speaker, further to that question, I have never received one of those reports. Does

not the hon. Attorney-General think that the hon. members of the Legislature are entitled to one?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I do not know if it is a question of being entitled at all. If any hon. member of the Legislature wants to come and ask for it, he can have one.

Mr. Thomas: Well, I think they should have been sent out automatically like other reports.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, might I respectfully inquire as to when we might expect your ruling on the point of order that you took under consideration a week ago today, relating to my request directed to the hon. member for Oshawa for him to explain his bill relating to health insurance? I have been waiting with bated breath to find out what is in that bill.

Mr. Speaker: I shall have the orders of the day.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, might I depart a little bit from the programme I outlined yesterday? There are 5 bills here in the name of the hon. Attorney-General, all of which go to committees. Perhaps we might consider them on second reading; if there are any that the hon. members want held over, I would be very glad to do it.

THE SUMMARY CONVICTIONS ACT

Hon. A. K. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 29, "An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act."

He said: This bill, as I said in response to a request for information on first reading, simply provides for the repeal of a section of The Summary Convictions Act, the effect of which is to permit the copy of the transcript taken on a summary conviction proceeding to be obtained by anyone who wishes to obtain a copy upon payment of the required fee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE WAGES ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 30, "An Act to amend The Wages Act."

He said: I would say, Mr. Speaker, that this bill provides for an *ex-parte* application by a judgment debtor where he has a garnishee proceeding against him for an order for the payment of the judgment by instalments. So long as the order is not in default, no further garnisheeing of the debtor's wages may be had.

The bill does provide for the creditor to apply, on 48 hours' notice, to vary the order which would be granted *ex parte* on the debtor's application.

Hon. members of this House will perhaps be surprised to know that there were, in the county of York alone, some 35,000 directives to garnishee. There were that many in the year 1959 and, in other parts of the province and larger centres throughout the province, there would be comparable figures.

As a matter of fact, there were no less than 1,700 applications in a 10-month period to judges in this area for variations or orders in connection with wages. The procedure is so worked out that this can be handled simply, and with a minimum of loss of time, and it is felt that this bill is a forward moving one.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE LORD'S DAY (ONTARIO) ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 41, "An Act to amend The Lord's Day (Ontario) Act."

He said: In moving this bill I would say that the federal Lord's Day Act was enacted in its original form before Confederation, and has been on the statute books of Canada since Confederation. It will now be found on the latest revision of the federal statutes—1952 revised statutes, volume 3, chapter 171, page 3709.

It contains the general prohibition that there will be no sales made or work done on the Lord's day, and prohibition as to games and performances and many other prohibitions that were considered matters of concern 100 years or more ago. Acts of necessity and mercy are excepted.

There is a general provision in that Act, section 16, that no action or prosecution for a violation of the Act is to be commenced without the leave of the Attorney-General or the Deputy Attorney-General of the province in which the offence has been committed, nor after 60 days after the commission of the offence.

The penalties are not high, I think they range from \$1 to \$40 if a conviction takes place.

The Act also contemplated that there would be provincial Lord's day Acts—some were in effect at the time of Confederation—and, in the definition of the provincial Act, it is specifically stated, any provincial Act that may be passed either before or after Confederation.

Now, back in 1950, I think it was, there was an Ontario provincial Act. It had to do with certain sports, and this Act is the next one in sequence. Here we have an Act that deals with music, artistic and cultural in its nature, and I am glad indeed, Mr. Speaker, to rise and to have the honour of introducing this Act to this Legislature at this time or rather, to move second reading as it happens.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, I would like to address a few general remarks to the hon. Attorney-General in relation to this bill.

The 1950 Act to which he referred is, as I recall it, the Act whereby, after a local vote has indicated approval, councils can pass certain by-laws. Is it the intention of this Act that the local option privilege be retained or not be required at all?

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): This Act is province-wide in effect, as soon as it receives Royal assent.

Mr. Singer: So the local councils have nothing to say about this at all?

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, in relation to this Act that the hon. Attorney-General has introduced, it seems to me that in his use—or the use by the framer of the statute—of the words, “an artistic and cultural nature” will impose an exceedingly heavy burden upon the courts to determine, in a definitive way, just what are performances of an artistic and cultural nature.

I would ask the hon. Attorney-General whether that would, for example, include a rock and roll concert? Would it include, for example, a recital by a player of the mouth organ or other musical performances of that nature? How about interpretive dances?

I would think that the hon. Attorney-General would give more service to the courts if he would, in some way, define what are works of an artistic and cultural nature.

I remind him, Mr. Speaker, through you, of the difficulty that the courts have got into over the obscenity provisions in the criminal

code. I can see that this section is going to lead to, I would think, a great deal of expensive litigation, and it may well be that various courts throughout the provinces—various magistrates—will have varying ideas on what are works of an artistic and cultural nature.

What might be of an artistic and cultural nature to the hon. Attorney-General will not be so to a magistrate, say, in the riding of the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren), at Sioux Lookout, where they might have an Indian dance, for example, which might be a work of an artistic and cultural nature.

Some hon. members take those remarks to be of a light nature, I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that I am speaking in a most serious vein. I have had occasion, in the last two or three days, to speak on bills presented by the hon. Attorney-General. I can only say—and I say it with the deepest respect—that I wish the people who work for him in his department would exercise just a little more care in the use of the language that they put in these statutes before they ask the hon. members of this House to accept some of the verbiage that they seem to use, and what seems to me to pose outstanding difficulties.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, I would think that my hon. friend, as a defence counsel, would have some interest in being able to poke holes into sections from time to time when he is attacking them. But I would like to say this, that this bill, of course, will go to the legal bills committee. That will be the time to talk about the language. That will be the time to cross swords with legislative counsel and other people who will take responsibility for the wording, or who will change the wording as hon. members of the Legislature may direct.

But at this time, I think I have said all that is necessary on the principle of the bill, and I will not add anything more or answer any more questions at the moment on that bill.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, may I just comment in connection with that point?

The hon. Attorney-General makes a very good and important point regarding the procedures in this House, on second reading. Second reading is the time to discuss the principles of the bill, or the legislation, that is before the House.

Subsequently there is the opportunity, in the period of consideration during committee

of the whole House, to ask question in relation to technical and other matters, and matters relating to specific sections.

That opportunity is also given, as the hon. Attorney-General has said, in the discussions which will be possible in the committees of the House—in this case—the legal bills committee.

But I point out this, Mr. Speaker, it is not the time on second reading to ask questions relating to the legislation. Those matters should be reserved.

Now I point out, if that rule is not followed, then it means that the period of second reading actually gets into another committee proceedings, and there is no end or no order in relation to the House.

I think, if we follow the proceedings, we will make better time, and we will give better consideration to these things.

As a matter of fact, if there are points in relation to the principle of this legislation, then the proper time to discuss it is at this time. The questions that would be directed to the hon. Ministers or to the draftsmen, the legal draftsmen or others, should be reserved for the other occasion.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, what I have to say, I think, relates purely to the principle of this bill. I support the principle of the bill; I believe it is a step in the right direction. But I believe also that it does not go far enough.

I personally see no valid reason why concerts of the type described in the bill—and I will not get involved in the argument over the interpretation of the words—but I see no reason why it should be possible to put on concerts of this type and charge a fee for admission only when they are sponsored by non-profit organizations. Sporting events in, for example, the city of Toronto, can be held on a Sunday afternoon by either non-profit or profit-making organizations.

I may say, Mr. Speaker, for myself, that on a nice Sunday afternoon in the summertime, if the Toronto ball team happens to be down at Fleet Street, hon. members will very likely find me down there. I do not see any reason why I should have that privilege when other people who may want to go to a concert—whether or not it is sponsored by a non-profit organization—do not have the same privilege.

I realize there is a somewhat different point involved here, with regard to sporting events. It is necessary that a local vote be held before they can be made legal on Sunday

afternoons. Perhaps the same procedure would be appropriate for concerts sponsored by profit-making organizations.

But, as I understand the law as it now stands, it is not even possible to hold such a vote, and I believe, Mr. Speaker, that it would be desirable to at least provide the possibility that a profit-making organization can sponsor concerts, that is, to allow a municipality to take steps to permit a profit-making organization, as well as a non-profit-making organization, to sponsor concerts on Sunday afternoons.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE POLICE ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 42, "An Act to amend The Police Act."

He said: I would say that this bill simply makes it possible for villages and townships and communities under 5,000, if they wish to do so, to apply to have a police commission cover their area, rather than a committee of council or something of that sort. If that is considered advisable by my department, then it can be done. At the present time it is not possible to have a police commission for such a municipality under 5,000 population.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Attorney-General advise us of the reason back of this particular bill? Why was this bill proposed to the Legislature? What are the problems involved?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, it came before my department in the first instance because Crystal Beach was in a position where they could not, by virtue of the law, have a police commission. That particular municipality, of course, was less than 5,000 in wintertime, but it probably goes up to considerably more than that almost every day during the summertime.

In the view of the people there in control—the council—it was considered advisable, in the interest of law enforcement, to have a police commission.

In looking at that, it seemed to my advisers and myself that there was no real reason why that right should not be available to other municipalities of a similar size if they really wanted to have it.

I do not anticipate for a moment that there is going to be any great rush of applications. There are, at present, some 75 police commissions in Ontario, and all cities must have

police commissions and, as against that 75, there are some 217 committees of council that deal with police matters and form boards of police villages.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, when the House adjourned in the course of this debate last Thursday, I was in the process of discussing the efforts of farmers, through their marketing schemes, and workers, through their trade unions, to achieve more effective collective bargaining. I had covered the farm aspect of the picture indicating how, when the chips are down in rather serious battles between a marketing plan and the industry involved, this government tended to vacillate instead of giving strong support. I had begun to discuss the similar kind of situation that we find on the trade union front.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, the whole approach toward labour relations today is characterized by two fundamentally conflicting philosophies.

On the one hand, we have the philosophy that I might dub, for the moment, as the philosophy of the Canadian Manufacturers Association or the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, which assume in fact, whether or not they will put this in words, that unions are not a good thing, that unions should be restricted. Therefore, their proposals seek to hamstring the unions that are now in existence, and to place difficulties in the way of those who might be interested in organizing the unorganized.

In contrast to that kind of philosophy, we have others who believe that unions are an integral and necessary part of our free society and that, therefore, the organization of unions should be encouraged.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, in as emphatic terms as is possible for me to utter, that the CCF is unalterably opposed to this first approach, and that it is strongly in support of the second.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): The hon. member is not alone in that.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, we will see, perhaps, before the session is over—when we come to the details that implement these philosophies—where divergencies will arise.

But the point I am making, at the moment, is the general proposition that democracy

does not end with putting an "X" on a ballot every 4 or 5 years. In fact, the most meaningful implementation of democracy is the actions of people in organizations, in which they themselves band together, as a means of self-help to cope with the day-to-day problems that they have to deal with.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that, for the wage earner, there is nothing more important in his life than his income, and the working conditions that he has to live under, as he is earning that income for the security of his family.

Unions are the organizations that will safeguard these basic rights, and it is our firm conviction in this party that the responsibility of government is to create the conditions which are conducive and encouraging to people who want to organize unions, and not to create conditions which are going to frustrate them or discourage them.

Now, when we move from what might be described as a philosophic discussion into the practical application of it today, this is where we begin to separate out the sheep from the goats, so to speak.

For example, this government today pays great lip service to trade unions. When we listen to the speeches on Labour Day, and other occasions, we will find that they are unqualifiedly in support of trade unions. Yet the interesting thing is this, Mr. Speaker—and I draw it to the attention of the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Yaremko) for his consideration—that every time there is a circumstance in which this government can deny a group of workers the right to band together into a union of their choice, they will do so. Let us take a look at a few of them.

For example, the acid test—and this is something that I have raised in this House before—the acid test of a government's attitude towards unions, and the right of workers to band together in a union of their choice, is their attitude toward their own employees. This government is not even willing to give the civil servants of this province collective bargaining rights.

They have come in with cap-in-hand, time and time again, and this government stubbornly refuses to concede this to them—to say nothing of the wider right of being able to join a union of their choice in the real sense of the word, instead of the limitations that are placed by the statutes on the civil service association.

Another example is one that we have considered with in this House many, many times, namely, section 78.

This government for years has said to a group of workers—and it is a widening group of workers, civic workers of one kind and another—that while they have, under The Labour Relations Act, certain rights and certain obligations, the government appends, in the final section of the Act, the right of the employers of these people to deny them all these rights. So they give rights with one hand and they take them away with another.

To indicate conclusively the weak approach that the government takes to this issue, we have come to the stage where the hon. Minister will rise in his place in this House, time and time again, and say that he advises municipalities not to implement section 78, not to take away the basic rights of these particular workers—yet the government has refused to remove section 78, though apparently even it is losing some faith in the validity and the justice of section 78.

But let us get up to date, Mr. Speaker, because, during the past year, we have had an even more illuminating case.

Last year the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts) introduced a bill called The Crown Agencies Act. Now, the explanation to the House by the hon. Attorney-General at that time was briefly this: that because of a court decision—

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): I was doing it for the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan).

Mr. MacDonald: For the hon. Provincial Treasurer? Well, if the hon. Attorney-General is correct, I have a point I would like to make in a moment.

But just let me review what happened. The hon. Attorney-General's comment was that a decision of the court had indicated that an emanation of the Crown was not necessarily a Crown agency, and therefore that many Crown agencies in the province of Ontario might be subject to federal taxes. The Crown Agencies Act was passed, clearly designating all these agencies as Crown agencies, so that the possibility of any federal taxing was removed altogether.

This sounded very fine. As a matter of fact, it sounded like one of these "tidying up" bits of legislation—the kind of thing with which any Legislature has to deal every session.

But, Mr. Speaker, consider what has happened in the past year. A group of workers in one of the Crown agencies, namely, the workmen's compensation board,

banded together and sought certification before the Ontario labour relations board in the union of their choice.

Then the counsel for the workmen's compensation board came before the Ontario labour relations board and argued: "Oh no, these people are not now eligible to join a union. They are civil servants, in effect, as employees of a Crown agency." So now they are denied the right to join a union of their choice.

This government, which is allegedly so enthusiastic about the rights of workers to join a union, or remain in existing unions, even took the initiative to destroy the collective bargaining agency of workers who had been certified for years in one of these Crown agencies, namely, the operating engineers.

When the operating engineers applied in the normal course of events, as was their right as a certified union, for the conciliation services of The Department of Labour, we discover that The Department of Labour sought a legal opinion from The Department of the Attorney-General. The Department of the Attorney-General gave a legal opinion to the effect that, because of The Crown Agencies Act, these people now are not eligible to come under The Labour Relations Act—

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): That is all true.

Mr. MacDonald: Of course it is true.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Would the hon. member expect an opinion to be given that was not true?

Mr. MacDonald: Well now, there is an irrelevant kind of question. Just let me go ahead and make my point. Do not draw all these red herrings across the trail.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Let the hon. member be careful of his own red herrings.

Hon. Mr. Daley: He is trying to recoup the loss.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): If he lost a lot of ground, it would take him several years to recover.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, at least the hon. Ministers have wakened up anyway.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, I am not sleeping, I heard every word.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Prime Minister has finally crawled out of the afternoon paper

and little confabs, he is with me for a moment. Well, now that he is with me, let him just examine this situation.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, he always has been.

Hon. Mr. Frost: When I get the same vote as the hon. member, that will be the day.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I want to remind the hon. Attorney-General that, while one obviously will have respect for a legal opinion of the law officers of the Crown in his department, the legal opinion of the law officers has no weight in law at all. It has no more weight in law than my opinion might have, or anybody's opinion—Joe Doakes out on the street.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: May I ask my hon. friend: Is that wrong? If it is wrong, the hon. member can have it righted in the courts.

Mr. MacDonald: It has no effect in law and yet, in spite of that, The Department of Labour moved immediately, without taking the matter to court to discover whether it is now beyond the jurisdiction of the Ontario labour relations board, without even taking the matter back to the Ontario labour relations board, for them to re-examine their decision in light of The Crown Agencies Act.

In other words, The Department of Labour moved immediately to take away the rights of a certified, legal union. Mr. Speaker, the significant point is that this all flowed from an Act that was introduced in the House by the hon. Attorney-General.

Now, the hon. Attorney-General a moment ago said that it was introduced only to satisfy the hon. Provincial Treasurer—or something of that nature.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I thought the hon. member was the watchdog of the rights of labour but he sat there very silently and said nothing.

Mr. MacDonald: This is the point that I want the hon. Attorney-General to consider at the moment—that if this Act was introduced solely for the purpose of meeting some of the needs of the treasury, then the onus was on this government to have brought in an amendment by now, to have excluded labour relations from The Crown Agencies Act. Because this government has not brought in an amendment, to restore the rights under The Labour Relations Act to the employees of these Crown agencies, then the only con-

clusion one can come to is that the Act passed last year was a sly attempt to deprive these workers of their basic rights.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I say to my hon. friend that this matter is all being given consideration at the present time.

Mr. MacDonald: It takes the government an awful long time to give consideration to somebody who is being deprived of his basic rights. This government has had a full year to do it, and the point that I am making is that—in fact, there are two points:

One point is that if this government, and its agencies, really believe that workers are entitled to a union of their choice, why did the workmen's compensation board have to contest this? Why did they have to?

If this government believes that they should have this union, why did the counsel of the workmen's compensation board, quick as a bunny, get in there and say: "Oh no, now we have an Act that was slipped in last year under false pretences, and now we do not have to concede these people the right to organize"?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The way the hon. member is talking, he is advocating lawlessness. He ought to know better than to do that.

Mr. MacDonald: I am not advocating lawlessness.

The fact of the matter is this: That by the action of the hon. Attorney-General last year, he created lawlessness, because in the workmen's compensation board there were unions that have been certified for years, so presumably they are now illegally certified. It was the hon. Attorney-General who created the lawlessness.

In other words, the only difference between the hon. Attorney-General and Joey Smallwood is that at least Joey Smallwood was blatant in his anti-unionism. He brings it in the front door. It is open; it is above board. The hon. Attorney-General sneaks it in the back door. That is exactly what he did last year.

Hon. Mr. Frost: How is the split coming along? Is that party united again?

Mr. MacDonald: It was never disunited.

In short, Mr. Speaker, I have now given you some documentation of the fact that this government is anti-union every time the circumstances will permit it to get away with it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: We seem to get all the votes over here. The hon. member's party does not get very many.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Prime Minister did not even get half of them. In fact, I have some comments I would like to make on the election in a moment.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to turn to a couple of points in the field of health. The first one is with regard to the Orillia hospital.

I do not propose, at the moment, to go into the detail of the situation in the older wings of the Orillia hospital, beyond this point: I find it extremely disturbing to watch the evidence growing that the Scrooges of the treasury board over on those front benches are not going to yield. They are not going to provide the necessary appropriations for replacing this building with all possible haste.

Mr. Speaker, this is an absolutely shameful proposition. I can quite understand that, when the government is faced with the problem of deciding the estimates for another year, there is going to be sharp competition for the limited monies, as between one department and another, or within various divisions in a single department. And there is room for legitimate differences of opinion as to what should get top priority.

But, Mr. Speaker, I suggest to this House—and I suggest more pointedly to this government—that, on this issue, there is no room for a difference of opinion. There is no room for argument. In fact, it is intolerable that this government should not be moving without delay to demolish those older wings of the Orillia hospital. I will just interject here for my hon. friend from Simcoe East (Mr. Letherby) who may have something to say—I am not talking generally about the institution. There are portions of this institution which are certainly better than many others, though they are all overcrowded and understaffed.

But I am talking now about the physical conditions, and what flows from the physical conditions, in the older wings of this hospital.

I can only believe that hon. members of the treasury board are not personally aware of just how shocking are the conditions in those older wings. However, there is no room even for ignorance on this score now, on the part of the treasury board officials, after the amount of public concern that has been focused on it.

Just picture, Mr. Speaker—and I ask hon. members of this House to consider this—just picture for a moment 60 retarded people

—and I use the term for the moment “people,” because while we normally refer to them as children, some of them are older than most of the hon. members of this House—just picture 60 retarded people living on a single floor of one of these buildings with facilities for washing so limited as to be unbelievable.

Just picture 120 people living on two floors in one of these wings with a single bathtub for the whole 120 of them. Why, I sometimes wonder if, in contrast, they are not going to put in a bathtub for each hon. Minister, with some of the renovations that go on in this building at Queen's Park. But at Orillia, there is one bathtub for 120 people.

Just picture lavatory conditions that give off an absolutely indescribable, sickening stench, despite—and I emphasize this too—despite the heroic efforts of the staff to do something about it.

Just picture 90 retarded people sleeping in a single dormitory, more crowded than one of Europe's postwar refugee camps, in fact a veritable sea of beds so close together that a person can hardly walk between them.

Mr. Speaker, if a fire were to break out, particularly at night, in that institution, the result would be a tragedy which would rest on the collective conscience of the hon. Ministers of this cabinet for the rest of their days, and they alone would be to blame.

I just cannot believe, Mr. Speaker—even of a Tory government—that this condition will be permitted to continue another year.

For the moment, I propose to leave this in the hope that my fears are false, and that when the estimates do come down, we are going to find that this government is moving without a further moment of delay to get rid of these older wings of the hospital which are a blot on the fair name of the province of Ontario.

Now, the second point that I wanted to touch upon in the health field is this question of health insurance. Let me begin by a quotation which intrigued me.

Last January 27 the hon. Prime Minister said this:

Hon. members will recall that this matter was considered as something which was first shaky and difficult—

he is talking about hospital insurance—

—and was to cause all sorts of problems. But, as a matter of fact, it has gone off in a way which has been unbelievably easy, that is from the standpoint of those who have no knowledge of the work that was put into the legislation.

Well, what intrigues me about that statement, Mr. Speaker, is this: Certainly, there were people who made these earth-shaking comments about the problems involved in putting in hospital insurance. There were people who said we did not have enough beds; there were people who said we did not have enough nurses.

There were also people who argued that we already had sufficient coverage by various private schemes, and these people asked why we needed that overall hospital insurance. There were people who dreamed of every conceivable excuse for postponing the implementation of hospital insurance.

And who were those people, Mr. Speaker? The Tories, from start to finish.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, the Tories brought it in.

Mr. MacDonald: No party in this country made excuses for a longer period, to postpone hospital insurance, than did the Tories. Now that they have it in force, this viper in their bosom, this bit of socialism, now they have embraced it, they consider it a fine thing. But the significant thing, Mr. Speaker, is this—

An hon. member: Hon. Paul Martin—

Mr. MacDonald: What does the hon. member mean, hon. Paul Martin? Hon. Paul Martin sat up in Ottawa for 15 or 20 years with the possibility of putting in hospital insurance, complete health insurance, and he did nothing about it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Hon. Mr. Martin tried to block it.

Mr. MacDonald: Is it my turn again, Mr. Speaker? My turn again? Thank you.

I raise this not only because this government, having postponed the implementation of hospital insurance for as long as it could get away with it, is now advancing precisely the same set of arguments for the postponement of health insurance.

In fact, the hon. Whip of the Tory party (Mr. Cowling), who is one of the most faithful spokesmen of the views of the insurance world, even when the hospital legislation was in the House, was repeating the arguments of the insurance world against it. What has intrigued me is that we no sooner get hospital insurance than, like the barrages in World War I, it has been lifted and is now being

laid down a few miles in advance, against health insurance—by him, and all his hon. colleagues, including the hon. Prime Minister.

Now, we, in this group, submit that this is not necessary. With pride, we watch the government of Saskatchewan which, having finally been able to get some co-operation financially from the federal government to share in hospital insurance, is now moving forward to full health insurance.

Saskatchewan has not, Mr. Speaker, the feeble proposition of this government, studying the implications of extending hospital insurance to out-patient coverage, nibbling at the corner of the problem, but it is moving to provide the people with what the people of this province are entitled to, as the people of the province of Saskatchewan will get, and that is full health insurance.

The hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay) perhaps had better watch carefully his comments on Saskatchewan. Two years ago he sounded off about Saskatchewan's educational scheme. The interesting thing is that, back over the wires within 24 hours, came a counterblast saying that he had a perfect score, he was wrong on every count. What was even more interesting about that was that the comment came from the secretary of the teachers' federation in Saskatchewan who, one year later, was one of the aspirants to the leadership of the Conservative party in Saskatchewan.

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): The point I made was that there was a tax on education. Does the hon. member deny it? The tax is still on. It is a perfect score, no matter what he says.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): The hon. Minister made an awful blunder there.

Mr. MacDonald: Just give me a little time to look at those figures—which he has not sent over yet—on Saskatchewan gas rates, and we will have another set to prove that, if the hon. Minister is not wrong on every score, it is a poor batting average.

Now, so much for the government's procrastination on health insurance. I am interested now in what is emerging from the Liberal party. Hon. Paul Martin, who was Minister of Health for how many years—they were painfully long years, during which we got nothing—

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): I think the hon. member must be—Mr. Speaker, no, I am going to force the hon. member to retract that statement.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask you to ask the hon. member for York South to retract the statement he has just made.

Mr. MacDonald: For what purpose? On what grounds?

Mr. Wintermeyer: It is absolutely untrue.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh go on, half the things the hon. leader of the Opposition says is untrue.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. leader of the Opposition just repeat the statement, so that I can identify it?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for York South has said that hon. Mr. Martin did nothing during all the years that he was in Ottawa, with respect to health insurance.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I will qualify and change it. He did something, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, may I say I do not think, if I may respectfully say so, that this is a matter upon which the chair should rule. But I say this to the hon. leader of the Opposition, this is an opinion expressed by the hon. member for York South, and I would say that all we need to do is to give judicial or legislative notice of the fact that he is almost invariably wrong in his opinions, and let it go that way.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Prime Minister made his speech last week. It is very interesting, Mr. Speaker, to see how the Conservatives on both sides of the House get palsy-walsy on some issues.

The hon. Minister of Transport rose the other day and assured the hon. leader of the Opposition that, when he supports something that he is after, that this is 50 per cent. of the battle. Sure, it is 50 per cent. of the battle because this—

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): And how much of the proportion did I say that the hon member amounted to? Will he recall that for me?

Mr. MacDonald: It was a poor joke to begin with.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well, it was 50.005, now I remember.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: And the hon. member is the zero zero five.

Mr. MacDonald: I want to go back to hon. Paul Martin. I was unfair to him, he did do something.

Mr. Reaume: Well, write him a letter.

Mr. MacDonald: In 1945 he, and his colleagues, promised the people of Canada that if they were re-elected, they would implement immediately a full health insurance plan. And what did they do? They welched on their scheme just as soon as they were elected. For 10 years they dribbled out hospital grants as an alternative to doing something, and finally fate caught up with them in 1957, and they were turned out, not having implemented what they had promised.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, for goodness sake, he has done more for Canada than the hon. member ever thought of doing.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, Mr. Speaker, when the hon. leader of the Opposition, who has become so exercised, referred to this the other day, he made some comment to the effect that there were 3 very private things in life. Namely, a toothbrush, your wife and your doctor.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: What is wrong with that?

Mr. MacDonald: Well, the implication of it, of course, was if we could not have a full health insurance scheme, of the kind that will be established in the province of Saskatchewan, years ahead of the rest of the country—

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Why is everybody leaving Saskatchewan?

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): They do not want him out there either.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, when the government in Saskatchewan—which makes promises and then fulfills them—outlined their proposal for full health insurance, hon. Premier Douglas, in a radio broadcast, enunciated the 5 or 6 principles upon which this plan would be built. I would like to read one of them, for the edification of the hon. leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Grossman: Let us stick to what is in Ontario.

Mr. MacDonald: This is what hon. Mr. Douglas says: "The government believes—"

I am just hoping that Ontario will do the same. It is a vain hope, but I am just hoping they will do the same.

Mr. Grossman: Does the hon. member represent Saskatchewan?

Mr. MacDonald: I continue:

The government believes that we must retain the principle of free choice of doctors so that the doctor-patient relationship will be maintained to the fullest possible extent. We recognize that no plan will operate successfully unless those who give the service and those receiving it are fully satisfied with it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, if I may raise another point, and contrast it for the moment, then perhaps I can move on.

What intrigues me about our Conservatives, who parade under Liberal banners—

Mr. Reaume: Oh, come on, get out of the woods.

Mr. MacDonald: —is that two years ago, when we were discussing the proposition of public ownership for natural gas, they were opposed to it. They got into some difficulties with their own friends in St. Thomas, Kingston and elsewhere, so they resorted to a little gimmick that got themselves off the hook, saying they would help the municipalities that wanted public ownership. But basically, they were opposed to a province-wide publicly owned distribution system for natural gas.

Now gas distribution is a bonanza. It is so much of a bonanza that the competition for the franchises has been intensive in almost every instance. Here is something which offers great profits, and if there are great profits, then these good Conservatives hand it over to private enterprise.

But if the people of the province of Ontario have a desperate need such as, for example, the shortage of water—what do these Conservatives say then? “Oh, we ourselves will have to do something about it because there is no profit in this. You cannot expect the capitalists to come and do a job for us here.”

So the Liberals now call for public ownership of the Ontario water resources commission.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Jealousy will get him nowhere.

Mr. MacDonald: This, Mr. Speaker, is an abuse of public ownership.

Mr. Wintermeyer: This is an abuse of this House. Balderdash, there is not a bit of truth in it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: We will discover, Mr. Speaker, to what extent I am distorting the truth.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to move on to another subject, and that is a brief comment on the election we had last June.

Mr. Reaume: Oh, let us hear about that.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Prime Minister read us a little lecture the other day. He spelled out how many people had been elected to this House by a clear majority and most of them, for example, had been on the Conservative side of the House. That is why he chose that set of figures. I want, just by way of another approach to analyze the results of this election, to submit to the hon. Prime Minister, and to this House, something for their consideration.

Mr. Nixon: Tell us about the big pie.

Mr. MacDonald: On the basis of the total vote cast in this province for the various parties, each CCF member in this House speaks for 62,000 voters; each Liberal speaks for 31,000 voters; each Tory speaks for 12,000 voters—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: The same thing in reverse is true in Saskatchewan.

Mr. MacDonald: In other words, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Minister of Energy Resources's mathematics are better than they were yesterday, if he takes the total votes and divides them by the number of people who were elected, he will discover that each CCF'er in this House is backed by twice as many votes as the Liberals and 5 times as many votes as the Tories.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Did the hon. member ever figure the condition in Saskatchewan?

Mr. MacDonald: I am giving this for hon. members' consideration, free and gratis.

Mr. Speaker, I will also give the hon. Prime Minister a little nugget for him to consider—that the CCF vote in the province of Ontario, in the last election, exceeded by more than 100,000 the total vote collected by the 21 hon. members of the cabinet. The total

vote collected by the hon. cabinet Ministers was 206,000—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: No, no.

Mr. MacDonald: —and the CCF vote was 313,000.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: The final point is this, Mr. Speaker. The hon. Prime Minister may be interested. This is an analysis from a different approach. As to whether it is any less valid than his, we will leave others to decide.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: There was no majority at all. The hon member was elected by a minority of the votes cast in his riding.

Mr. MacDonald: This government was elected by a minority of the votes cast in this country, in the province.

The final point I want to make here, if the cackling would just subside for a moment, is that the CCF vote in the last election exceeded the votes of 43 of the 71 Conservatives sitting on that side of the House.

Mr. Grossman: That is the other shot in the arm.

Mr. MacDonald: In other words if hon. members will take the 43 Conservatives, starting from the little pocket boroughs—

Mr. Grossman: What does the hon. member mean, pocket boroughs?

Mr. MacDonald: —like Rainy River and Glengarry and the riding of my hon. friend, the Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) and add up those votes they will find that the votes for 43 of the hon. members must be totalled before they exceed the CCF vote. I submit this as something for the hon. Prime Minister's consideration.

Mr. Grossman: We had better have that election all over again.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: No matter how he twists it, the people have spoken.

Mr. Grossman: Shall we have it all over again?

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, the other point that the hon. Prime Minister made while reminiscing on the election was to deliver one of his regular lectures to myself.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: The hon. member should take his advice, too.

Hon. Mr. Frost: My words would not count for anything with the hon. member.

Mr. MacDonald: One of his reasons was, Mr. Speaker, that I had been cruel to people by naming them.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member is absolutely right. He never misses an opportunity.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to draw something to the attention of the House. I trust they will take it seriously.

After the election was over last June, I was free, for the first time, to go up and sit in on an investigation attracting a great deal of interest in my own township—the township of York. It was on June 15 or June 16, and I arrived just at the point when there was a serious dispute between the rival counsels as to whether or not this whole investigation was not getting beyond its jurisdiction and violating rules of evidence. This was the argument of Mr. Robinette. In reply, Mr. Creighton, counsel for the commission, was presenting his counter-argument.

I was very interested to listen to a judgment which Mr. Creighton quoted to the commissioner, and apparently this judgment was sufficiently convincing that, along with other arguments, the point of issue dissolved immediately and the commission proceeded with its work.

This is a judgment in a case *re* Huston reported in 52 Ontario Law Reports at page 444. It was a judgment of a court of appeal given by Chief Justice Mulock, Mr. Justice Kelly and Mr. Justice Rose, all of whom concurred in the judgment.

I quote from the judgment of Chief Justice Mulock:

An inquiry under The Public Inquiries Act is not, I think, to be governed by the strict rules of evidence. It is not the trial of an individual but the inquiry into a matter affecting good government, and in such an inquiry as in the case of a coroner's inquest, hearsay evidence may lead to the discovery of matters of great public importance. If it does, the result justifies its admission. If it does not, no public injury has resulted.

Now I suggest that, before he delivers another lecture, the hon. Prime Minister read through that, and ponder it. What I want to submit for his consideration is this—the position that we face, in any legislative opposition, is that when we become convinced, on

the basis of limited information, of the existence of bad government, of maladministration, our only course is to get all the evidence we possibly can, and then present it.

We must have the conviction, of course, that, while we have not got the complete evidence, that the case is right. We raise it on the basis of the available evidence, some of which inevitably is hearsay, in accordance with the judgment of Chief Justice Mulock, in the hope that the assistance of the press and others might be enlisted to complete the investigation.

But what normally has happened, of course, is that this government is not willing to complete the investigation. It sits on it, as it sat on many things in the last two or three years.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say, Mr. Speaker, that that is just the point. I have no objection to points being raised in this House in relation to the government's actions or the actions of individuals. But I object to what I think is grossly unfair in the type of insinuation—

Mr. MacDonald: I have no intention of letting the hon. Prime Minister take my time to deliver a re-run of one of his speeches, to thresh over old straws. I remind the hon. Prime Minister that, when I raised an issue in this House, Mr. Speaker, such as the involvement of a cabinet Minister in a pipe line deal, what was the attitude of this government? Charges of smearing, insinuations, everything else.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is right. Where did his candidates land up?

Mr. MacDonald: I am not interested for the moment where my candidates ran. Do not bring in this red herring. Just deal with the facts of the case instead of trying to indulge in this "might makes right" kind of approach. Because the hon. Prime Minister won the election, presumably everything has been cleared away.

We will come to some of these issues in just a moment, in fact I want to deal with them.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say to my hon. friend that he has—

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I have the floor.

Hon. Mr. Frost: He is incapable of seeing it any other way. He has a psychopathic failing.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Yes, I think he has.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Prime Minister going to abuse the rules?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: If he can get away with it, he always does.

The first point I want to raise, Mr. Speaker, is the Sarnia land deal.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, the hon. member will hear all about that.

Mr. MacDonald: That is fine, I hope we will hear all about it. This is the old line again you see—smear. Just let us deal with some facts.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I sent the hon. member a letter and asked him to ask me anything he wanted to know. He asked me from a public platform, and he did not give one whit whose reputations he smeared in the process.

Mr. MacDonald: I did not smear anybody's reputation. Nobody's reputation is being smeared here. These are the tactics of government once again. When it is touchy and has been caught out, then it immediately begins to accuse everybody of smearing.

Now, just let us take a look at it. What is the background?

Mr. G. Laverne (Russell): Little Lord Fauntleroy.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, there is that grunt from the bog of Eastview again. It is the first time in this session that it has revived. I thought it had died with the election, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Laverne: There is not enough man in the hon. member to kill me, and there never will be. There never was, and never will be.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I will try to deal with this in an orderly fashion—

Mr. Laverne: That will be something new.

Mr. MacDonald: The background to this whole deal is simply this: That sometime in the year 1958—conceivably before the year 1958—Hydro started negotiations with regard to purchase of some land from the Indian reserve in Sarnia.

One of the interesting things about the negotiations throughout is that former Chief Williams, who had been head of the tribe at the time of negotiations, has made the

statement that Hydro was not serious in its negotiations. It was his opinion that Hydro was not serious in negotiations, because it never offered—and this can be substantiated from the minutes of the meeting of the tribe—more than \$2,200 for land, for which it was subsequently willing to spend \$7,000.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That is absolutely untrue.

Mr. MacDonald: I am quoting the chief of the tribe who happened to be involved in the negotiations. However, Mr. Speaker, after the band had agreed at one point to sell the land, they revoked their decision and the negotiations—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Why does the hon. member not wait for an explanation? The explanation will be talked out in a day or two.

Mr. MacDonald: On Thursday?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Thursday.

Mr. MacDonald: Fine. We have had a lot of explanations. But what I want to do is get down to some of the points, instead of a repetition of the explanations we have had.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I say that is—

Mr. MacDonald: The band negotiated with Crown Trust, as an agent for Dimensional Investments, and they sold 3,100 acres of land for \$6.5 million. Then, within a matter of weeks—perhaps it was a couple of months—Hydro purchased 180 acres of this for \$1.25 million, paying \$6,900-plus per acre for land which had been purchased by Dimensional Investments for approximately \$2,200, for which Hydro itself had offered \$2,200, which had been assessed by the federal Indian branch in Ottawa at approximately \$2,200.

Now, there are some questions I would like the hon. Minister to deal with when he comes back to the House and gives the explanation which the hon. Prime Minister has promised. We have threshed through this considerably in the press, in editorials and so on, and I do not think there is any necessity in merely repeating the old explanations to no effect.

These are the questions I would like the hon. Minister to comment on. Why did not Hydro seek from the federal government the right to expropriation?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: We did.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister will have a chance later. The hon. Minister says

that he did and he has just reiterated it, but hon. Ellen Fairclough says no.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: She did not.

Mr. MacDonald: I have here, for example, an editorial of the *Toronto Daily Star*, June 5—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I have here a statement of hers, in the *Toronto Telegram*, dated June 6.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, may I continue? The hon. Minister is going to speak on Thursday. Is it possible for me to make my speech now and for him to make his speech on Thursday?

Mr. Laverne: Is that a speech?

Mr. MacDonald: According to the editorial on June 5 in the *Toronto Daily Star*, it said:

Mr. Macaulay said federal authorities had been asked if they would permit expropriation but they were “not prepared to give it.” Yet hon. Ellen Fairclough, when asked directly in the Commons yesterday if Ontario had sought the federal government’s permission, replied “No.” Who is right, Mr. Macaulay or Mrs. Fairclough?

Another interesting point, Mr. Speaker, is that in the *Toronto Telegram*, whose only interest in this was belatedly to write stories to try to substantiate the hon. Minister’s position—because they published nothing on it for the first month or so of the whole discussion of it—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Has he not got that wrong?

Mr. MacDonald: No, just listen to the facts now.

In the *Toronto Telegram* story, of June 5, it says:

In Ottawa, Colonel H. M. Jones, director of Indian affairs for the federal government, said that at no time had he rejected a move by Ontario Hydro to expropriate land in the Sarnia Indian reserve.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That is not true.

Mr. MacDonald: He had been asked about permission to expropriate. “I have no authority to reject anything in the way of expropriation proceedings,” he said.

Mr. Laverne: Who said that?

Mr. MacDonald: Colonel H. M. Jones. In other words, here is the woman at the

Ministerial level and the man at the administrative level, both saying, despite what the hon. Minister contends, that there was no request on the part of Hydro for expropriation.

Now, I think we would like to hear from the hon. Minister, when he speaks, what is his explanation why these people, in high and responsible positions, should flatly deny it.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I will be filing affidavits and someone is going to go to jail if they are contradicted.

Mr. MacDonald: He will be filing affidavits on Thursday. The second question I would like to ask is this: Why did Hydro not expropriate after this land came into the possession of Dimensional?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Because they have no power.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, the answer of the hon. Minister is that Hydro did not have the power and, therefore, they could not expropriate from Dimensional because all Dimensional had was options.

But, Mr. Speaker, I draw to the attention of this House that—under The Public Works Act, under The Power Commission Act—Ontario Hydro has the right to expropriate real property or any “interest” in land—that is a quote from the Act—any “interest” in land. And I am assured by lawyers that “any interest” would include the holding of options.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I will file Mr. Carson’s opinion that the hon. member is wrong. He is the treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada and one of the Commonwealth—

Mr. MacDonald: I thought Mr. Robinette was.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, he was the treasurer of the Law Society.

Mr. MacDonald: That is wrong, and if the hon. Minister would be quiet he would not reveal his ignorance.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: An outstanding lawyer.

Mr. MacDonald: The other point I would like to draw to the attention of the House, Mr. Speaker, is that when I first raised this issue, in a speech in Peterborough, on May 4, the *Toronto Globe and Mail* got in touch with some of the directors of Dimen-

sional—the company involved—and this is what was said by one of them—Mr. Sam Rae.

He said they bought the land last summer and real estate agents approached them about two months ago to buy what became the Hydro parcel.

We were not approached directly by Hydro.

Now there is a question I would like to throw in here, Mr. Speaker.

When the hon. Minister is speaking, I wonder if he might inform the House what Tory real estate group had this intermediate job to do in collecting the land for Hydro. I assume that what the director has said is correct.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That is wrong.

Mr. MacDonald: Everybody is wrong except the hon. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, if there is going to be a lengthy statement made on this, why does the hon. member not wait until it is made? Everything he is saying is supposition.

Mr. MacDonald: Everybody is wrong. Everybody is out of step except our little Johnny.

Mr. Rae is further quoted as saying this:

I would be much happier if Hydro didn’t force us to close this sale. We actually stand to lose much more because of it, but Hydro has the right to expropriate this land.

Now, the thing that really intrigues me, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Minister perchance is right, is a how man who is director and promoter of this company would be living under the illusion that Hydro has the right to expropriate. Obviously, I think, there is another discrepancy that perhaps the hon. Minister would attempt to clear up when he speaks.

The hon. Minister also explains that the reason why this land cost \$6,900 or \$7,000 was that it was prime land, it was the best land in the whole area. By purchasing these 180 acres, they had cut up the rest of the property so that it became marginal, much less valuable land.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I happen to have here a weighty tome that I invite any hon. member who is interested to read through. This happens to be the sessional papers covering this whole deal at the federal end, and I have read through them.

After having gone through them with a fine-tooth comb I found, Mr. Speaker, that

the report of Ron Haggart, of the *Star*, was correct in every detail, so far as I could find out.

I would just like to read 3 paragraphs from his report that were carried in the *Star* on June 4.

There are 4 major discrepancies uncovered by the *Star's* inquiry, and I am quoting the first two of them.

The investigation uncovered for the first time the actual price which the company, Dimensional Investments Limited, was obligated to pay the Indian band for the precise land which it then sold to Ontario Hydro. In one case this price was \$1,900 an acre. With another parcel it was \$2,100 an acre. With a third parcel it was \$2,300 an acre. Ontario Hydro then paid Dimensional Investments \$7,000 an acre for this same land.

Now, the second point.

Several parcels of industrial land adjacent or near the Indian land had changed hands on the open market in recent years establishing a rough gauge of values. One parcel just across LaSalle Street from the Hydro land was sold, in March, 1958 to a private buyer for \$300 an acre. The highest price recorded for land sales in the neighbourhood of the Hydro land in recent years was \$2,750 an acre, and this was for valuable riverfront industrial land. In comparison, Ontario Hydro paid an average of \$7,000 an acre to Dimensional Investments for land which did not touch the river.

And then, later on in this story, Mr. Haggart concludes as follows:

Land east of Tashmoo Avenue, for example, could be taken over by Dimensional for less than \$900 an acre. By far the greater part of the land acquired by Hydro lies in this area east of Tashmoo Avenue and thus could have been acquired by Dimensional Investments for less than \$1,900 in April.

It was resold to Ontario Hydro for an average of \$7,000 an acre.

The *Star's* investigation revealed that, in fact, the greatest portion of the land Dimensional Investments resold to Hydro was land which the company was entitled to acquire for less than the average price paid for the entire 3,100 acres.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

I would like to know whether my hon.

friend is vouching for the information or, when I prove it to be wrong on Thursday, is he going to hide behind it—that it was written by somebody else?

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, all I can say, after a study of this tangled issue in the sessional papers, is that I have no reason to believe that what Mr. Haggart published was incorrect.

Now, the final point I would like to raise for the hon. Minister's consideration, when he speaks in this House, is this. I understand that Hydro is set up with a transmission department, with a stations department, with a properties department. If the transmission department or the stations department—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That is wrong to start with.

Mr. MacDonald: —wants property—everything is wrong except—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, that is quite wrong. Why say it is right, if it is wrong?

Mr. MacDonald: It is not wrong.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, it is wrong.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I can assure the hon. Minister that it comes from people who are just as familiar as the hon. Minister, and conceivably a bit more than he, with regard to the set-up of Hydro.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Who? Name them.

Mr. MacDonald: I am not going to name them.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Well, the hon member never does.

Mr. MacDonald: You see, Mr. Speaker, here is another problem: if I do not name them I get belaboured, if I do name them, I am smearing. This government—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Oh, point of order, Mr. Speaker. On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Actually, I think it is a point of privilege.

I would ask my hon. friend to withdraw his charge that I am not telling the truth. I say there is no transmission department.

Mr. MacDonald: Please sit down. This is the feeblest kind of interjection.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, is it not the same thing?

Mr. MacDonald: However, the point, Mr. Speaker, that I draw to the attention of the House is this: That when it got to the stage where the properties department was going to buy this land for \$7,000 an acre, word got back to the transmission department. Upon hearing of it, they communicated with the properties department asking for a chance to review their property requirements, to cut them down, if possible.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that this is a point of some significance because hon. members will recall that, originally, Hydro was seeking about 30 acres of land—and they ultimately bought about 180—so conceivably there was some possibility of cutting the acreage.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: He is absolutely wrong.

Mr. MacDonald: They communicated with the properties department and expressed their alarm at the estimated cost. My information is that the deal with Dimensional was concluded without further reference to the transmission department, in spite of this communication, and no discussion was held with the transmission department concerning the cutting down of the size of the right-of-way—suggesting, once again, that somebody was awfully anxious to conclude this deal.

Now, I do not expect ever to get an answer from this government on it. But I have one final question before I leave the Sarnia land deal. When this kind of a deal takes place on the eve of an election, what the people of this province are entitled to know is how much did the election chest of the Tory party benefit from this juicy deal?

Mr. W. B. Lewis (York-Humber): Not one nickel.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, I would like to turn to the Niagara parks commission.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) yesterday rose and spoke about one aspect of this. The hon. Prime Minister has said, once again, that we will get the full story and we shall look forward to it.

But, once again, when we get the full story, I hope we will not have the kind of rehash of the government's official reaction as expressed publicly to the raising of this issue on two or three earlier occasions. I say this because I think we must get down to some of the basic points, and I want to deal with just 3 or 4 of these.

The first one is with regard to the so-called Daley farm. Now, Mr. Speaker, the land policy of the Niagara parks commission

was set forth explicitly in its 1949 annual report. It reads as follows:

The general policy of the commission is not to sell any park property. Proposals come to the commission from time to time to purchase odd parcels of land owned by the commission, but the commission's attitude is that these properties were acquired originally for park purposes, that they are park areas and add to the spaciousness of the park system which, from the park standpoint, is sufficient justification for their retention.

Now, I understand—and if I am wrong I would like the hon. Minister to give us a list of examples—that only on very rare occasions has this policy ever been violated.

On one occasion, for example, they had what was so-called surplus land—a little pocket of land in connection with the Inter-colonial Railway. That property came to the parks commission, a portion of it was surplus and they disposed of it.

But I submit that, even if there are a few other instances of surplus land that was disposed of, the one really major violation of this basic rule, this basic policy of the government, was the disposal of this 50-odd acres of land—and I am not going to get into an argument over the exact acreage because—

Hon. Mr. Frost: It is not the policy of the government at all, it is the policy of the commission.

Mr. MacDonald: —to Mr. Schmon, who was the head of the Ontario Paper Company.

Now, the interesting thing is that, when I first made a statement on this back in December, a Mr. Schmon commented on it, as quoted in the *Star* on December 22. This is what he said:

The reason for the sale to Mr. Daley, he said, was that he decided not to have a farm. He put the land in the hands of a realtor who got two offers. Mr. Schmon said Mr. Daley's was more advantageous and he accepted it.

Now, the interesting thing, Mr. Speaker, is that he put it into the hands of a real estate operator. This is true—but the real estate operator happened to be another commissioner of the Niagara parks commission, William B. Rollason, who was a member of the Niagara parks commission until his death about a year ago.

If hon. members care to go and look at the record—the deed in the Lincoln county registry office—they will find a pencilled

notation asking that a copy of this deed, and the charges, be sent to Mr. Rollason.

So, Mr. Speaker, before going any further into this deal, this is what I submit to the hon. Prime Minister for his serious consideration.

In the first instance, it was a major violation of the land policy of the Niagara parks commission. Secondly, that the purchaser of it, in the first instance, happened to be a good friend of most of the members of the Niagara parks commission, including the chairman. That two years later, by mere chance, he puts it in the hands of a real estate agent to dispose of it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Three years to be accurate.

Mr. MacDonald: He puts it into the hands of the real estate agent and, by mere chance, this happens to be another commissioner of the Niagara parks commission. The man who makes the best offer, by mere chance, happens to be the chairman of the commission and he buys the property.

Mr. Lavergne: The hon. member should come down to earth.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, Mr. Speaker, the price was \$200 to \$300. It is not the value that is important. Whether land at that stage in this prime area with prices booming was bringing an adequate return at \$200 to \$300, I do not know. But, whether this was a fair one is not the really important question. The important point is that the hon. Minister at least was highly indiscreet.

Hon. Mr. Daley: I would not admit that for a second.

Mr. MacDonald: I know the hon. Minister would not.

Hon. Mr. Daley: I do not know how long we have to listen to this character assassin over here digging up dirt.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I would remind this House, as I had to a couple of years ago, that we are dealing with a fundamental principle here, a fundamental principle in the administration of public life. That principle was enunciated by hon. George Drew when he was criticizing hon. Mr. McCann in Ottawa because he happened to be the director of some companies that came under the jurisdiction of the department of which he was Minister.

The principle is this—and I do not expect, after the years of experience I have had with the hon. Minister, that he will be able to see it, let alone accept it—that there must not even be the appearance of conflict, let alone the reality of conflict, between the private and the public business of a person who is holding a public office. And, Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether we will ever get this principle accepted by this House.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Not as long as the hon. member is promoting it, that is for sure.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, somebody else will promote it after I have finished, then.

Mr. Cowling: That is fine, that is fine.

Mr. MacDonald: Just let the hon. member, who is interjecting, face the fact that, if the principle is a valid principle, let him live up to this principle, no matter who is promoting it.

This foot-loose and fancy-free attitude is wrong, that a man who holds a public office can come so close to—but maybe it cannot be proved—the mixing of his private and his public business. I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that at least the hon. Minister was highly indiscreet. At worst, he was violating a basic law of public administration.

If the hon. Prime Minister does not see this, then it is about time the people of the province of Ontario faced up to this, because we are heading for some serious trouble. It is going to go from bad to worse.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is what the hon. member said a year ago, and the year before that, and just look where he is.

Mr. MacDonald: That is all right, Mr. Speaker, I will tell the hon. Prime Minister this: I will be saying it a year from now, if he does not change his policy. I will be saying it two years from now and he can squirm in his seat all he wants. But until he lives up to these basic principles, and quits being hypocritical about them in the presentation to the public, I will continue to reiterate.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Oh, God.

Mr. MacDonald: Not "Oh, God," Mr. Speaker, though that might be a prayer that should be uttered over there.

Now, the second point that I would like to raise, Mr. Speaker, is with regard to tenders.

An hon. member: The third point.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. member cannot count. The first one was the Daley farm. The second one is with regard to tenders.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The Brodrick farm, if he pleases.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, it is now the Daley farm, and has been for the last 15 years. Let us get up to date. Well, 12 or 13 years.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Twelve years, to be accurate.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, on this matter of tenders, just let me quote two brief paragraphs from my public statement when we initiated the discussion of this back on January 22.

On the matter of awarding contracts without competitive public tender, following are examples:

Minutes of the commission meeting for August 9, 1957, indicate that a roofing job was proceeded with on the recommendation of the general manager, Maxim T. Gray, on the basis of a quotation from Newman Brothers for \$25,882. No public tender was called.

The report and the accounts of the commission dated January 4, 1957, list \$81,067.09 spent for resurfacing roads. A later report to the commissioner is dated January 8, 1958, in which \$78,422.57 was for further resurfacing of roadways.

My information is that in neither of these cases were tenders considered by the commission itself.

Now, the interesting thing here, Mr. Speaker, is that when I made that statement, and the hon. Minister commented on it publicly, this is what he said—if hon. members of this House can believe it. The Minister said this—quoting from the *Toronto Star* of December 22:

He summarized works commission policy in this way:

If a job was cheaper by calling tenders, tenders would be called. If cheaper without tenders due to the complexity of some Niagara parks commission projects, the firms considered best capable would be called. We tender for most things.

Now, the thing I would like explained, Mr. Speaker, by the hon. Minister or anybody else—because he is going to need some help on

this one—is how is he going to know the job is cheaper if he does not call for tenders? Since when is a tender system something that can be turned off and on like a light?

And what are the motives for turning it off and on? Who is the hon. Minister giving it to when he turns it off? And who is he giving it to when he turns it on? This is the most novel operation of a tender system that I ever heard.

Hon. Mr. Daley: The hon. member would be better back teaching school.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I do not know where the hon. Minister would be better back. I have not figured that one out yet.

Mr. Lavergne: The hon. member had better come down to Cumberland.

Mr. MacDonald: I might. Now, let me go to a third point. On the question of patronage—point 3, for the benefit of the hon. member for Russell—I am quoting again from my original public statement on this:

The commission does business with firms in which commissioners have a private interest. For example, abstracts of expenditures indicate that, in the months of July and September, 1958, and October and December, 1957, a total of \$11,542.96 was paid to Niagara Trading Limited for "supplies".

Records of The Provincial Secretary's Department indicate F. M. Cairns was director and president of this company, from its incorporation in 1951 until 1955. Mr. Cairns has been vice-chairman of the Niagara parks commission since 1945.

Although Mr. Cairns' name does not appear in connection with the company since 1955, statements filed with The Provincial Secretary's Department give the company status, as of March 31, 1959, listing J. D. Cairns and W. F. Cairns as directors. J. D. Cairns is also listed as secretary-treasurer. Both of them are sons of commission vice-chairman F. M. Cairns.

Now, the interesting thing, Mr. Speaker, is that when this statement was made, once again the papers got in touch with Mr. Cairns, who made this comment. Again I ask the House to contemplate this:

Asked for comment, F. M. Cairns said, "I might have been connected with Niagara Trading when it did business with the commission. What's wrong with that?"

Well, what is wrong with that?

Mr. Reaume: Well, answer it.

Mr. MacDonald: Simply this, Mr. Speaker, that it is a violation of both the law, and the time-honoured tradition, that a man who is holding an elected or appointed office does not use public money to do business with himself. It is a basic principle.

Are we ever going to get this principle resurrected and enshrined again by this government, and live up to it? I do not know.

Now, I go to point 4, and that has to do with my description of some of the facilities of the Niagara parks commission as a private club, as far as the commissioners are concerned, and I quote what I said in my public statement of January 22.

Mr. Lavergne: What year?

Mr. MacDonald: This year. I would not expect the hon. member to be able to recall a full year ago.

Mr. Lavergne: No, no, but just to keep the record straight.

Mr. MacDonald: I am quoting from my statement:

The refectory overlooking Niagara Falls is ostensibly available to entertain distinguished visitors, but along with other commission facilities, it has, in fact, become a private club for commissioners. These privileges include free rooms in the posh refectory, free meals, use of the lounge and poolroom in the same building, and an 18-hole golf course.

At any time commissioners can take in their friends and families to the luxurious refectory quarters, treat them to drinks from the well-stocked liquor cabinets in each set of rooms, or take them down to free meals in the restaurant below. These benefits extend to the delivery of flowers from commission gardens to the homes of commissioners.

Mr. Lavergne: Who said that?

Mr. MacDonald: I said it, and I am repeating it here.

In connection with this, Mr. Speaker, there is another phase of the Niagara parks commission operations, not on the financial side, that I suggest we should look into before whatever be the appropriate committee, and that is the so-called police force of the Niagara parks commission.

One of its functions is to provide a 24-hour taxi service for the higher-ups of the commission. This is one of the responsibilities

of the police force. There are some people who contend that the chief functions of the police force beyond that is, in the name of protecting the good name of the commission, to keep crime hidden rather than dig it out.

I think the whole operations of the police force of the Niagara parks commission should be reviewed.

Hon. Mr. Daley: The hon. member is scraping pretty low now.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, as a matter of fact, the commission scraped low enough, because, when some people disagreed with the commissioners and raised points like these, they were fired. Indeed the chairman fired one of the commissioners just a few months ago because he chose to challenge the propriety of some of the things that were being done.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I want to sum up my review of the Niagara parks commission in this way: Should these fundamental principles, on which the standard of our public life are built, be upheld? This is the point. Should they be upheld? And if the provincial government displays an unwillingness, to the point of an incapacity, of seeing these principles, or the danger of their violation, then who is to blame, if by setting this kind of example, we have not only more Bellevilles, yes, even more York townships?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. MacDonald: That was rather a meek protest for a change.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, everybody is so sick at the stomach.

Hon. Mr. Daley: The hon. member for York South did not say anything.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, I said something.

However, Mr. Speaker, the interesting thing about this problem is that it is an old, old story, and it does not get any better the older it gets. I have here, Mr. Speaker, a comment in the December issue of the *Canadian Commentator*. I shall take refuge in the comments of one of the distinguished journalists of this country with regard to another episode since the last sitting of this Legislature—

Hon. Mr. Daley: Is that—

Mr. MacDonald: No, this happens to be Mr. J. A. Stephenson, in an article under the title of "Political Personalities".

Let me read what Mr. Stephenson has to say. It is in keeping with the facts I am

trying to outline for the consideration of the House this afternoon.

The hon. A. Kelso Roberts, QC, Attorney-General of Ontario, is a native of Belleville, Ontario, but his recent deplorable performance in taking the American Admiral Stephen Decatur as his model, and adopting as his creed, "My Belleville, right or wrong" does not do credit either to himself or his high office.

His sentimental affection for his native city does not excuse his incredible folly when, to his intimation that no criminal charges would be laid against the civic authorities of Belleville on account of the scandalous misappropriation of the city's funds in order to finance the spuriously amateur hockey team, he appended the astonishing announcement that, "Long after this is all forgotten the people of Belleville will remember that they won a world hockey championship."

Now, it is crystal clear that the Belleville MacFarlanes won the ice hockey amateur championship of the world under false pretences. The team was composed of surreptitious professionals who were paid regularly with funds extracted from the city's treasury by their manager, Mr. Denyes, and their pose as amateurs was a gross deceit of their opponents and the Canadian public.

Mr. Roberts would have earned a general commendation if he advised the managers of the Belleville team to make some reparation of the damage made by it, and its backers, to the good name of Canada in the field of international sports by renouncing, with appropriate apologies, the trophy won under false colours—

Mr. Lewis: Oh heavens, how low can the hon. member get?

Mr. MacDonald: This aspect of it I am not particularly interested in, but it is the final point, with reference to the comment of the hon. Attorney-General:

Instead, the Attorney-General, who ought to be a vigilant custodian of decent standards of conduct, elected through misguided standards of conduct of sentimentality to use the authority of his high office for an implied condonation of a lamentable violation of them.

There is the comment of somebody who is not in this Legislature. I submit that it is—

Hon. Mr. Warrender: We should have a custodian of decency around here, too.

Mr. MacDonald: I agree with the hon. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: What does the hon. member want to do, crucify the fellow down there in Belleville?

Mr. MacDonald: A year or so ago, Mr. Speaker, if I may continue—

The hon. Minister who wanted a custodian of decency has indicated where it should start.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: Right with the hon. member.

Mr. MacDonald: I want to recall—just to show hon. members how old this story is—that, after that shocking development of a year or so ago involving the resignation of Colonel Griesinger, the hon. Attorney-General went down a day or so later to a meeting in Windsor.

Mr. Reaume: Oh my, that is old stuff.

Mr. MacDonald: Sure, it is old stuff, I said it was an old story.

The hon. Attorney-General is quoted in the *Globe and Mail* of May 9, 1958, as saying this:

Of Colonel Griesinger's action, Mr. Roberts said, to use a phrase, "he came clean." He informed everybody that he had bought 605 shares in Northern Ontario Natural Gas in November, 1956—
—and so forth.

Mr. H. L. Rowntree (York West): Is this an attack on the hon. Attorney-General personally?

Mr. MacDonald: Well, what I read is a strange perversion of the facts. Anybody who studies them objectively can come to no other conclusion but that he did not come clean, he was caught by the newspaper revelations of it.

However, Mr. Speaker, I come to the comment of the hon. Attorney-General, so much in keeping with what I have been talking about.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Where is the hon. member's candidate from down there?

Mr. MacDonald: Never mind where my candidate is. Just deal with the issue I am presenting for the hon. Prime Minister's consideration. He has evaded it long enough. Now, let us just deal with it. He drew the mantle of his respectability over it. Now, let us just lift the mantle, and take a look at it for a moment.

This is what the hon. Attorney-General said down in Windsor:

Let us not be content that a man who has taken 605 shares, a pittance in relation to the whole transaction, should have to pay the price he is paying.

Whether Colonel Griesinger had one share, or 605 shares, is not the point. He had 605 shares, and he conceded it. But here we have the hon. Attorney-General, a Minister of this Crown who cannot even see the principle involved, let alone going out and deliberately trying to blur it.

Mr. Grossman: This was fought out in the election.

Mr. MacDonald: No, it was not fought out in the election.

The hon. member reminds me, for the moment, of Durelle. He thought he had won the fight when he knocked Archie Moore down in the second round, but take a look at the final results.

Mr. Grossman: Does he mean we did not win that fight?

Mr. MacDonald: I want to turn finally, Mr. Speaker, to two items of unfinished business from the election. The hon. Prime Minister went taunting across this province and said that some people like to get up and make charges at election time, but that they are afraid to come into the House and repeat them. When he makes that charge against the Liberals I will leave them to defend themselves.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: The first one I want to raise is this: This government has played politics with the liquor issue for years—in many ways. One of them—I would concede it is not the most important, but it is significant nevertheless—is the way this government, and particularly the hon. Prime Minister, has played politics with the issue of whether or not liquor is served at government functions.

Hon. Mr. Frost: It is not purchased at all.

Mr. MacDonald: Just wait a minute now. Wait a minute. Every session that I have been in this House, entirely unprovoked—as though there was an inner compulsion—the hon. Prime Minister must somehow rise and repeat this again. The hon. Prime Minister has—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member is the one who talks about it.

Mr. MacDonald: —risen in the House to state that liquor is not served at government functions. Mr. Speaker, let me make this very clear.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The government buys no liquor.

Mr. MacDonald: Is the hon. Prime Minister going to make his speech in the middle of mine? All right. I am not objecting to the government serving liquor.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, would the hon. member not love to have it? Would he not? Would it not be a wonderful thing for him?

Mr. MacDonald: I repeat, I am not objecting, because, whatever may be any of our personal views on this position, this is part of the mores, not only of the North American continent, but of the world. So this is not the point of my objection.

What I am objecting to is the hon. Prime Minister getting up to play politics with this issue—trying to curry favour with the “dry” vote. For some reason or other we, in the Opposition, are supposed to sit quietly and go along with the game.

The hypocrisy is what I am objecting to. But, Mr. Speaker, the hypocrisy does not end there. It was duplicated out on the hustings, because when I got sick and tired of the hon. Prime Minister's repeated claim, and raised it out on the hustings, of course, the hon. Prime Minister came back to it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Do not get excited, the hon. Liberal members are on my side and not the hon. Prime Minister's, I trust. Let them not get into the Tory bed so readily. Their haste is indecent.

Mr. Speaker, I have a story here from the Toronto *Telegram* on May 19, bylined David Carmichael, and datelined from Hanover, which reads as follows:

Not a single dollar has been spent on liquor by the Ontario government since he became Premier in 1949, Premier Frost said today. “As far as I am aware, not a dollar in liquor expenditure appears in the public accounts of Ontario,” Mr. Frost said.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is quite right.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, here is a speciousness of the highest order.

It is the hon. Prime Minister's privilege, presumably, to tell little lies so that the people of Ontario will not know the facts.

For his political purposes it is all right to tell little lies.

Hon. Mr. Frost: It is not there.

Mr. MacDonald: Of course, we do not find a specified number of dollars for so many cases of Crown Royal in the public accounts. But, of course, it is there, and the hon. Prime Minister knows it is there, in some other estimate. I hope, if the hon. Prime Minister has not learned anything else, that he will cut out this hypocrisy and if he does, I will not raise the issue again.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: What is that Crown Royal?

Mr. MacDonald: But I will tell hon. members this, if the hon. Prime Minister gets up and repeats his little fib again, I will raise it again.

Mr. Lavergne: Oh, sit down. The hon. member won the championship.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: However, Mr. Speaker, perhaps the most shocking aspect of the campaign that we went through last June was that the hon. Prime Minister went into the ridings of the former cabinet Ministers, who had been compelled to resign because of gas stock profiteering, and vigorously called for their re-election.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Certainly.

Mr. MacDonald: There are times when the upholding of the basic principles of public life, I suggest for the consideration of this House, supersede friendships. Since these men had defied his instructions not to hold stock in any gas company, and had thereby knowingly violated this fundamental principle of public life, even after he had reminded them of it, the least the hon. Prime Minister could have done is to have avoided campaigning in those ridings, and thereby have avoided the appearance of condoning the violation of that basic principle.

Mr. Lavergne: Who wrote that?

Mr. MacDonald: Everything I say was "wrote."

Mr. Lavergne: Wrote?

Mr. MacDonald: Was "wrote" by myself, if I may put it in language the hon. member will likely understand.

By his action, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister blurred the principle which he himself had sought to uphold, when he accepted the resignation of these Ministers, and by so doing he himself, unwittingly or otherwise, contributed to the lowering of the standards of public life in this province.

The irony of it is that the voters of these two ridings had a higher sense of public morality than the hon. Prime Minister and they did not heed his advice.

Mr. Grossman: Well, now the hon. member is saying the public knew what they were doing.

Mr. MacDonald: If those principles are treated, Mr. Speaker—and I am extremely serious on this. If hon. members think I am here just trying to smear, as the hon. Prime Minister likes to dismiss it, let them quit kidding themselves on it—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Where did the hon. member's candidate run?

Mr. MacDonald: Never mind where my candidates ran. That is not the issue we are dealing with at the moment.

Hon. Mr. Frost: What did the people of Ontario say?

Mr. MacDonald: Yes, we lost with honour and that is more than can be said of the hon. Prime Minister's candidates.

Mr. Grossman: He is reading his speech.

Mr. MacDonald: If these principles, Mr. Speaker, are treated with such cavalier indifference by the provincial government, how can we expect to halt the kind of loose practices which have been revealed by investigations in certain municipalities? This is a point which we shall ignore at our peril—we, who are the guardians of the standard of public life in this province. Having added to this cavalier indifference, let us consider now that fantastic diatribe delivered by the hon. Prime Minister in his May 27 election speech in Galt.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Where did the hon. member's candidate run in Galt?

Mr. MacDonald: That is a broken record.

It should be remembered that what the hon. Prime Minister said in this speech was not the product of a spontaneous outburst of anger and indignation, like that name-calling and unparliamentary episode that we

had last March 18. Not like that. It was a coldly, calculated, carefully prepared speech. In fact it was so calculated that the original plans, to deliver the speech in the evening in Brantford, were changed and it was delivered in Galt in the afternoon in order to accommodate the *Globe and Mail*, which wanted to carry the story in its first edition, accompanied by editorial support.

Hon. Mr. Frost: It was a cold, calculated statement, and it was true, too. I will get it if the hon. member would like to read it again. It is a real good one.

Mr. MacDonald: What did the hon. Prime Minister say in Galt?

Here is one example, quoted from the *Toronto Telegram*, on May 28:

He said the CCF leader's statements were calculated to destroy the confidence of the people of Ontario in the political life of the province and its standards and honour.

Now, Mr. Speaker, here is the old trick of accusing me of precisely what he and his party were guilty of, for it was his own cabinet Ministers who dragged down the standards of public life and, by campaigning for these men, the hon. Prime Minister made a bad situation worse.

The *Telegram's* news account goes on:

The Premier said he regretted that such things were said, not because they were calculated to hurt him, but because they were injurious to public life and standards which we have held high in this country and in this province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in light of all the facts, what a brazen claim that this government had held high the standards of public life. Where are the facts? Government spokesmen, from the hon. Prime Minister down, denied the existence of cabinet involvement in stock profiteering when I first raised this. True, the hon. Prime Minister, for a time, did appear determined to restore these standards when the government launched its investigation, but then he ended up by condoning the whole business in his vigorous call for the re-election of the guilty men.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I was wrong when I said 41—

Mr. MacDonald: The matter did not end there.

The *Star's* report on the same speech, in part, reads as follows and this, Mr. Speaker, if I may lapse into the vernacular, is a "lulu."

It is datelined Galt, May 28:

Premier Frost said here yesterday that there never was a 1954 highway scandal. He suggested scandal charges had simply been a ruse employed by CCF leader MacDonald to undermine public confidence in him and his party.

Well, what a perversion of history. That is a re-writing of history to suit party purposes that would be worthy of Moscow.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, that was written by the *Star*. I did not write that. The hon. member for York South had better read what I did say. I will give it to him.

Mr. MacDonald: What happened in the highway scandal? A few of the minor departmental officials involved took the rap, with convictions and jail sentences. Some of the corporations involved were fined a few tens of thousands of dollars, which they undoubtedly wrote off in business expenses.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Is the hon. member still reading from the *Star*?

Mr. MacDonald: No, this is my own.

But most important of all, the investigations in the court cases were never completed because the key witness, the former chief engineer for The Department of Highways died, so that the people of Ontario never did get the full truth.

Mr. Thomas: Dead men tell no tales. Dead men tell no tales.

Mr. MacDonald: And when the hon. Prime Minister claimed at Galt that, after the election, the Opposition wanted to forget the whole thing and would not raise it in the House, well, here is just proof that, in one instance, it is going to be raised in the House.

This is typical of the sort of idle braggadocio that we hear usually from the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs. "Go repeat it outside of the House," he usually demands, and then when it is repeated, nothing happens, of course.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: We will go into that later.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, so much for the highway scandal. Because the Tories won the election in 1955, there was no highway scandal. Withholding the full evidence from the public, so that they are not fully in a position to judge, is justified to serve the purposes of the Tory party.

On the basis of that pattern, sooner or later, Mr. Speaker, we are going to be hearing from the government that there was no gas scandal either. In fact, I suggest that if the two Ministers had not been defeated, we would have been told now that there was no gas scandal, which brings me to the final item of unfinished business.

Four days after the election, on June 15, the Toronto *Telegram* carried a lead editorial on the gas scandal.

Here are some quotations from the *Telegram*'s observations:

THE CASE IS NOT YET CLOSED

The outcome of last week's Ontario election showed signs that the Northern Ontario Natural Gas scandal was a considerable factor in the minds of the voters. This is the Tory *Telegram* speaking.

CCF leader MacDonald, who campaigned noisily about Natural Gas and government morality, reached a greater vote in York South, and acquired two more CCF companions in the House—

Hon. Mr. Frost: If I had had more time there would have been different results.

Mr. MacDonald: I continue with the editorial:

Two cabinet Ministers, who resigned a year ago because of their involvement in profitable NONG stock transactions, were rejected by the voters. Both men have given distinguished service to the province, and Premier Frost regarded them as "two fine fellows in my books—I regret their loss."

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is right.

Mr. MacDonald: He confirms it again. I continue:

However, the voters apparently were not yet willing to overlook their indiscretion in natural gas.

The editorial went on to argue that the answer lies in the publicly owned gas distribution system along the lines of the highly successful hydro commission.

So much for these very interesting, and I suggest pertinent, comments of the *Telegram*.

But I repeat what I said in the election campaign, that, with the gas scandal in 1959—as with the highway scandal in 1955—this government deliberately withheld the full story from the people by refusing to complete the investigation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of reviewing today what I dealt with in detail last March 18, in discussing the report of the government investigation. But there is one aspect of it which is a serious item of unfinished business.

When the investigation was launched in May, 1958, the hon. Attorney-General vigorously asserted that it would be full and complete.

In the *Globe and Mail* on May 8, for example, here is what he said under a front-page caption:

SPARE NONE IN GAS DEAL, IS PROMISE

A thorough and complete investigation of Northern Ontario Natural Gas Company operations, which may extend as far as Alberta, was promised yesterday by Attorney-General Roberts. The investigation to be made by his department and by the Ontario securities commission will spare no one.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Nobody was spared.

Mr. MacDonald: I continue again with the article:

"There will be no holds barred. We intend to get every bit of information on all the transactions of the company prior to the issue that was qualified for sale," the Attorney-General stated.

Furthermore, the hon. Prime Minister was equally explicit.

In the *Telegram* of May 8, the following appeared under the heading:

I WON'T SIT BACK, SAYS FROST

Premier Frost said today his personal investigations into the pipe line controversy would go much further than a mere check into possible involvement of other cabinet Ministers. "I don't intend to sit back and let the Attorney-General's Department and the Ontario securities commission do it all," he said.

He said he was also concerned as to whether stock in the company was issued to municipal officials and representatives of northern Ontario communities for the purpose of influencing them.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Attorney-General meant it when he said that the investigation would spare no one, when he said that every stock transaction of the company would be investigated, and if the hon. Prime Minister meant it when he said he was concerned and wanted to assure himself

that no stock was used to influence municipal officials in areas where NONG was seeking franchises, then I suggest that they should continue the investigation. And I will give them a lead as to one specific phase of it.

The key franchise sought by NONG was back in Sudbury. Ultimately, it will represent well over half of the sales of the company.

To begin with, the Sudbury council was considering the establishment of a local company along the lines of Twin Cities at the Lakehead. But, eventually, the tide turned. Under the leadership of a leading municipal official, a campaign was launched to deliver the franchise to NONG.

Significantly, the campaign dates from a visit which this leading official made to the United States where he was wined and dined by NONG interests. In return for his efforts, this leading municipal official was compensated, among other things, with a block of stock. He has told many people in the camaraderie of the golf club, and elsewhere, that he received such stock.

In fact, when the government investigates this matter, they will find that this person sold substantial blocks of NONG stock during the latter part of November in 1956 and again in February and March of 1957.

Because of changed circumstances, he sold the stock before it reached its peak price. Indeed, he has lamented the circumstances of the early sale and his remarkably free communication, to many people, is that he received stock and made a great deal of money out of it.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, the fact that this leading municipal official was involved is so widely known that I have heard it discussed in every corner of this province.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Now, why does he not name him?

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, do I have the floor? Will the hon. Attorney-General please sit down while I complete it? May I suggest he sit down while I complete it. I do not concede the floor.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I am asking a question.

Mr. MacDonald: No, I do not propose to answer a question.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: All right, the hon. member can answer it later.

Mr. MacDonald: If the government does not know of whom I speak, then I suggest it is another case of deliberate ignorance.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order here.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: This hon. member has now, for probably 5 or 6 minutes, developed a certain type of oratory, characteristic of himself, insinuating in the extreme about somebody. Now, in relation to the fact that, as an hon. member of this House, he is charging somebody with doing something that he should not do, I ask that he name that person or withdraw the remarks that he is making.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is right.

Mr. MacDonald: I have no intention of naming him. What I am doing is asking this government to go out and to complete the investigation. If this government really meant what its spokesmen claimed, then the hon. Attorney-General claimed—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: On a point of order, I rise again.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you, sir, to rule that, in view of the 5 minutes now of lead-up that the hon. member for York South has had, and during most of which he has accused somebody else, unnamed, of doing something that is not only unlawful but apparently fraudulent and everything else, I say that you, sir, should ask him to name that person or withdraw the insinuations. I ask you, sir, to rule on that before the hon. member opens his mouth again.

Mr. MacDonald: I have on occasion stood up in this House, and when I name somebody, then the hon. Attorney-General says, "you are smearing"; and if I do not name them, then he says, "name them."

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Oh, no.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, no. I am just asking this government to go ahead and complete the investigation, to give the people of Ontario the full facts, and in doing so, the government will be upholding the principles of—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, am I going to get a ruling from you, sir, on this important matter?

Mr. MacDonald: We must set an example which will help prevent the recurrence of scandals at the municipal, as well as the provincial, level and, therefore, Mr. Speaker,

in light of this, I would like to move, seconded by the hon. member for Oshawa (Mr. Thomas), that the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor now before the House, be further amended by adding the following words: "But this House further regrets that the government has failed to present any comprehensive plans for the economic and social development of the province, and in particular has failed to": as follows:

Provide a comprehensive plan for the co-ordinated development and use of our energy resources which are so vital to the whole economy.

Give consistent and strong support to effective collective bargaining for farmers through marketing plans, and for labour through trade unions.

Uphold the time-honoured principles of public administration and countenanced widespread political patronage, thereby helping to create an atmosphere of indifference and cynicism regarding the high standards of public morality necessary for the survival of democratic government.

Mr. Speaker: It has been moved by Mr. MacDonald, seconded by Mr. Thomas, that the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the Speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor now before the House be further amended by adding the following words: "But this House further regrets that the government has failed to present any comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of this province, and in particular has failed to": as follows:

Provide a comprehensive plan for the co-ordinated development and use of our energy resources which are vital to the whole economy.

Give consistent and strong support to effect the collective bargaining for farmers through marketing plans, and for labour through trade unions.

Uphold time-honoured principles of public administration and countenanced widespread political patronage, thereby helping to create an atmosphere of indifference and cynicism regarding the high standards of public morality necessary for survival of democratic government.

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, as this is the first time I have had an opportunity, I would like to join with hon. members who have spoken before me in complimenting you on your appointment to

the honoured post of Speaker of this House and I know, having known you a great number of years now, that you will indeed bring honour to that post.

Also, I want to compliment the hon. mover (Mr. Davis) and the hon. seconder (Mr. Grossman) of the motion of thanks in reply to the speech from the Throne. I think they did an admirable job and are certainly to be congratulated.

I am indeed happy, having sat here a goodly number of years now, that my hon. friends opposite have strengthened their position a little—got a little more weight. I do not know whether or not they will have more balance, but I know the hon. Prime Minister used to say to me—sitting here when that little few were there: "Is it not terrible how a party can go down?" As a matter of fact, one day I saw a tear in his eye, but—

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): I still cry a little over them.

Hon. Mr. Daley: —I think we can feel that we appreciate that they are making a little progress.

One thing I am very happy about is that the discussion group, composed of a number of the boys over here and some of my own hon. friends who used to meet last year, proved very educational, and they used to discuss the balancing of the budget and so forth. I hope we can reorganize those discussions. I found them very beneficial.

Regarding the party in the centre, I have no hopes for them at all, Mr. Speaker.

For a party with hopes and aspirations such as they have, there is one thing they must do first. I think that the hon. leader of this party (Mr. MacDonald) has really served out his period of usefulness and, if they want to get anywhere, they have to get a man with a little different attitude than he has because I have sat through this House with many of the hon. members here when the CCF party had 32 members, was it?

Hon. Mr. Frost: There used to be 33 members here.

Hon. Mr. Daley: They were real good hard-hitting fellows who had a purpose in mind—a seriousness of purpose—to accomplish what they felt was right. They are all gone. But I can meet any one of those fellows on the street and they are friends, and I think they are friends of everybody in this House.

Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East): We are still doing the job.

Hon. Mr. Daley: The hon. member for York South has not a friend in this House, outside his own party.

Mr. Speaker, I have prepared some remarks which I want to make in connection with the Niagara parks commission, of which I have been chairman since 1944. I am going to change my speech a little because of some new charges that have been made here. The only one that I can think of that the hon. member has not mentioned is that, if anybody was to go down in front of my farm in the fall, when the mushrooms are on, they would find me out picking mushrooms on the park and that, in his opinion, must be a violation of some kind, so I thought I would tell him about that.

Mr. Davison: What does the hon. Minister do with them?

Hon. Mr. Daley: In that case, we eat all the evidence.

As I have not touched on a couple of these things in preparing the remarks I am going to make, I am going to deal with them now, because the hour is running out.

I want to say a few words in connection with the farm.

I believe I am considered to be a reasonably honourable man. When Mr. Schmon bought the farm I never dreamed of owning it or even wanting it. He purchased it for purposes of his own. He wanted to, in fact, build a home there. The Niagara parks commission felt, rather than leaving the big piece of land there unused, that it would be a fine thing if there could be a farm residence built there, so they sold it to him. When anyone who knows Arthur Schmon says what was insinuated this afternoon, I think that is a very terrible thing. I do not think there should be parliamentary immunity for people like the hon. member for York South.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Deal with the principles of good governing.

Hon. Mr. Daley: I will deal with what I like.

It is too bad the hon. member says what he does about a man of the type of Arthur Schmon. I would presume that he is a very wealthy man, a man who has contributed very much to the benefit of the people—particularly of Ontario because his companies have been a tremendous source of strength to this province—and to hospital work. Because of the time and the money that man has given to develop and create things of

benefit for the people of the province, I think it is a shame when his name can be dragged into a little \$10,000 deal. If I wanted to put something over I would never go to a man like Mr. Schmon to try to do it.

Mr. MacDonald: Another pittance.

Hon. Mr. Daley: The hon. member reminds me of the old story of the mouse jumping on the elephant's back when it was going across the bridge, and when it got to the other side the mouse said to the elephant, "We sure shook that bridge, didn't we?"

Mr. MacDonald: That was a good story the first time I heard it.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Police on duty, acting as taxi drivers—that is the most nonsensical thing. We have police patrols going up the park system in cars regularly. I suppose, if some commissioner or somebody else were going that way, they would ask the policeman for a ride. That is about the amount of taxiing that is done. Every member there has his own car, and they come and go in their own cars.

Mr. MacDonald: Why does the hon. Minister put in a claim for mileage then?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Now the hon. member brought in something about a roof. It is true we—

Mr. MacDonald: What did he claim for his own mileage, if he uses his own car?

Hon. Mr. Daley: We fixed a roof on what was the old well. It was one of the original power houses that had been there for years and years, and we decided to put it in shape so it would be usable.

The Newman Brothers were working on another building which they had tendered for on the commission—the main office building—and we asked them what they thought about the roof, because there were iron beams. Some had to be replaced—no one knew exactly how many until they got up there and chipped into them to see what the deterioration had been. They looked it all over and said, "Well, it looks to us like about a \$25,000 job."

Mr. MacDonald: Maybe somebody else might have done it for less.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Maybe they would have.

Mr. MacDonald: Why did the commission not find out?

Hon. Mr. Daly: I do not say that everything the commission did was perfect. The commission was appointed to run and develop that system over there and, true, they had to use some discretion.

Another one of the things we did down at Queenston Heights—to those who are familiar with the area—concerned a great stone wall which ran around the top of the escarpment, facing the monument to the right of it. I presume many hon. members have walked along there. We discovered one year that it had moved about an inch, and by the next year it had moved 6 inches. We considered it dangerous because it was right on the brow of the hill.

We could not get a tender for a job like that. We had to find somebody who was willing to dig down there to see what held it there in the first place, and to see what had to be done to repair it. We could not leave it, because the people go and lean on it and take photographs of the river from it.

We had to fix it, so we had to get a man whom we knew had the equipment and the mechanics to do that job, and we did it that way. I do not think there is a better way of doing it.

Just recently on the bridge commission, of which I happen to be the chairman, we had some work to do on the wall there, at the river bank. We decided—and there were 4 American businessmen there, big businessmen in the United States, and 4 Canadians—that the best thing to do was to get somebody who had the proper equipment for lowering and doing the job. We invited tenders. We got a tender from a fellow who wanted, I think, \$20,000

Well, we considered that as extremely high, and we asked him what he would charge a day to do this work and he gave us a price. He finished the job for, I think, \$8,000.

It is not always cheaper to call a tender, when one cannot establish exactly what has to be done. Any contractor is going to protect himself against things that he cannot see.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not feel that I am on the defensive here, I have nothing to defend. I am as proud as I can be of the part that I, assisted by the commissioners, have played in the development of the Niagara parks system.

I am not defending myself, I do not care, but I think that, as a tremendous character-

smearing—he does not like the word “smearing,” so I think I will use it—

Mr. MacDonald: Deal with the issue.

Hon. Mr. Daley: The campaign has been carried on in the newspapers and by word of mouth, and I thought I would devote what time I have today to explain to the House some of the operations, and the way things are carried on by the Niagara parks commission, whose activities have been attacked in a manner that, in my opinion, comes close to being libellous.

As hon. members know, I have been in the political field for some considerable time, and I do not mind being criticized. I rather enjoy it. But I think that this is a bad situation that we are getting into, when men who give of their time, their talents, their energy, on these various commissions—private citizens who serve on these commissions gratis—can be smeared, dragged into the newspapers, and have their motives and their integrity maligned.

I am greatly concerned because, if this malicious practice is allowed to continue, how are we going to get good people to do these important jobs? Who is going to do a good job conscientiously for years, give of his time and much money, and then have his name dragged across the newspaper pages as though he were in it for some personal gain?

I think, as the hon. Prime Minister said the other day, the scheme of things calls for commissions. Indeed, he thinks they will even increase as time goes by, and yet how are we going to get good conscientious men to do a great deal of work? Take the service clubs, the men who serve on hospital boards, all the things that are done in the interest of the people of this province—gratis in most cases—who will do these things if they are going to be laid open to criticism by somebody without any facts or proof?

I know where the hon. member got all his information on the Niagara parks commission.

Mr. MacDonald: Where?

Hon. Mr. Daley: I know, he got it over there from a little vindictive fellow who was trying to get even with somebody, for what I do not know.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, then, perhaps the hon. Minister had better name this person.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Oh, sit down. The hon. member would not sit down even when the hon. Prime Minister wanted to speak.

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): If the hon. member for York South would not name—

Mr. MacDonald: I am just pointing out that this is similar—

Hon. Mr. Daley: Now, as I have said, Mr. Speaker, I think that is a very serious thing when we are going to ask people for services, then we are going to find that these charitable—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Take the big sporting events. It is a wonder the hon. member cannot find something about Conn Smythe and these men who have done such a great work in connection with the crippled children. I bet that some day the hon. member will come in here with something that they have done. I would not be a bit surprised that he is cooking up something right now—

Mr. MacDonald: Deal with the issues, deal with the issues.

Hon. Mr. Daley: —because he has pretty nearly run out of people in this House.

Now, I want to tell hon. members a little bit about this system that is established in the operation of the Niagara parks commissioner.

When we took over in 1944, there had been a commission there, and at that particular time—I do not say it with any criticism—it had been all by appointments by the Liberal government. These people had set up certain ways of doing business and we just simply followed along with the scheme.

Now, there is what is known as a refectory building, and many people have been there. There are 10 rooms there, I think, in connection with the upper floor of that building, and each commissioner was, on appointment, allotted a room. I would think of the 10 rooms, if there are 3 of them used a few times a year that would about cover it.

There are many of the commissioners who never stay there. They have no reason to stay there. They do not want to stay there. They come down there to do their business and they go home. But the rooms are there.

The hon. member for York South speaks as though, because there are well-stocked liquor shelves in these rooms, that there are abuses.

I would like to say this to the hon. member—when he was over there he accepted the hospitality of the commission the same as any other person—

Mr. MacDonald: That was on the toll roads committee.

Hon. Mr. Daley: The only difference between the hon. member, and the other members of the toll roads committee who were there, was that they accepted the hospitality in good grace—courteously—and left after having a little refreshment and a little rest, after dealing with the toll roads committee in Welland and Niagara Falls, and I do not know how many other places. I knew they were a pretty tired group when they came in there; the hon. member accepted the hospitality and then snooped around, opening drawers and doors to see what he could find.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Did he look under the bed?

Hon. Mr. Daley: But he would always get back in time for the next drink.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, when I got back, the hon. Minister was always one ahead of me, anyway.

Hon. Mr. Frost: He even got into the pantry.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Yes. We would see him looking around—there must be something in there—and he opened the door and because there were a lot of glasses, he says that there must be a lot of drinking around here. I bet that is what he said.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Now, our commission in 1944—and I say most sincerely that we were very fortunate indeed to have men of this calibre available and willing to serve gratis—certain men were selected and requested to serve. They did not come seeking the job. They were requested to serve considering first, area representation—we tried to establish the area—and because of various qualifications of experience.

Now, each of these men, in his own way, has made a contribution to the parks development. I will indicate, as I go along, what has been accomplished over the years.

I would first like to give hon. members the list of the commissioners over the years. This list gives those who were appointed by order-in-council dated August 10, 1944:

The hon. Charles Daley, Mr. George Inglis, appointment *re* vote, order-in-council, July 23, 1959.

Mr. T. H. Lewis, deceased, September 11, 1949. Now, Mr. Lewis was a construction man and we thought that a construction man, as a member of the commission with all the building and things we have to do, would be an asset.

Mr. Cecil Secord. Mr. Secord is a farmer, a horticulturist, and greenhouse man. With all that kind of work we had there, we thought that Mr. Cecil Secord would be a valuable asset.

Mr. Toby Forestall, from Fort Erie—among his qualifications was the fact that he was a lawyer.

Dr. H. G. Fox, a lawyer, and a business man. Dr. Fox is one of the outstanding patent lawyers in the country—very famous—whose time, if one went to hire him for a day, would cost considerable money.

Mr. Fred M. Cairns, of whom the hon. member spoke. He was a businessman in the city.

Mr. Ralston was a real estate and insurance man.

Mr. Forestall was appointed Crown attorney, I think, in Welland, and he resigned, and Mr. Carl D. Hannawell was appointed in his stead.

Then, appointed by order-in-council on January 30, 1951, was Mr. Franklin J. Miller, Mr. Edward W. Tyrrell, to succeed Mr. Hannawell, and Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis died and Mr. Hannawell resigned, and they were succeeded by Mr. Miller and Mr. Tyrrell, one from Niagara Falls and one from Fort Erie—a member of the board up in that area.

Then by order-in-council dated June 14, 1951—I want to point out that, at that time, the hon. Prime Minister introduced a new idea. He said that there should be more representation, regardless of politics, from Lincoln county, from Welland county and from the city of Niagara Falls.

Following that, there was appointed Mr. E. M. Hawkins, representing the city of Niagara Falls, and he served until January 1959, from 1951.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, from the county of Lincoln, served until 1956.

Mr. George Bukator served Welland until January, 1957, from 1951—that is approximately 6 years.

I am not trying to curry favour with the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Bukator). I know he will criticize and he will criticize fairly. But he took an interest in the park, and he was one of the members who really watched things—how they were developed and how matters went. In spite of the fact we knew that the hon. member's political feelings were with the Liberals, we knew that he would do a good job, and he did. We were very sorry when the council of Welland decided to appoint someone else.

These positions are usually changed every year. But, as I say, Mr. Hawkins who, hon. members may know, moans about it, was a very strong Liberal and he was there for 8 years.

Mr. Keith Walker, representing the county of Lincoln.

Mr. Hans Burger, from Beamsville.

Mr. Arthur Bridge, from Welland.

Mr. James Roger, from Lincoln.

Mr. Horace P. Morningstar, from Welland.

Mr. George H. Mowers, from the city of Niagara Falls.

Mr. Bruce Finch, from Welland.

Mr. R. W. MacIntosh, from Lincoln.

Appointed July 9, 1959, Mr. Herman M. Rogers succeeded Mr. Rollason.

Now I say that all these men collectively have co-operated with me 100 per cent. in making decisions concerning the park. I did not make them. I was chairman, but everything that went on in the parks system was recorded and approved at a properly called commission meeting, where, 9 out of 10 times, everybody was there, and all the details were laid on the table.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, are we to continue on with the debate during the whole evening?

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is right.

It being 6 of the clock, p.m., the House took recess.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Tuesday, February 9, 1960
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1960

8 O'CLOCK P.M.

The House resumed.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

(Continued)

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, having been interrupted by the hour of 6 of the clock, I am not getting things in the proper order I anticipated. There is one thing I do want to say though, which I think I will say right now. It is in regard to the former commission—the commission that preceded the commission that I have mentioned. I think great credit was due those men.

Mr. T. B. McQuesten was the chairman who preceded me and I want to say for the records that evidence of his vision, his outlook into the future, his seeing things as they would be, both in the park commission's activities and in the highway department—roads leading to Niagara Falls, among others—indicate that this man did a terrific job. He will long be remembered by the works he accomplished in that particular area.

However, that commission did leave the present commission with a considerable debt, something like \$3 million. Some \$3 million was owing at the time that this commission took over.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): It was because of the privy council.

Hon. Mr. Daley: I wanted to say that. In mentioning that, I am not in any way criticizing the former committee. The debt was owing because of the development, the great things that they were doing, plus the decision, I believe, of the supreme court in regard to that railway that they were required to assume, privy council and many things. But, in any event, the facts were that there was a debt of \$3 million.

Now, I was faced with the proposition as to how we were going to get away from that, because of the tremendous amount of interest. In fact, about all the money we were taking in was going out in interest to renew this note every year.

I know that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will recall that I spoke to him about the debt. I said I hoped we would be able

to do something about it. So we established a pay-as-you-go policy in regard to capital expenditure, and we made up our minds to pay every dollar that we could off that debt.

We realized that increasing the income was the only way we could accomplish anything in regard to that debt.

Our income as to water rentals was fixed, and our ability to earn in our concessions was limited with the accommodation we had at that time. The commission realized—and I am no more responsible for this than any other individual member—that we had to find ways and means of getting more money from the visitors who came there. The number of visitors, tabulated as nearly as we could, amounted to some 8 to 10 million a year.

We have a meter system which registers the cars coming into Queen Victoria Park, not out further, and we have had as many as 25,000 cars registered in a single day, and we estimate on the basis of 3 to 3.5 people per car.

Of course, that is not completely accurate, but that is the best estimate we can get.

When we assumed the responsibilities there, the tunnels were in poor shape. I point out again that this is said with no criticism of the former administration. Because of the war and various other conditions, part of that park was closed up for quite a considerable time during the war. Soldiers were stationed there. The tunnels were closed and they had deteriorated, and they are a great source of revenue.

We decided first that we had to rebuild those tunnels, which we did. We found one had to be completely abandoned and a new tunnel driven through because of the proximity to the edge of the rock formation. So we rebuilt those tunnels, and they have been a tremendous source of revenue.

I say to the hon. members that they do not really see the falls until they go down and go out on the plaza which permits them to look up at the falls. Until a person has been down there, he has not seen the falls.

One of the drawbacks of the falls is that sightseers are right level with the top of them. But from down below, one does get the tremendous impression of the power and the great volume of water that flows there.

At any rate, the tunnels proved to be of great financial assistance to us.

Then we constructed a building called the Princess Elizabeth building. We tendered for the tunnels, in case the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) is interested, and then we built the Princess Elizabeth building, which has proven to be another great source of revenue. It, too, was built by tender. We enlarged the restaurant at Queenston which had, for many years, been operating in the red. With the enlargement and an enlarged pavilion, and other facilities we put there, that also became a revenue producer.

Then we come up to the refectory building. Now this refectory building already had a cafeteria in it. But it was very small, and could not seat more than 20 people. There was also a fairly good-sized dining room. We felt that, if we could remodel that place and have a big cafeteria, we would increase the attendance and the number of meals served in these places tremendously.

At any rate, in 1948 we served, in both the cafeteria and the dining room, approximately 230,000 meals. After we remodeled the refectory, enlarged the dining room, and enlarged the cafeteria, we sold up 500,000 meals a year, so that investment also proved to be a great money-maker.

But, in enlarging this cafeteria, it was absolutely impossible to get a firm tender. I presume some of the older hon. members in this House, like myself, know that it was a very old building. It had been added to over many years. There were huge rock walls there, no one seemed to know where the sewers were or about the water system. Indeed, nobody seemed to know very much about what was there, except that it was inadequate to do the amount of business we wanted to do.

Because the refectory was very old and in very poor condition, we had to start rebuilding. We knew it was going to be a costly operation, and that a policy of cash for capital improvements would not enable us to do it all at once. Therefore, we could not actually call for a fixed tender.

But we did get in touch with a man who had tendered successfully on some of our other buildings and had done a most satisfactory job, and we were very happy to engage him on a cost-plus basis. I think that it was a reasonable thing to do. He did a good job at what we thought was a reasonable cost, and we were in business really making money.

So, because of these things we did, and the way we did them, we were able to start paying off the loan which was \$3 million at 2.5 per cent. guaranteed by the province of Ontario. Altogether, with the \$3 million, plus the interest we paid on the loan as we cut it down, we paid during that period of time \$3,662,709. We paid the note off in payments from 1944.

In 1950, we paid off 4 notes of \$100,000 each, which left us a debt of \$2.6 million. In 1951, we paid off \$100,000. In 1952, we paid off two notes—one of \$100,000 and one of \$200,000.

The debt was thus reduced to \$2.2 million, and in 1953 we paid off \$500,000. We paid off notes of \$100,000 and \$400,000 when we finished up the season. In 1953, we paid off \$400,000 and in 1954 we paid off two notes—one of \$200,000 and one of \$500,000. In 1955, we paid off \$200,000 and \$400,000—the \$600,000 which completed the loan and got it entirely out of the way.

It was these men who are being smeared here who did this job.

There is one thing they have in their favour—that is, they are being smeared by a champion. I mean the hon. member is the champion of that particular activity. Hon. members have all seen Mr. Clean on the television. Well, the hon. member for York South is the Mr. Clean. He will clean anything in one's whole house, but he will also smear anything in one's whole house.

As I said, in regard to the alterations, we made them without tender, I make no bones about it. Because of changing the restaurant and the cafeteria, we increased the number of meals sold from approximately 230,000 in 1948 to 500,000 in 1957.

Our gross income, from all our activities in the park, amounts to \$2.1 million. That does not include water rental, that is only from our commercial activities.

Of course, we have an employment of up to 600 people in summertime; about 300 are permanent employees. Our policy has been to keep as many people on permanently as possible. Sometimes I am inclined to think we probably go a little too far in that regard in the wintertime when business is down. But we have good experienced people, and we have all felt that it is a good thing to keep them on permanently if we can.

We have gone to the 40-hour week in all departments, with very few exceptions.

Pretty well all the commission is divided into committees. One committee looks after the golf course.

We built the big golf course down there and we have kept the rates for playing on that golf course as reasonable as possible, so that workers in industry would have a chance to play golf. We do not have clubs. Anybody who comes there plays on a pay-as-you-go basis. Last year, some 60,000 people played golf on that course so we feel that it is making a little money now—not very much after maintenance—but it is getting close to being a good revenue producer.

But I feel that, even if it never becomes a big revenue producer, it is a service to a great many people. It gives something for the tourists to do when they come, and a great many Americans use it.

The course is in good shape and it is being considered as a possibility for the Canadian Open.

We have 35 miles of roadway for which we are responsible, and it was mentioned here that we had surfaced these roads without tender. That is entirely erroneous. This is what we did. We decided on a 3-year plan to resurface the entire parkway, and we set aside so much money each year. We called for tenders the first year. The Law Construction Company—or the Law Paving, I just forget the name—located in the area, were the low tenderers, and they did the first stretch of the road.

The next year we were ready to do another section, but the prices of everything had gone up. This man was some \$2 a ton below any other tenderer, so we asked him if he would continue another section at the same price that he had put in the section the year before.

There is no possibility of our being cheated on that because we have our own inspector. We weigh the amount of material that comes in at so much a ton, and if more is required to fill up some lower places—that is to say, a 2-inch or 3-inch surface—it is all measured and charged on that rate.

Mr. Law said yes, he would go ahead and do another section at the same cost. We felt, as I think hon. members would if they had been there, that it was a good contract. It was a year later, and prices and wages had gone up, and here was a man prepared to continue on with the same contract. We closed the deal and he did a good job.

Now, as I say, we work in committees. If a piece of property is to be bought or sold we have committees to go out and report on it, and bring back a report to the commission.

I think my hon. friend from Niagara Falls (Mr. Bukator) will corroborate that. Every-

thing was done in a businesslike way, and these people are held responsible for bringing in the report which is either approved or turned down.

I have already explained the repairing of the stone wall at Queenston, which there was no possibility of doing any other way.

My own personal task, which the commission asked me to look after, was the matter of working conditions and wages. I think that, if hon. members will examine the wages paid over there, we have brought them gradually up till they are competitive with any wages in the area, from the police force down. I think they will find that we have a very satisfied number of employed people, and it is a very fine thing for that area, that such a number of people can find employment.

I know that remarks have been made about the auditor's reports. We employ a reliable firm of auditors. We have our own auditors in the organization, but we also have an outside firm that audits our books.

Somebody said—I think it was the hon. member for York South—that I had insisted that the auditor change the annual statement to show a surplus instead of a deficit. I can assure hon. members that is entirely erroneous. I am not an auditor—I do not know anything about auditing—and I would not think of advising an auditor to change a statement. But in any event—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): I did not say the hon. Minister did, so let us not beat this straw horse down.

Hon. Mr. Daley: All right, but in any event, no matter what the figures said, people do not pay off \$3,662,709 by changing figures. A loan can be paid only with cash. That is the only way one pays that.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Daley: For a new hon. member, he is right on the bit, is he not?

The hon. member: Well, I came to learn.

I am with the hon. Minister against the hon. member for York South.

Another hon. member: I am against both of them.

Hon. Mr. Daley: But a statement like the one by the hon. member for York South just borders on the ridiculous.

Mr. MacDonald: Well then, what is the hon. Minister beating it to pieces for?

Hon. Mr. Daley: How is that?

Mr. MacDonald: I did not say the hon. Minister advised the auditor—

Hon. Mr. Daley: Well, if the hon. member did not say it, it is the only thing he has not said.

Anyway, the auditors report the business of each and every month and, at every meeting, the report is on the table around which we sit, and everybody can look at anything regarding the business of the commission.

Because of the nature of this commission, besides doing all the business—and there are countless things to look after—we have a solicitor on retainer, besides having a couple in the commission. There are many deals with residents in the area, in regard to getting water lines out to the river and one thing and another. There is a great deal of legal work to do, so we have a solicitor.

The commission, in addition to looking after that, becomes at times almost a—I do not know whether it is the proper word—reception commission. Niagara Falls attracts people from all over the world and great personalities come there. I have always felt—and somebody can advise me if it is the wrong attitude—that great personalities, not only from other countries but from our own country, should be treated properly, as courtesy demands. Our commissioners have to meet and entertain these people at times—indeed that is one way we get great publicity. By doing these things, we have built up visitor attendance at the falls. These people go back to their own countries and talk favourably about it.

Now, I have quite a list here of people who have been over there and—

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): Would the hon. Minister mind inviting me down? I will go.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Well, if the hon. member wants—

Mr. Speaker: There will be no demonstrations from the gallery.

Hon. Mr. Daley: I am going to run through this very quickly. It is quite a long list and some of these people have not been here just recently. This will give hon. members an idea of who come to the falls.

We have had His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario (Mr. Mackay); and Princess Alice of Athlone; members of the Chilian army; the national resources commission of China; a colonel of the Indian army; General Batista of Cuba.

Sir Edward Jones of the British food commission from London has visited the falls. So has the lord mayor of Manchester; the chief scout, Lord Rowallan; and the hon. Godfrey Ince.

There is a long list here. If anyone is interested, I will read it into the *Hansard* record if hon. members so desire. Really I do not care. I do not want to take time to read this whole list because it is very lengthy. But it does indicate that the duties of the commission include, in addition to running a big business, this sort of entertaining. Publicity is one of our big features, I think.

Now then, the name of Mr. Cairns, a commissioner, the vice-chairman of the commission, has been mentioned here. Now, when we began over there, the Borden Company, for whom Mr. Cairns worked as manager of the Niagara Falls district, was supplying a portion of the park with ice cream, milk, and other dairy products. They had their equipment in there, the freezers and things that are required to handle that kind of business.

Is it reasonable, because a man like Fred Cairns happens to be the manager of a company, that our business with them should be discontinued?

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that is one thing I would not say I am right or wrong about, but I have never felt that there was any reason to cut off the Borden Company, because one of their employees—and that is what he was—happened to be on the Niagara parks commission, and was doing a good job.

Interjection by Mr. MacDonald.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Just quit mumbling.

Mr. MacDonald: I was not mumbling, I was trying to explain it to the hon. Minister. It has nothing to do with Bordens.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Our business over there is quite seasonal, as hon. members know—just 4 or 5 months when we do an extreme lot of business. Serving ice cream, milk and that sort of thing is big business in that area. So we divided it up into zones where Silverwoods had one, Bordens had another, and some dairy from Niagara Falls, I think, had some of the other business.

We had to make reasonable arrangements in conducting the park's affairs to give proper service.

Now, there is no use kidding ourselves. We sometimes have a great many people come in unexpectedly in a day. I have seen as many as 12 buses come in from the United States,

all in one group. One has to get foodstuffs immediately and from the people who are prepared to give good service. Bordens and Silverwoods give us good service.

Well then, Fred Cairns was—so it seems to be on the record—connected with Niagara Food Products. Now, in order to have competition and service in that area, we could not cut ourselves down to deal with one fellow—that would have left out National Grocers, whose manager was a Liberal.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Perish the thought. That would be terrible.

Hon. Mr. Daley: In spite of that we gave him a lot of business.

Mr. MacDonald: Liberals or Tories.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Daley: None of those hon. members are in business, they are just trying to tell everybody who is in business how to do it.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): They live off the country.

Hon. Mr. Daley: They are just trying to tell everybody how to run their business.

But, at any rate, there were 4 or 5 suppliers—the National Grocers; the Niagara Trading; Lacoca Brothers, who are fruit and vegetable vendors. I forget the names of some of these people. But, anyway, they handle chiefly the vegetables and fruits. There is also a firm by the name of Welch in St. Catharines which supplies us with a good deal of provisions.

I will admit, we tried, within reason, to give the business to the people in the area and if hon. members are thinking about Welch in St. Catharines, the owner is a very strong Liberal.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Now, to give the firms in the area, regardless of politics, a fair share of the business, we always kept in mind the type of service we required. We kept them competitive. If, in the foodstuffs, we wanted 100 cases of some kind of canned goods, we asked for prices from all these fellows.

Hon. members can readily understand that the income from merchandising \$2.1 million is considerable, and it takes a lot of purchasing of supplies. We have buyers who are trained.

They know their business and they keep these people competitive. There never has been any indication of using politics or patronage in any way. We were out to do business with whoever was there to do it in the proper manner, and we got the best prices we could.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, could I ask the hon. Minister a question at this time? Does the commission operate all of the concessions of the Niagara parks commission?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Is that the question? Yes we do, actually.

There are two enterprises that operate on lease, and one is the whirlpool aerial car. That was built many years ago by people from Spain, who came over here, and put the car in. They pay us a fixed rate per annum. I have not got the exact amount. But if they take in up to \$20,000, they pay us a certain percentage. If they take in \$40,000, they pay us a higher percentage, and when it gets up to \$50,000 I think we get half. So it is profitable for us. The car seems to be very popular in the area.

Mr. P. Manley (Stormont): All the concessions are operated by the commission?

Hon. Mr. Daley: All others are operated by the commission. Of course, if hon. members know the area and they see those stores that are under the bridge there, they are not commission stores, they are under The Department of Highways. The Department of Highways built up that area and own those buildings, and, I believe, leases them. But all other businesses in the park system are operated by the commission.

Mr. Singer: The taxes are paid to the municipality though, are they not?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Yes, we pay business tax. Yes, we do. We do not pay on parkland, but we pay the business taxes the same as the municipalities. That is, we pay in lieu of taxes. We have our own assessors and then we pay it on the same basis that any other business in the area pays.

I will say this, also, that we have endeavoured not to compete to any greater extent than is absolutely necessary with business outside the park system. In other words, we keep our prices up. We do not cut prices in order to attract people there.

The reason we have these businesses is first, I would say, to make money; and second, to supply a service to the people who come there. If they do not want to go away

to find some place to eat, they can eat in our place. But they pay a fair price, all in all, there is very little criticism from the people in the area.

In connection with this I want to mention a little bit about the school of horticulture. It was established before this present commission took over, but I think we have done a good job in improving the curriculum. We house and feed 24 people each year, 8 of whom graduate, and then we take in 8 more the following year.

This has been going on for quite some time. I want to mention this because I want to encourage some boys around 18 or 20, in that area, to come to this school.

I suggest to the hon. members of this House—all hon. members—if they have a boy in their particular riding who they think would like to be a landscape gardener or horticulturist, that he give some thoughts to making application to take this course.

It is a 3-year course, and we pay the students—I think we are unique in that. We house and feed these boys and pay them—not a big wage—but we pay a salary and they do work. I think it is about \$90 a month, or something like that, besides their keep.

If hon. members have been in that area these last two years, but particularly the last year, I think they know our school is a great credit to the system. We have been able to get some very fine boys.

I am going to tell hon. members, for the record, just where some of these boys arrived after taking this course. Up to the present time, 124 persons have graduated from the school.

Mr. H. Worton (Wellington South): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister a question? Could he tell me the minimum of education one needs for these positions?

Hon. Mr. Daley: I think grade 9 or something like that. It is not too hard, but one has to have a reasonable education in order to absorb the curriculum of the school. They are not academic subjects, and the boys do a lot of manual work. They are inside studying about the treatment and care of trees and bug control and all that sort of thing. But we have graduated 124, and I have a number of them listed here, just as a matter of interest as to what has happened to some of them.

One is a landscape contractor in Toronto and also reeve of East York. One is superintendent of horticulture at Imperial Oil in

Sarnia. Another one operates nurseries in Carman, Manitoba. We do not refuse to take applicants outside of Ontario. We like to get one or two from the other provinces. We think it is a gesture of goodwill. We had one last year from Saskatchewan. He is a good boy—a much better boy than I thought he would be.

Mr. MacDonald: A lot of Saskatchewan money has been coming down to Ontario for a long time.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): It is a good province from which to come.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Another graduate is superintendent of landscape design and development, North York township. A graduate is a landscape architect in Guelph. Another lad is superintendent of parks in Calgary, Alberta. Another graduate is foreman of nursery work in Hornby.

A lad from our school is parks representative for Duke Lawn Equipment; another, the greenskeeper at Lewiston golf and country club, New York.

One is arborist for The Department of Highways; another operates a florist shop in California; another is superintendent of parks for the city of London; another, a gardener for the Kitchener parks; another, foreman at Savage Greenhouse at Sarnia; and another one is instructor in our own school.

The idea of this school was to provide men to work in our parks system, but we have discovered that they get so much better jobs in other places. In fact, we cannot use them all with the knowledge that they have.

We have a graduate who is superintendent of parks for the city of Napa, California; another, settlement supervisor, Veterans' Land Act, in Lindsay; another, superintendent of grounds, Ontario agricultural college; another, superintendent of horticulture, the Niagara parks commission.

I will mention another boy who trained in our school. He left the system, he came over here to Toronto. He had a very good job in the Toronto parks department. When we needed a man, he came back, and today he is one of our finest, doing an excellent job for us. We are very happy that he is one of our own students.

Then there is a forestry foreman, Department of Highways; a landscape contractor; there are wholesale florists; a graduate is superintendent of grounds, Ontario Department of Education; another is chief horticulturist, department of botany, Penn State College, Pennsylvania.

A graduate is chief horticulturist, department of botany, University of Toronto; another, a landscape contractor; another, construction superintendent for Terminal Construction in Ottawa; another, superintendent of parks at Kingston; another, arborist, The Department of Highways in Chatham.

This list goes on and on—superintendent of grounds, Queen's University; florist, Wardsville, Ontario.

Mr. M. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): The hon. Minister has records of all these, has he?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Yes. They come back each year to visit with us, and hold a convention down there—it is a most wonderful thing, the opportunity for these boys to progress in the way that they have.

Here is one, the greenskeeper for the golf and country club in Rochester.

There is quite a long list. I point that out because, I say it seriously, I would like to see hon. members take an interest and have boys apply to take this course in our school. We will weed them out. They will have to qualify.

The physical assets of the park are there to see. Anyone can go and see them. The maintenance of 35 miles of parkway, I think, is unsurpassed anywhere. All the maintenance, the keeping and planting and growing of the flowers, is done by competent staff. I think, under the present system, that this great Niagara parkway is unsurpassed. Hon. members might think we are being a little boastful, but I do not think there is anything that surpasses it any place that I have been. The maintenance is a credit to the people who actually do the work.

The commission, of course, creates the policy and hires the people qualified to do the work. The complete story of the parks' activities are placed before this House every year. Every year they are right here for all to see.

I think that is about my story of the development of our parks system, the work of commissioners who are being criticized unjustly. I have already said that these men assume these responsibilities gratis—they get no allowance. They do have certain privileges, if they are down there—and I hope hon. members do not think that they run from their homes down there just to have a meal or something. They go down there when they are required and, if they are there, they are entitled to have a meal.

There is a place in the refectory called the commission quarters, which also includes

the board room, where the business is done. When commissioners are entertaining, and there is somebody to entertain, courtesy seems to require that we do the proper thing.

Well, that is one of the things that they are permitted to do and certainly, not to my knowledge, are these privileges ever abused.

I know there are some of the commissioners that hon. members would not find there once a year, outside of the regular meeting. But other people, who live closer to the refectory, may be there more often. But I do not think that the net result of the whole thing can be criticized, when one considers this commission has, over the years, wonderfully operated this great system. They have developed it to a high point of efficiency, and created, within it, the ability to take in the money which chiefly comes from American visitors.

I think it is very fortunate that there seems to be a greater tendency toward public criticism. I read in the paper the other day about the city of Toronto's entertainment bills. Well, I do not know, I think a great city like Toronto does a very good job in entertaining personalities who come here.

These personalities get courteous treatment if they go to some other place. They know they are entitled to it, particularly if they hold responsible positions in another government. Entertainment is a courtesy, it creates good will, and I personally do not see anything wrong with this.

Our entertainment bill, as near as I can gather, is about \$6,000 a year for taking in guests—sometimes only for 15 minutes. The guest may not want to stay, he may not have the time.

But for the operation of the commission, and the taking in of visitors who the commission deem desirable, the cost runs about \$6,000 a year, as I understand it.

I think that is very small potatoes, taking the city of Toronto as a criterion, when it comes to proper entertaining. How people raked the harbour commission over the coals! For what? For doing a very good job, I would say.

That is my story. The commission, which has developed these parks and has put them into the shape they are in, has done a mighty good job.

Under new financial arrangements, we are not receiving all the water rentals, but we are assured of a fixed sum of money to maintain and operate the parks, and the rest goes into the consolidated revenue fund. The parks were developed from a system operating

with a \$3 million debt to a debt-free organization in about 10 years. Free of debt, it has returned much to the people as well as creating the interest of the tourists and the people who come here. It freed itself of debt without one cent being charged to the taxpayers of this province. This is a record of which I am not too ashamed.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of personal privilege. If hon. members will bear with me for a few minutes, I would like to make a short preamble to what I have to say.

I never realized that the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) was such a culprit, until I came to this House and now find that he is supposedly involved in land transactions and so on, and so on. I always considered him quite a chairman, doing a good job.

I am glad to find that the hon. Minister did say that the Liberals had something to do with this fine park and did get it in debt. I am reminded of a man who inherits his father's property with about 10 payments to pay off, and finally winds up with a lot of assets.

The nicest part of this particular thing is to find that this government was good enough to amend its way of operation in the park in 1951, and allow some of us to sit on that commission. So they did put me back into a spot as a Liberal to help me pay off that debt, to say the least—\$3.6 million. I was there in 1951 or 1952, when the hon. Minister started to pay that after this land deal. I stayed with him until he paid it off in 1956, and then I found I should head for other fields. But I assisted the hon. Minister, as he has said before, in bringing that about, and so hon. members can see that the Liberals not only start something, Mr. Speaker, but they come back and see it finished, too.

I did stray, Mr. Speaker, from the problem at hand. Hon. members know that we, who start into this particular field, find ourselves often handicapped simply because our knowledge is limited to what we read in the papers from time to time.

I read something like this on December 22. I am not going to try to pick this paper up. I do not think I could hold it still long enough, so I am going to read it from the table if hon. members do not mind.

This is datelined December 22, 1959, Toronto:

PARK PROBE URGED

Ontario CCF leader Donald C. MacDonald said on Monday night that the provincial government is making frantic

efforts behind the scenes to clean up the situation in the Niagara parks commission. For 3 years evidence has been indicated that the commission requires serious public scrutiny, he said in a statement.

That came about, Mr. Speaker, again after I left the commission. Hon. members see they still need me there, I believe.

I might say that I did not like the statement in the press, so I did a little bit of writing on my own behalf. One has to defend oneself, so in the same day we find in our local paper something like this:

WOULD WELCOME SCRUTINY IN PARK, BUKATOR SAYS

George Bukator, MPP, said today that, "As a former member of the Niagara parks commission, I am quite sure that the present members have no objections to any type of investigation; naturally this is only my personal opinion." From 1951 to 1956, inclusive, he was appointed by the Welland county council to serve on the commission. "My attitude to this is that, if the CCF leader wants an investigation, then go ahead and investigate. I am quite sure that the commission would co-operate," Mr. Bukator said. "I feel that the commission would be quite willing to let the public know anything that they, the public, feel they should know," he said.

The hon. Minister has made that very clear here tonight, Mr. Speaker. I have nothing to hide as far as my efforts are concerned, in that particular thing. I thought this should at least be added to *Hansard*, to let the people of Niagara Falls know how I stood on the issue. I have nothing to hide.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Speaker, it is with some timidity that I rise tonight after a day in a chamber full of tensions, charges and countercharges, dragon slayers and defenders of the faith, and everything else.

If the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) is looking for more revenue—and, if we are to continue some of these disgraceful scenes that we have seen in this chamber, as well as some of the scenes that we saw last March—I would suggest to him that he start charging an amusement tax for the people who are going to fill the galleries.

Mr. Speaker, I join with the others who have spoken in this debate to convey the usual congratulations to you, as a person, in the high office which you hold. I can give no further compliment to you than just to

say that I agree with everything that has been said about you, sir, and about your office. Also, I can, with confidence, agree with everything that is going to be said about you.

As well, I would like to congratulate the new hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay). I think his appointment is an excellent one. I think he has already proved that, in the energy conference that was held at the King Edward Hotel here not so ago. But more especially I would like to congratulate him on the booklet that he has produced entitled "A Layman's Description of Nuclear Energy." If there are any hon. members of the House who have not yet seen it, it is well worth reading.

Also, sir, I would like to pay my respects to the hon. Minister who guided The Department of Education in this province through a period of great crisis. I refer to the hon. Minister from Eglinton (Mr. Dunlop). I think we are all very sorry to hear of his illness and to hear that, because of this illness, he had to give up the onerous duties that he grasped so well when he was appointed the Minister of Education.

In doing so, I also want to add a word of welcome to the new hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Robarts). I do not know yet whether he has had the time to grasp the problems that must be in existence in that very massive department of his, but I hope that, as a long-term objective, he is going to work toward free university tuition for all those who wish it in this province.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the hon. leader of the official Opposition in this House (Mr. Wintermeyer)—and I mean this most sincerely—on his re-election in this House, and on his continued service to this province. I congratulate also the new hon. members whom he has now sitting behind him. I mean this most sincerely.

In this day and age, when we have massive majorities in governments in the western world, and steam-rolling majorities pushing everything aside, I think any unbiased citizen today, in Ontario, must be glad that the Liberals appear to have awakened from their doldrums of the past and are showing some sign of energy and life.

I mean that most sincerely. I am glad to see the larger number of younger hon. members sitting behind him there.

Of course, I suppose one must qualify these general statements. However, I hope that the zenith of their power has now been reached. But in any event, I do congratulate

the hon. leader of the Opposition on his re-election.

Which brings me, Mr. Speaker, to the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald), the leader of the CCF.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Do not spoil it now.

Mr. Lawrence: I am in a disagreeable mood today, in any event, Mr. Speaker, but I do want to disagree with the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) regarding some of his remarks this afternoon, especially when he said that the hon. member for York South has no friend outside of his own party. That is absolutely not correct in my own case.

I do not know the hon. member too well, but I am sure that what he is doing, he believes he is doing in the interest of the province as a whole. I do not particularly agree with his methods, but that is not for me to judge. In any event, I would like to be classified as a friend of the hon. member for York South.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to congratulate the new chairman of the Ontario water resources commission. Here in Toronto, I think we are particularly concerned about the matter of pollution. It has always been a great pleasure to me that, here in this city and in the metropolitan area of Toronto, we are sitting beside one of the largest bodies of fresh water in the world.

Whether it is an international problem or whether it is not, I do not know. But I hope that the new chairman of that commission will get to work to try to clean up the pollution around here, because it is a rather ridiculous situation when my own constituents, living by Lake Ontario here, cannot even go in for a swim in the lake or use the lovely beaches that are around this city.

Finally, my last word of congratulation is to the leader of my own party and the hon. Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Frost). Some of the things that I am about to say tonight are going to be rather critical of government policy in some respects, but they are, in the main, rather petty and minor criticisms. On the whole, I am proud to be associated with the party that I am, and with the government—especially when it is under the guidance of the present hon. Prime Minister of this province.

No matter what one's political bias is, it must be recognized that it is a tribute from the people of this province—a tremendous tribute, I think—to re-elect a man as Prime Minister who has been in this House so long.

and who has guided the policies of this province so long. It is a tremendous vote of confidence in him personally, as well as in his policies.

One last word of congratulations, and that is to all of the hon. members of this House, on either side, on being elected or on being re-elected. No matter what their political affiliation is, it is only after they have been in this House, for a little while, that they realize some of the sacrifices that people in politics do make today to be here.

Now, the hon. Prime Minister has asked for some words, or perhaps even some counsel, from the hon. members of this House in regard to a proposal for a pension. I am a fairly new member in the House. If it does come about, it will not affect me for awhile. But I certainly think that a pension for the hon. members in this House is worthwhile and long overdue, and I am glad to hear that something is going to be done about this.

But, perhaps there is something even more urgent and, as a member from the city of Toronto here, I feel free to speak about this because it does not affect me. I think the hon. members of this House who have to leave their homes to come down here to a session are entitled to extra living expenses, over and above the expenses that they now receive.

In the province of Manitoba, I am told, there is a living expense of \$10 a day for those members who have to reside away from their homes while the session is on.

I would hope, if this matter of pensions or indemnities—or anything along that line—is looked at by the government or by the hon. members of this House, that it would be agreed that the hon. members of this House who come from outside Toronto are certainly entitled to an extra expense allowance for coming down here. It is rather unfair not to have it.

I have the privilege of going home every night and having dinner in my own home, with my own family. I do not have these hotel expenses. I think it is a rather unfair situation where I have that advantage, and presumably the costs of it are a lot less than living in a hotel or living away from home.

There is one other thing, while I am on the subject of the general membership of this House, Mr. Speaker, and that concerns the facilities and amenities in this building for the hon. members. I believe that there should be better facilities here for one to interview and see and speak to one's constituents. The

rooms in this building for the hon. members of the Legislature, I think, are totally inadequate for the job that we are now doing, and the job that is going to be expected of us in the future—whenever the members of this House are going to be.

As well, on the subject of the dining room, I think it is sloppy food, it is poorly served and it is in dingy surroundings. Quite frankly, I would feel ashamed to invite a constituent down here to have dinner or luncheon with me in that dining room, and I do not think it is something that we should put up with.

Well, now that I have the congratulations over with, Mr. Speaker, may I say that I had expected that the highlights of this session were going to be labour and liquor. The Gordon committee report has come along and cast its shadow over the subject matter of this session. I know there is another debate in progress in which I could stand up and give my views, but I do want to add my nickel's worth on this matter right now.

I am glad, I was very glad, to hear, at the time, that this committee was set up, because I think this is a problem, not only in Ontario but right across Canada—provincial governments as well as the federal government. It is a problem in the United States. It is certainly a problem in Britain.

Wherever there is a parliamentary form of government in the western world today, the problems of commissions and boards, and how much actual work can be done by members in a Parliament, or in a legislative assembly, are vast, and I do not think there has been any real solution or answer to this problem yet forthcoming.

The problem of balancing responsibility with delegation, as far as the members are concerned in the field of government today, where the role of government has become so complex and confusing and complicated, is something that has not been resolved. So I was glad to hear of the appointment of this committee, because it at least indicates to me that the government realizes that that problem is here.

Now, whether the Gordon committee report is an answer to that problem is something that we may differ on. But obviously, serious consideration in this jurisdiction is being given to the problem, and it is an opportunity for Ontario once more to pioneer in something.

I think the writers of the Gordon report have fallen into the old law-school lecturer's trap of classifying a great many of these boards as either "administrative" or "judicial."

This does not completely cover the field because my definition of a judicial board, or a judicial commission, is one which decides rights or brings into question the rights of citizens. There are some boards or commissions in this province which have to be a means of placing government policies before the people, and at the same time they decide rights, so presumably they are judicial.

I do not know what the answers to these things are, but perhaps, as an example of the problem, I could use the much-maligned liquor licence board.

In the Gordon report, I have read, for the first time, of the intrusion of government policy in regard to the granting of certain types of liquor licences. Presumably, government policy has been laid down to the liquor licence board that certain types of licences will not be granted in certain areas. This, I think, is a correct way of doing things, because ultimately it is the government that is responsible to the people for these policies.

But if we are going to call some of these boards "judicial", and they do decide rights, then the question of an appeal to the courts comes up. I hope that one of the fundamentals of common law in this jurisdiction is that there shall be no discrimination among citizens. All are equal before the court. All are equal in the eyes of the law.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I put this proposition to you. Suppose, rightly or wrongly, the government has decided that there shall be no more of a certain type of liquor licence in a given area. There already are some licence-holders there, but for reasons of policy, with which I think we can all agree, they decide there should be no more licences granted in that area, and the government presumably conveys their decision to the judicial body, to the liquor licence board.

There could not possibly be an appeal to the court from that decision if a man came before that board and wanted another licence because, as I say, in the eyes of the law, all are equal.

If a man across the street has the same facilities for a liquor licence as somebody on the other side of the street has, who already has a licence, how can the decision to turn down that man be appealed to the court? It cannot be, because the courts rightly would take the view that there should be no discrimination. They would say that if this man has the same facilities he should be granted the licence.

This is a problem that I do not think the Gordon committee has come to grips with. I do not know what the answer is myself.

Perhaps the answer is that there should be a closer liaison between the government and some of these boards.

A suggestion has been made that there should be no Ministers of the Crown on some of these commissions. I am not so sure I agree with that. I think perhaps there should be either more Ministers of the Crown or more members of this Legislature who sit on those commissions so that there would be a closer liaison—and a clearly delegated line of communication—for government policy to be placed before that commission. Also, it would insure that the member of that commission would be responsible to this body for decisions that, undoubtedly in the past, have been made in the name of government policy.

Now, what those decisions have been we do not know because, unfortunately, a great many of these boards and commissions that do decide these things give no reason for their decision. This, Mr. Speaker, is inherently wrong.

In all cases, there should be a reason for the decision of any of these judicial or quasi-judicial boards, even if that decision is based on government policy. I say this because, otherwise, we can come to the position where there can be rumours of skulduggery and bribes and corruption.

There is no sense in kidding ourselves that those rumours have not flown around and, in particular, in regard to the liquor licence board. If the liquor licence board had to give reasons for their decisions, I think it would clear the air a great deal—not only the liquor licence board, but just about all boards and commissions.

At the moment, no matter what category these boards or commissions fall into with their decisions, I think they should have to give their reasons for their decisions in writing in all cases—administrative, judicial, quasi-judicial, or call them what we may. The citizen is entitled to know why his request was turned down, no matter what that request may have been for.

I would like to say a few things, now that I have introduced the subject of the liquor licence commission, on government policy on liquor in this province. I do so, Mr. Speaker, in the knowledge that I did not attend a political meeting in the general election in which the subject of liquor, and the government's liquor policy, did not come up.

I speak now of urban areas, as I have no knowledge at all of thoughts on this matter, or of public opinion, in the rural areas. I

think I do know what is going on, not only in my own city, but in some other urban areas as well.

I think I have been returned to this House with the idea in mind that I am to represent public opinion in my riding. In doing so, I think what I am about to say reflects public opinion in a great many of the urban areas of this province.

Now, other than Miss Judy LaMarsh, I do not think anybody really seriously wants beer sold in grocery stores. I think there have been a great many criticisms from the other side, although no concrete examples have been given as to what they would do on the liquor question if they were in power, except perhaps by Miss LaMarsh.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): Let us hear the hon. member's policy, because we have been sitting here for a long time, and have not heard it yet.

Mr. Lawrence: I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that one has to go back too far in the history of this province to see what a mess government policy was in regard to beer and liquor. One only has to go back to the last time my hon. friends opposite were in power.

Mr. Whicher: We ought to hear about the mess. What was the mess?

Mr. Lawrence: No matter what petty criticisms we now have—and let us be fair about this—in the main, the fabric of government policy on liquor today is pretty sound. It is pretty sound indeed, especially when one thinks of the mess that this whole policy was in when my hon. friends opposite were in power.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): What mess?

Mr. Lawrence: I have some criticisms of our policy but I want to make this clear, Mr. Speaker, that, in the main, they are petty criticisms. They are minor criticisms because no one yet—or no responsible person, in any event—has come forward to say that there should not be government control of the retail selling of liquor in this province. At least I have not heard it, and I do not think my hon. friends opposite will disagree with that.

Undoubtedly this is a government monopoly and should remain a government monopoly. That is the general philosophy and the general principle, I believe, behind this government's policy. As I say, I do have some criticisms.

The first criticism was mentioned this afternoon in a question that was obviously out of order, from the other side, in regard to liquor permits. I can see no reason, Mr. Speaker, for the continuance of liquor permits in this province. None whatsoever.

Mr. Whicher: Why did he not ask the hon. commissioner that question?

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): That is what he is doing now.

Mr. MacDonald: Give him credit. There are very few—

Mr. Lawrence: The only argument I have heard for the continuance of the liquor permit policy, in this province, is that, in some rural areas, it does act as a bar against those who have abused the privilege of being able to buy liquor in this province when that permit is taken away. I do not feel that this is a valid argument for retaining what must be an expensive system, expensive not only as far as the administration is concerned, but expensive, also, in the printing of those liquor permits.

I think this is something that could very easily be done away with, because one needs no permit in order to walk into a bar in this province. If one gets his permit taken away, he can still go down on Yonge Street, in my riding, and get drunk, even though he does not have that permit.

Mr. Grossman: One does not have to get drunk.

Mr. Lawrence: One does not have to get drunk, no. But in any event, if that is the only argument that is put up for the retention of liquor permits, certainly in the urban areas in any event, I feel it has no validity whatsoever.

The next criticism I have of the liquor policy, Mr. Speaker, is that of advertising in this province. Now, if we were a continent of our own, or a country of our own, if we were in Greenland, if we were in Iceland, if we were in Australia—

Mr. Whicher: The hon. member is in Frostland.

Mr. Lawrence: —completely isolated from communication with the rest of the world, I might have very serious doubts in regard to permitting liquor or beer advertising in this province. However, we are not. We are not in that fortunate position.

Here in Toronto, most of my constituents, I am told, when they turn the television set

on, turn on American stations. There we can see liquor ads and beer ads every night of the week.

The rather ridiculous "public service advertisements" in the buses across this province, in the streetcars and in the subway, do not make sense. They are no more public service advertisements than are election posters, Mr. Speaker, and they can by no stretch of the imagination be termed "public service advertisements," at least not in my mind.

Mr. Grossman: He had better leave something for the Opposition—

Mr. Lawrence: As well, the newspapers of this city and this province—and the magazines of this province—use a legal loophole to get around the publishing of liquor ads and the acceptance of liquor ads. We get this liquor advertising in any event, that is the point. We cannot keep it out. It is outside our jurisdiction.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, my conclusion is that, if we cannot keep it out, let us allow it in, so that at least we have some control over it here in the province.

There is another matter in regard to the hotel and tourist industry, much of which is based in my riding. Other jurisdictions, Mr. Speaker, allow liquor to be served in rooms in hotels. Now, some of the hotels in this city especially—and in my riding especially—in the last 3 years have been hard pressed to make ends meet. I am informed that other jurisdictions have met this problem of allowing the service of liquor in rooms.

I do not know whether it is a good thing or not, but I have been told by many in the tourist industry, and by many in the hotel industry, that this is a factor that is drawing some conventions away from the city of Toronto and is keeping tourists away.

If that is so, then I would urge that the government give consideration to at least a look into this problem. I do not know whether it is a good thing or not, I have not made up my own mind on it, but the hotel and tourist industry is not on the sound, stable basis that it was a few years ago, especially the hotel industry. So, consideration should be given to this point.

Another matter here in Toronto is that we are still plagued with bootleggers. I know that this is news to most of the hon. members of this assembly. I am wondering again if the government has given consideration to keeping a liquor store open in the city of Toronto to 11 o'clock at night, a single store.

It works very well in Quebec city, I am informed, and it works very well in Montreal.

We have some of the suburban stores now open on Thursday and Friday nights until 9 o'clock and I think that is a very sound move. I do feel, however, that a store in the central area of the city could very well be kept open until 11 o'clock every night and, if this was done, I certainly think this would do a great deal to destroy what remaining bootleggers there are in this city.

I am still in the congratulation stage.

Mr. Speaker, to get back to the congratulation stage, I would like to commend the hon. Minister of Labour for having inserted in the speech from the Throne words concerning proposed legislation regarding employment agencies.

As a lawyer who has had some small experience, in the last couple of years, trying to work under federal legislation to prosecute some of these employment agencies which are gouging employees in the matter of fees for obtaining employment for them, I welcome the projected legislation, no matter what it is, which the hon. Minister of Labour is going to bring forth.

This is a field which the federal government entered, then found they did not have the constitutional jurisdiction to be in that field. So, I am glad to see that the hon. Minister of Labour is picking up this particular aspect of that.

There is another matter, Mr. Speaker, while I am talking about federal matters, and about labour matters, that I would urge the hon. Minister of Labour to take under consideration with his opposite number at Ottawa, and that is the question of import capital, coming into this country, mainly from the United States.

I refer to the import capital which sets up a completely different legal entity, a new corporation. This is a growing tendency on the part of American capital coming into this province that is very worrisome, and it is extremely harsh on the unions involved.

I can give hon. members an example in my own riding. The J. and J. Taylor Safe Company, Mr. Speaker, is a very old and very reputable safe company. If hon. members go around the offices of this building they will find that most of the safes here have been built and installed by the J. and J. Taylor Safe Company, an old family concern, an old Canadian firm.

During the last few years, due to questionable management, this firm has been slowly

sliding downhill. The operators of a very large, almost a monopoly, concern in the United States, namely, the Mosler Safe Company, were quick to realize the possibilities and the potentialities of using the assets and the reputation of the J. and J. Taylor Safe Company.

Instead of coming up here in the normal way, and either buying the shares or buying the company outright, Mr. Speaker, these rather slick operators instead formed a new corporation. They now call it, I believe, the Mosler-Taylor Company, or Mosler-Taylor Safe Corporation—I am not too sure.

But, in any event, they have built a spanking new factory in the riding of the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Davis).

They undoubtedly have brought needed capital into this country, I am not denying that for a minute. It is capital which we need. But I certainly do not approve of their methods because, while they set up this new company—this new corporation—they had assigned to it all of the assets of the old company. Mark you, only the assets, not the liabilities, only the assets. As well, they have taken over the key management personnel in this new company.

Now, what happens to the old J. and J. Taylor Safe Company? It is being allowed to wither on the vine. Nothing is happening to it. It is just sitting there, and the employees of that company, some of whom had been working for that company for 32 years, were given two days' notice.

Here was a company which had a strong union and a good union. Here was a company which, with the full approval of that union, had set up a pension fund for the employee. It was not a funded pension fund. That is where the union went wrong undoubtedly. It is easy to have hindsight on these matters. Nobody could see this at the time.

It was not a funded trust fund at all for these pensioners. A great many of the older employees were out on pension. They thought their rights were safeguarded, and why not?

They had a strong bargaining agreement, a strong collective bargaining agreement and a good union and a company which, up until then, had been a good company. Most of the employees were older men, specialists in their line. The majority of the employees were over 50 years of age, as a matter of fact.

On two days' notice, they were kicked out into the street. Why? Because the old J. and J. Taylor Safe Company now had no more assets. They were booted out, and the

shell of the company is still sitting down there rotting.

No provision was made whatsoever for the old employees, all of them now without work. All of them are a charge on the Canadian taxpayer and the provincial taxpayer, while the new management has come into this country, set up a new plant and is hiring new employees.

Presumably the union is getting in there, presumably they are going to set up a pension fund and bargain collectively on behalf of the employees.

But the point is this: The union for the old employees, at the old company, has absolutely no means of redress, no way whatsoever of enforcing their employees' pension rights, and these people are out in the street. Why? Because it is not the old company that has been refinanced.

This is not an isolated example, by any means, Mr. Speaker, and I know the hon. Minister of Labour is concerned about it. It is happening more and more frequently.

I was informed the other day by some labour people that it has happened in at least 6 cases in the last 4 months in southern Ontario.

Here we have a problem that is outside the jurisdiction of this government. It is an international problem, undoubtedly. We do not have the power to stop this import capital from coming in. Perhaps we wish that we did have the power, but we do need this capital.

Surely, if we are going to allow these people to bring their money into this country, to make money out of this country, surely we also have the right to put some restrictions on the way in which they bring it in and in which they set up these new corporations.

One of those restrictions, I would suggest, should be that we make the new corporation not only take over the assets of the old company, but the liabilities as well, because presumably these union agreements, these pension rights and other things, are liabilities.

There is mention in the speech from the Throne, Mr. Speaker, of the ever-recurring problem of federal-provincial relations. This problem has plagued us, I should think, and by that I mean the people of this country, ever since about 1900. Up until that time the marvellous framework that had been devised in The British North America Act, by the fathers of Confederation, had worked, and it had worked extremely well.

I was rather disappointed to hear the hon. Prime Minister the other day say that, in

the next submission to the federal government on behalf of the province, no part of that submission would concern any amendment to The British North America Act.

I firmly feel that it is about time a very, very full conference was held exclusively with the idea of amending The British North America Act. I think the situation we have had, for the last 25 years, of having provincial Treasurers and provincial Premiers make their trek, about every 5 years, or every 3 years, up to Ottawa, hat in hand, is a disgraceful one. It should not be necessary. This has gone on under Conservative governments and has gone on under Liberal governments, and it has gone on under UFO governments and every kind of government. It has gone on under governments of every political complexion.

I do feel, Mr. Speaker, that the time has come for a demand for a complete overhaul of The British North America Act, and the other Acts which make up the constitution of this country, so that a complete new distribution can be made of governmental jurisdictions here in Canada.

The federal system, if we want it to continue, must be bolstered, and it must be bolstered by a complete review of the taxing powers and of the jurisdictions of the various governments in this country.

One other matter I wanted to bring up was the question of Metro Toronto versus, presumably, amalgamation.

Now, my hon. friends opposite seem to be in some sort of doubt as to what policy they are going to come out with. The hon. leader of the Opposition blows very hot one day, favouring outright amalgamation, while the next leader of the Liberal party comes along—the hon. member for York Centre (Mr. Singer)—and blows hot favouring Metro.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to realize that the policy of the government is to keep this development in a very flexible position. Undoubtedly, the Metro system, as it is now set up, is not the answer. It is not the end all and the be all. There is duplication, there is inefficiency, there is waste in Metro, undoubtedly. Even the proponents of Metro, under the present system, will admit that.

On the other hand, some of the suburban members of Metro have raised such a political storm about amalgamation, and their fears of amalgamation, that they have almost convinced me. Perhaps amalgamation is not the answer in any event.

Undoubtedly, we would be in a very, very

bad position here in Toronto if it had not been for Metro and the Metro system. I think, in its place and in its time, it was a very worthy answer to a great many problems. But some of these problems are still with us. This is an evolving thing. It is a pioneering thing, and I do not think anybody at this stage of the game can come along and say Metro is the answer, or amalgamation is the answer.

I would suggest that we have reached the next stage in this evolution. I would suggest that, in the Metro set-up, we are just about ready for direct representation to Metro. By that, I mean a divorce of the constituent municipalities and their representation on the Metro council. I would suggest that consideration be given so that a "ward" system now be set up for the Metro area, and members be elected for those wards directly to the Metro council.

I am no expert on this, I have had no municipal experience whatsoever, unlike a great many of the hon. members in this House. But I do think that the time has now come for us to give another very close, and very searching, look to the duplication of effort that exists in the Metro set-up as it now stands.

I am going to refer, Mr. Speaker, to another matter.

At the beginning of my speech I did not congratulate, as is customary, the hon. mover (Mr. Davis), and the hon. seconder (Mr. Grossman), of the motion of thanks in reply to the speech from the Throne.

I thought their speeches were well worthwhile and covered some very good points. I have kept my congratulations on that matter to the very end, because I was disturbed to see some rather carping criticisms in some organs of our daily press in regard to speeches of the hon. members in this House, and the reading of speeches in this House, and the reading of statements and the reading of questions.

I do not think that is a bad thing whatsoever, I think it is a good thing. I think, perhaps, I should read the speech that I give, and perhaps I would not ramble all over the lot the way I do.

But I just wonder if the main reason for the reading of speeches, by some of the hon. members in this House, has been brought to the attention of the members of the press gallery. It is mainly on the basis that, if we do make a speech off-the-cuff, we find we are misquoted, and weirdly misquoted sometimes, by the press.

I would say that if some of the members of the press gallery want to see a lessening of the reading of speeches in this House, then they should be a little bit sharper with their shorthand, so that we do not pick up the newspaper the next day and find that our words have been grossly misquoted and misrepresented in some cases.

That is the end of my congratulatory speech, Mr. Speaker, with one further subject.

At the beginning of—perhaps I should call this a lecture, not a speech—at the beginning of my sermon, I mentioned what I thought were rather disgraceful scenes in this House, and I meant it. I am a new member here, I have not been here as long as most of the hon. members. But I must say that I have seen more decorum and dignity in a great many high school and a great many college debates than one sometimes sees in this House, and this afternoon was no exception.

Presumably, Mr. Speaker, we have rules of order in this House. I am going to be a nuisance to you, Mr. Speaker, for the rest of the session, because I am going to try my utmost to learn a little bit more about those rules and what they stand for.

One hon. member described those on the Treasury benches this afternoon, as “those Scrooges on the front benches.” Whether it be “Scrooges on the front benches” or whether it is the back benches or whether it is anybody else, I am going to try to make it my crusade to point out to you, Mr. Speaker, whenever an hon. member is out of order. Certainly we have seen enough examples of that just this afternoon.

I am sorry if it appears that I may be picking on the hon. member for York South, but this afternoon, for instance, there were a number of occasions which did not add to the dignity and the decorum of this House when he was clearly out of order in his references to speeches and his references to persons. Yet he, when asked, would give no dates or from what he was quoting or even the names of the people concerned in some cases.

This does not add to the dignity or the decorum of this House. One of the things that is a detriment in that hon. member I think, Mr. Speaker, is that he goes off on some of these personal attacks sometimes, and that in turn only gives the people on this side of the House an opportunity to reply in kind. This merely muddies the water, and his original point, or his original charge, is forgotten. Some of them are very able presentations, except for this tendency to make personal attacks.

I think it is a deplorable thing, it should not be allowed. I do not care whether he is the leader of the CCF, the leader of the Opposition, or the leader of the government party, the Speaker of the House, sir, should step on him, and step on him hard in these instances. By that I do not mean the give-and-take, the good natured bantering in most cases, that goes across the floor of the House, which normally takes place, I think, in every democratic Parliament.

I think this give-and-take is a good thing, I enjoy it myself as long as you, Mr. Speaker, keep control of the assembly and do not let the matter get out of hand. But I think, in the last few years—and certainly in the last session and in this session—we all ought to be rather ashamed of ourselves, because it has not looked good from the galleries. I know, I have gone up there to sit and watch some of it.

In any event, Mr. Speaker, there are those things, and just as a continuation of this thing for instance, the sub-amendment moved by the hon. member for York South this afternoon I think is clearly out of order. The sub-amendment speaks of this House or this government as having “countenanced widespread political patronage.”

Now, there is an innuendo, there is a smear on all of those who are on this side of the House. It comes forward with no specific reference. It does not name dates, name times, name anything else, it is just a wide innuendo—that there is widespread political patronage, as far as the government is concerned. That is the type of thing that I do not feel is worthy under the rules of this House, and should not be allowed.

I would, Mr. Speaker, ask you to take under consideration whether or not the sub-amendment moved by the hon. member for York South is in order on this ground.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, as I rise to take part in this debate, perhaps I should first address a few of my remarks to the hon. member for St. George (Mr. Lawrence).

I have known the hon. gentleman for quite some time. I listened with great interest to his remarks, particularly when he seemed to have some doubt about who is leading the party on this side of the House.

Let me make it abundantly clear for his information—and for the information of anyone else who is interested—we have one hon. leader (Mr. Wintermeyer), and we are all behind him, and he is going to lead us to victory in the next election.

Mr. Speaker, I want to join with the other hon. members to compliment you on your selection for this post, and I feel certain that you will pay close attention to the admonitions just given you by the hon. member for St. George, and pay attention to the way he thinks the House should be run.

As I sat here and listened, I think I have learned quite a bit from just watching the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) in action. Certainly as I listen to him I recognize in him a man of very substantial ability, and I understand—

Applause.

Mr. Singer: The hon. members may well clap, and I think they should, because the reason that most of them are here is because they have clung so closely to the hon. Prime Minister's coattails in the past few elections.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Well, that is where the hon. member's failure is.

Mr. Singer: I do, however, fail to understand some of the remarks that the hon. Prime Minister has made concerning a previous government.

It may be that governments that represented my party in days gone by have made some mistakes. It may be, Mr. Speaker, that a government known as the Ferguson government, which was in this province some years ago, made some mistakes. It may be that a government known as the Henry government made some mistakes. It certainly is, as the hon. Prime Minister said the other day and admitted even on that side of the House, that this government makes lots of mistakes.

I think the affairs of this province would be advanced to a very great extent if the government concerned itself about what is happening in 1960, and forward, rather than what happened 20 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I note, as I have gone through *Hansard* of previous years, that it is customary to talk about one's own riding and so, for a few moments, I would like to tell hon. members something about the part of Metropolitan Toronto that I have the great privilege of representing.

My township, the township of North York, the township described in The Municipal Act as a rural area, consists of some 70 square miles—

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): I thought the hon. member came from York Centre.

Mr. Singer: My riding is the riding of York Centre. If the hon. Minister will just bear with me, I will explain it so that even the hon. Minister can understand it.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, I figure that we have that in common. If I can understand it, the hon. member will.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, may I be permitted to continue without the heckling from the cheap seats?

The township consists of some 70 square miles in area. It runs from the Humber River on the west to Victoria Park Avenue on the east, from Steeles Avenue on the north to the southerly boundaries which are the northerly boundaries of York township and Forest Hill village in the city of Toronto and East York township.

It is an area that was incorporated as a municipality in 1922, and, at that time, had a population of some 6,000. At the end of the war its population had grown to some 25,000 and today it has a population of some 250,000.

I share the honour, along with the hon. member for York East (Mr. Beckett), of representing that township. I represent the portion to the west of Yonge Street and he represents the portion to the east of Yonge Street, and some other portions of the metropolitan area.

I think it is of some substantial importance, Mr. Speaker, as we have talked in recent days about democratic principles such as are outlined in the Gordon report, that we perhaps pay a little attention to one democratic principle that is not mentioned there. I refer to the idea of representation by population.

It is rather interesting to note, from the figures that were recently released, that there is a population of 1.5 million in the Metropolitan Toronto area. There is a population of some 6 million in this province of ours.

There are 98 seats in this House. If, by any chance, we were following the idea of representation by population, the Metropolitan area should have about 25 seats. It has, in fact, 19.

Then look at the distribution, Mr. Speaker, for a moment of those 19 seats. The city of Toronto has 13 of those seats and the suburbs have 6. The population in the city of Toronto is about 650,000 and the population in the suburban areas is about 880,000. Therefore, with 200,000 more people in the suburbs, we have less than half of the representation in the city of Toronto.

Now surely, Mr. Speaker, the time has

come when the government should recognize that the citizens in my township and my riding are not third-class citizens or second-class citizens, but are entitled to representation by population, as is the right of every person in this province.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister, in his remarks the other day, spoke to us about The Municipal Act and indicated that, notwithstanding the fact that The Municipal Act had its basis in The Baldwin Act which was passed 110 years ago, he really did not feel that it was that old. It has been changed from time to time.

I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that the changes that took place were little plugs in the gaps in the wall, from time to time, which became obvious, and that the Act is out of date, and it is long overdue for the sort of revision that we have been talking about.

The best example is the township that I have just been speaking about. Here we have a municipality of 250,000 people that is described as a township and in this book—and this is The Municipal Act—in this book it is treated as a rural municipality.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Well, it is that not what the hon. member wants? He gets better grants that way.

Mr. Singer: Well now, just a moment, Mr. Speaker. I think the time has long since passed that grants should be determined by the title that has arbitrarily been assigned, to a municipality, by some geographical accident that happened 25 or 30 years ago. If there are going to be grants in this province, Mr. Speaker, the grants should be based on the basis of need, and they should not be based on a series of artificial titles that are contained in this book.

Let me read to hon. members one of the modern and up-to-date sections that is in this municipal statute—dealing with police villages.

I do not know how many hon. members of the House are aware of these sections, but these are very interesting, and this is very up to date and most important. Section 520, subsection 1, says this:

Every proprietor of a house more than one story high shall place and keep a ladder on the roof of such house near or against the principal chimney, and another ladder reaching from the ground to the roof of such a house under the penalty of \$1 for every omission, and a further penalty of \$2 for every week that such an omission continued.

Or subsection 2, Mr. Speaker:

Every householder shall provide himself with two buckets of water, fit for carrying water, in case of an accident by fire under a penalty of \$1 for each bucket that is not provided.

And I like this one, too, subsection 5, Mr. Speaker:

No person shall enter a mill or a barn or an outhouse or a stable with a lighted candle or a lamp unless it is well enclosed, nor with a lighted pipe or a cigar, nor with fire not properly secured under penalty of \$1.

Mr. Speaker, this is the Act that is being suggested to us as modern and up to date, and that deals with the municipal problems of the province today.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Was it less up to date in 1940?

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I hear one of the hon. Ministers over there asking whether it was less up to date in 1940.

Let me say this, and perhaps this will end these references back, I do not know—probably it is a vain hope that the government hon. members will listen. I do not think that the people of this province are concerned with what government did in 1940. They disposed of those governments, as they will dispose of this government in the next election. What they are concerned with, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is what the hon. member said last time.

Mr. Singer: I was not here last time, but I am here this time. Will the choir please quieten down?

Mr. Speaker, I think it is most important that this government should consider what is happening in 1960, from February 9 forward, and in 1961 and the years to come. It should not spend so much time, and so much valuable effort, that could be better spent running the affairs of this province, by looking into what happened 20 years ago.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The Throne speech—

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister has dismissed, with the usual wave of the hand, the suggestion that has been put forward of having a select committee to

sit down and study this Act, to draft it and rewrite it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I have a better method.

Mr. Singer: Well, the hon. Prime Minister may have, but as yet we have not heard it.

Some hon. members: Oh, no. Oh, no.

Mr. Singer: The hon. Prime Minister suggests that he brought in those two very able gentlemen, Messrs. Cumming and Yates—and I agree with him that they are very able gentlemen—to do just this sort of job.

Well, Mr. Speaker, that sort of ability has long been overdue in The Department of Municipal Affairs, and those two gentlemen are going to have a busy enough time setting those affairs properly in order to get the municipalities under good control, even under this Act.

Mr. Speaker, had the department had the time to examine the auditor's report that arrived from the municipality of Belleville, with the comments of the auditor a year or more before the investigation arose, the investigation might not have been necessary.

The answer that came forward from that department, Mr. Speaker, was that there are 977 municipalities in Ontario, and we really have not the time to look at every auditor's report, and the one they should have caught they missed. So let Mr. Cumming and Mr. Yates get into the reason why it was missed, and set that department in proper order, but let us get this Act properly written.

Mr. Speaker, there are people with very substantial ability and experience in this province. I think that the government could well consult such people as Professor Curtis, Professor Crawford, and Eric Hardy, and put those people to work if we have other jobs for Messrs. Cumming and Yates. I do not think we could add two better people to the list, I am suggesting, than Mr. Cumming and Mr. Yates, to sit down and start to work on this, together with a select committee that is going to listen to the municipalities and listen to their views.

There was nothing wrong, Mr. Speaker, in setting up a select committee of this House to undertake the very complicated job of rewriting The Companies Act. I think most lawyers in the House will agree that that was a job well done.

It was a job done by a select committee. If a select committee was able to wrestle with that complicated job, I think it could

do even better with the job of rewriting this Act.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister has said that he blushing refers to the 1958 report of the Ontario mayors and reeves association, or to certain sections of it. He suggested to me, and I agreed with him, that this is a good association. It is made up of some of the finest people in the province of Ontario—

Applause.

Mr. Singer: I was a member of that association, I attended its sessions in 1957 and in 1958 and, Mr. Speaker, I well remember the sessions in 1957. They took place in Chatham, just a few months before the federal election of that year.

It was as a result of the resolutions that were passed, at that meeting of the association, that these submissions were prepared and submitted to the government in January, 1958.

It is interesting to note that, at that time, the president of the association was that very able gentleman, then his worship Mayor Bobby Simpson of Amproir. He had a substantial role to play in the writing of these submissions. I think very highly of him, and the government does too. They have since appointed him to the Ontario water resources commission.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Did the hon. member take any part in writing it?

Mr. Singer: No, I was not consulted.

These submissions were written by the executive of that time, and I well remember the tone of that meeting.

The tone of that meeting on May of 1957, on the eve of the federal election, was set by Bobby Simpson, the president, and two or three others, none of whom were known for their animosity to my hon. friends opposite, but who did have a certain animosity to the government of the day in Ottawa. They had a responsible part in writing these submissions.

But let me read just a little bit beyond, Mr. Speaker, what the hon. Prime Minister referred to.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Now, let the hon. member remember that he has already said that it was a biased report.

Mr. Singer: Oh, no. Oh, no—I am just going to read it. Let the hon. member be patient for just a minute, and let us

see what this says. At page 9 of the report it says:

It is indeed gratifying to realize—this, remember, is early in January, 1958, —that the impasse between the federal, provincial, and municipal governments has been removed and the way has been opened for substantial agreement between the federal and provincial governments, which places the government of Ontario in a position to give greater consideration to the plight of municipalities and which will alleviate the financial position of the municipalities to a very considerable extent.

It is the hope of this association that the pending adjustment of the federal-provincial fiscal relations is just around the corner. It will enable the government of the province to bring about a still further adjustment of the remaining inequities in the municipal position.

And then, on page 10, it goes on to say:

After the conclusion of the federal-provincial conferences—that were just about to take place,

—for the adjustments of fiscal relations between those governments, the association respectfully urges that the government of Ontario hold a plenary conference between the representatives of the province and the representatives of the municipalities to clarify and clearly redefine provincial-municipal relationships and financial responsibility.

I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that perhaps some of the authors of this report might have been caught up in the vision of a promised land—a lot of vision. Perhaps there was some reason for it because hon. members will recall, Mr. Speaker, that a meeting took place in Massey Hall on April 25, 1957, and the hon. gentleman who is now the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. Diefenbaker), had this to say at that meeting:

We believe there can be no national unity in this nation until there is a realization that the federal and provincial matters have handcuffed the provinces of this nation, have denied the municipalities adequate sources of revenue, have placed the provinces and the municipalities in a position where they cannot discharge their constitutional responsibility of permitting the necessary development in their own territorial confines of the natural resources that are there. We believe that the provinces must have sufficient resources to carry out these responsibilities.

Hon. Mr. Frost: This is a good speech.

Mr. Singer: Now, that is the problem—that was the problem, Mr. Speaker—as enunciated by the now Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada, and this is what he said he intended to do.

We intend to form a government to immediately convene a Dominion-provincial conference to bring about a settlement of these problems, not in the spirit of arrogant domination displayed by the present government, but in a spirit of unity and amity with mutual tolerance and respect.

An hon. member: Hear, hear.

Mr. Singer: Now, Mr. Speaker, it is not hard to understand how some of this vision of the promised land found its way into this 1958 submission.

But, Mr. Speaker, how could those people have known what really was going to happen? They really could not see into the future, nor could they have had the privilege, at the time they were drafting this report, of listening to what the hon. Finance Minister of Canada (Mr. Fleming) was going to say on October 15, 1959.

Reading from the *Toronto Globe and Mail* of that date, I find that Finance Minister Fleming is quoted as follows:

He told the 10 provincial Treasurers that the present arrangements of dividing, with the provinces, return from income and corporation tax and succession duties would stand until the expiration of the present agreement on March 31, 1962.

Mr. Speaker, some of the enchantment and vision, I suggest, that was there in 1958 had worn a little thin by 1959, when this submission was made.

I lost track, Mr. Speaker, of the two reports the hon. Prime Minister tabled. He tabled two—one dated 1958 and one dated 1959—but there are two in 1959, and I am going to come to the third one in a moment. This one is dated February 18, 1959.

In this report, the second one which is the result of the 1958 meeting, and was presented to the government early in 1959, the enchantment is not quite as elaborate as it was in the 1958 report. I am going to read these because I do not think they will embarrass the hon. Prime Minister nearly as much as the other quotations embarrassed him.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The honeymoon was over then, and it was not Niagara Falls either.

Mr. Singer: To find these same flattering sentiments, we have to turn, not to page 1, in the first 4 paragraphs but to page 5, the last page of this submission. The third paragraph from the end of the submission says only this:

The association appreciates greatly the understanding which was extended by the government of Ontario to the municipalities of this province, and is grateful for the increased provincial assistance which it has made on the municipal level, but respectfully urges that it examine such a system for present and future years in light of these representations.

What takes number one place are the first 4 pages, and I am not going to bore the House by reading too many sections out of this report. But just let me read a bit here from the bottom of page 2, Mr. Speaker.

The municipalities are not the designers of social measure. They do not take any significant part in drafting such measures over the provincial or national field.

Social and health measures of necessity must emanate from broader fields of provincial and federal governments, and the satisfactory implementation of such services must be carried out by these two levels of government without any residual part of the cost being hoisted upon the municipal level of government.

Municipalities must be removed from the position of being forced to assist federal and provincial governments through payments for the cost of social services, and municipal tax resources must be relieved of the crushing cost of education.

Further on in the same page, and underlined in this submission, Mr. Speaker—undoubtedly the underlining is to emphasize this point.

It is startling, and most significant, to realize that while provincial grants for general municipal purposes, taken as a percentage of general municipal expenditures, have increased by 4.34 per cent. between 1948 and 1957, the provincial grant for education, taken as a percentage as a total cost of education, has decreased by 5.17 per cent. during the same 10-year period.

Then it goes on to say:

While the association appreciates the increased provincial subsidies, it is an unfortunate fact that, in each succeeding year since 1948, the municipal taxpayer's dollar has been spent less and less on basic

services and more and more on education, entirely because provincial grants for education are not keeping pace with the increasing costs of education.

Well then, there is a third report.

I want to make sure, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Prime Minister was brought completely up to date. This, I understand, is the latest one. This is the one that came in on December 2, 1959, and may have been one of the documents that the hon. Prime Minister tabled.

Hon. Mr. Frost: It is still there.

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): Will the hon. member answer a question?

Mr. Singer: No. By the time, Mr. Speaker, this third report had been submitted, the exuberance is still a little less obvious and the praise still a little less glowing. It is found, just in a few lines, on page 2.

The association willingly and gratefully acknowledges that much has been done by the federal and provincial governments toward alleviating the cost borne by municipalities—

Applause.

Mr. Singer: Just wait for the applause until I am through—

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Speak up, speak up. Put a little life into it.

Mr. Singer: I continue to read:

—however, the association still stands on the principle that the municipalities have in no way been the creators of social welfare measures designed for the nation as a whole, and should not be left to pay the deficit caused by insufficient payments of the federal and provincial governments.

Social and health measures must emanate from the broader fields of federal and provincial governments, and satisfactory implementation of such measures must be carried out by those two levels of government without any residual part of the cost being borne at the municipal level.

Revenues of the federal and provincial governments and of the municipalities have been increasing steadily since World War II. The expenditures have been increasing just as steadily, but there is one major difference. Federal and provincial tax rates have remained steady while municipal tax rates have been rising greatly, and it is

quite obvious why this has had to take place. It is because the grants for education are not nearly sufficiently high enough to enable the municipalities to take care of this most serious problem.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Will the hon. member answer a question?

Mr. Singer: I will have a question-and-answer period with the hon. Minister in a little while. I have a lot more things to say that he is going to be interested in.

Mr. Speaker, the crux of this municipal-provincial problem certainly is understood and recognized by these fine people who make up this association and, year after year, the same type of representations have been made and we still have the same type of an Act, and we still have the same type of an inadequate grant system.

The time is long overdue, Mr. Speaker, that this government tackle this problem head on and not try to just fill in a little gap here and a little gap over there. It is time that it get down to the basic root of the problem, begin to understand that we cannot just determine what the municipality will be, or get, by attaching a title to it dating back some 25 to 50 years ago.

That is the problem, to provide for growth and to provide for education. The time has come when this whole problem should be basically examined from the ground up, and it is not going to be done—or at least there has been no indication of it being done—according to the speech from the Throne.

I was interested, Mr. Speaker, in listening to some of the reasons the hon. Prime Minister gave as to why his party is over there and our party is over here.

Just insofar as municipal affairs are concerned, it is significant to note that, on this side of the House, the people of Niagara Falls, Windsor, Fort William, Sudbury, North Bay, Hamilton, and the people of Toronto have not been quite as enchanted with this government's reaction to municipal affairs as the government thinks, and they have sent other people here to represent them.

Hon. Mr. Frost: We cannot win them all, of course.

An hon. member: It is getting late.

Mr. Singer: That is a pretty impressive list even my hon. friends will agree. These are important municipalities in this province, and their views at long last should be paid attention to.

Mr. H. L. Rowntree (York West): His hon. leader had no policy on it.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I want to deal with another subject.

My hon. friend from St. George made passing reference to this, and some of the things he said I agree with, and these concern the liquor laws in the province of Ontario.

I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that the liquor laws of Ontario can be any better described than in the words of this editorial which appeared recently in the *Toronto Telegram*:

THIS STUPID LAW

The farce that passes as liquor legislation in this province has been exposed over and over again. The latest demonstration is this business of obtaining cases of liquor from distilleries without the benefit of a permit. Such is the absurdity of the legislation that it is almost impossible not to violate it in one way or another.

To observe it strictly, a man should not even offer his wife a drink from the bottle he has bought. This crazy law allows only the permit holder to use his bottle, and now it is shown that even a permit is needless to obtain supplies if one knows the ropes.

The law is stupid, hypocritical, obsolete, sanctimonious, uneconomic, juvenile, ludicrous, humiliating. It is an insult to the intelligence of the people of Ontario. If there is one law on the statute books that deserves a thrashing it is this liquor legislation. It is time for the government to reform it.

These are the words, Mr. Speaker, of a journal that is not known for its unfriendly attitude to the present government.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on and read all sorts of quotations from the *Toronto Daily Star*, from the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, from the *North Bay*—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Will the hon. member please read the *Star* on the subject?

Mr. Singer: Yes, I would be very happy to oblige the hon. Prime Minister, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Could I ask my hon friend what his policy was in the last election?

Mr. Singer: Well, if the hon. Prime Minister will be patient, we will come to these things in due course. I have a lot more material here. Just be patient.

The Toronto *Daily Star*—I will read the editorial since the hon. Prime Minister requested it—was dealing with the recent remarks of Prince Philip when he came to this country, and the *Star*, on July 4 of last year, had this to say:

Prince Philip (to Harry Allen, MPP, Middlesex South): You are one of those government fellows. When are you going to change these obsolete and old-fashioned liquor laws?

Allen: We will give it every consideration at the next session, and I am really going to try and carry out the pledge I made.

Prince Philip said he would speak to Frost. Did he? What was Mr. Frost's answer?

Clint Melville, managing director of the Ontario hotel association, said the Prince is only saying what most of the tourists say when they visit the province. He said: "We get a great many complaints from visitors about the liquor laws, how they vary from town to town, hours of sale and lack of service."

I have a *Globe and Mail* editorial here along the same line.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is not an editorial, that is a news item the hon. member read there, is it not?

Mr. Singer: I understand it is an editorial.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, I do not think so.

Mr. Singer: Well, it is contained in any event in the Toronto *Daily Star* of July 4, 1959. It is a news story, perhaps.

Mr. Speaker, it is all the more efficacious. I have extracts from the North Bay *Daily Nugget*, the Peterborough *Examiner*, the Sudbury *Star*, the Chatham *Daily News*.

The Chatham *Daily News'* view is the shortest that I have on these sheets, so I will just read it. On July 18, 1959, it said, in an editorial recalling that the present liquor laws were ostensibly designed to curb drinking and increase sobriety:

We are inclined to think they are ineffective. Far from promoting moderation, let alone sobriety, they seem to have the opposite effect.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to the hon. members of the House the series of articles written by a very competent journalist—at least in my opinion he is a very competent

journalist—one Harold Greer. These articles appeared in the Toronto *Globe and Mail* from November 23 to November 29, 1959. There were 6 of them.

Mr. Greer apparently undertook some 3 months of very serious, careful and intricate study of the liquor laws of this province. He says in his articles that the figures, that he ascertained, resulted in his being able to make some 15,000 different calculations to come up with some of these conclusions that he has arrived at. I am going to deal with some of the facts he deals with in these articles.

Mr. Speaker, I say that I do not know if the statements Mr. Greer has put forward here are absolutely correct, but certainly this is the most exhaustive study, that I am aware of, that has ever been undertaken in this province by anyone seriously concerned with what effect our liquor laws are having.

If there is a better study, if there is more up-to-date information, if there is more authentic information, I think it is the duty of this government to produce it and let us see it, so that we can begin to talk about it.

In the first article he says this:

Consumption in Ontario is governed almost entirely by the amount of money people have had to spend and the price they have had to pay. The number of sales outlets apparently has had no measurable effect on the amount of liquor consumed by the public at large.

Liquor advertising in Ontario, to the extent it is permitted or practiced, has little or no effect on the overall consumption.

He suggests that, while the purpose of Ontario's liquor control system is to restrain consumption, to the extent that public policy has been able to influence liquor consumption since 1927, his survey has found that it has worked to encourage, rather than to restrain, drinking.

It is likely, in other words, that the various features in Ontario's control system, which cannot be measured statistically, have actually tended to increase consumption.

On price, liquor is probably unique amongst consumer goods in that its real costs have declined over the past 30 years. The computer calculations that were made indicate that the relative cheapness has been a significant factor in increasing consumption.

The proportion of income spent on liquor is remarkably constant. In 1929 there was

3.09 per cent. of disposable income spent on liquor and, in 1958, 3.67 per cent. In the intervening years, Mr. Speaker, those figures have varied very little.

The system has failed, not because price and supply have no influence on consumption of liquor, but because they were used, whether willingly or not, to increase the rate of consumption rather than to restrain.

In his fourth article he deals with drinking and driving, and these things I think are very serious, Mr. Speaker.

In 1957, in this province, we had 1.95 million drivers over 20 years of age. Presuming, as statistics in liquor research do, that 70 per cent. of these people drink—and he gives reasons as to why he starts at 20, rather than 18 and so on—he struck a happy compromise—these 70 per cent. of drinking drivers consumed, on the average, 2.72 gallons of absolute alcohol during the year. This would be the equivalent of two shots of whisky, or two pints of beer, or 2.5 glasses of wine every day.

Mr. W. B. Common, and the hon. members of this House are very familiar with this gentleman—he is the Deputy Attorney-General—says that the more liberal attitudes of the public towards drinking, coupled with the present volume of speedy motor vehicle transportation, creates unquestionably one of the most, if not the most, important problems of law enforcement agencies today.

Hon. members will remember the grim statistics given to us just the other day by the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Yaremko). In effect, they said that 3 people every day were killed on our highways in this province last year.

The result of this study, and similar studies, indicate that just a little less than a third of motor accidents somehow involve the use of liquor. So, Mr. Speaker, just about one person in Ontario is killed every day in a motor accident that involves the use of alcohol.

Much research has been done on this particular problem—the use of alcohol and its effect on driving—by such people as Dr. Leonard Goldberg of the Karoluska institute in Stockholm; by Dr. H. Ward Smith of the crime laboratory here in the province of Ontario; by Mr. R. E. Popple of the alcoholic research foundation of the province; and the works of these 3 gentlemen have become standard references in the field.

The results of their studies, and other studies, show that, for most persons, there is a threshold of impairment by alcohol on

the ability to drive which begins at a level of .03 or .04 per cent. alcohol content in the blood.

On-the-ground tests have been made right here in this Toronto area, in 1951 and 1952, through the crime laboratory and through the alcoholic research foundation, with the co-operation of the metropolitan police and the local police forces. These tests show that the chances of the average driver having an accident are increased 50 per cent. when the blood contains between .05 and .10 per cent. of alcohol; by 150 per cent. when the percentage has risen to between .10 and .15 per cent.; and by 970 per cent. when the percentage of alcohol in the blood has risen over .15 per cent.

The point of my analysis of driver-drinking, and its effect on our community, is that some jurisdictions have faced up to this problem in a serious way. In the Scandinavian and other European countries, since the early 1930's, there have been provisions made for compulsory tests, by mechanical means, to determine the alcohol blood content, and strict measures of enforcement have been taken.

The federal government, in recent amendments to the criminal code, made admissible the evidence of such tests if they were voluntarily taken.

In the province of Saskatchewan—no reaction? I am sorry.

In the province of Saskatchewan, they have begun to experiment along these lines. They passed, just a couple of years ago, a new section to their Vehicles Act which reads this way:

The board may suspend—

and this is section 92, subsection 4, paragraph D of The Vehicles Act, 1957, of the province of Saskatchewan:

The board may suspend an operator's, chauffeur's, learner's or instructor's licence for a period not exceeding 90 days if, after an examination of the circumstances, it is satisfied that, when suspected of driving, or of having driven, a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, he refused to comply with the request of a police officer or police constable that he submit to the taking of a specimen of his breath and, if after a hearing of which reasonable notice has been given to the holder of the licence, and after further examination of the circumstances, the board is again so satisfied, it may suspend the licence for a stated period or revoke it.

This is the type of legislation, Mr. Speaker, that I think should certainly be examined most carefully by this province. This is the type of legislation—and I do not think, perhaps, that even this goes far enough—that should be perhaps enacted in this province in order to bring under control this most serious problem.

The constitutionality of this statute was referred to the supreme court of Canada, 1958, and I have here a copy of the judgment of Mr. Justice Rand, that eminent Canadian jurist. I may say that the majority of the court agreed that the statute was within the power of the province of Saskatchewan and they—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Does the hon. member agree with that—

Mr. Singer: Well, I am coming to that—

I want to quote, however, this section from the judgment of hon. Justice Rand—the answer to this question of the constitutionality of the section.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Forget about the constitutionality. Does the hon. member agree with the type of legislation?

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Prime Minister will be patient, I will come to that very shortly.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Does the hon. member want to give us his liquor policy, too?

Mr. Singer: I quote from the judgment of hon. Justice Rand:

The answer to this must take into account a consideration of the impact on the constantly intensifying traffic of persons and vehicles on the highways, the use of automobiles, and the ghastly results, from mere carelessness in operation alone. When, to the lethal dangers, inherent and multiplying under the best of ordinary circumstances, we have the most potent and destructive factor, the intoxicated driver, a stage has been reached where the public interest rises to paramount importance—

and this, Mr. Speaker, I was going to say later, but I will say it right now.

I believe that a system such as this should become a part of the laws of the province of Ontario, and this is my own opinion. This is not necessarily the opinion of my party, but I think this is only one of the things that should be done. I know all that we are going to get is objections about infringements with a person's private rights—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Is that what they have been talking about over there? They transfer to a board the liberties and the rights of a citizen. Do they want to do that? That is what I asked the hon. member about.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I am not sure that I understand the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister, nevertheless I am going to continue with what I have to say. What I have to say substantially is this—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member should understand, because—

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Speaker, I would appreciate it if the hon. Prime Minister would save his remarks until he gets his next opportunity. He has one almost every day in the House—to make a speech. Let him save his remarks for his next opportunity, and let me just carry on and make my speech.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I was going to ask the hon. member a nice question.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: The hon. member makes it sound so evil.

Mr. Singer: The *Toronto Globe and Mail's* survey of Ontario's experience with liquor, since the end of prohibition in 1927, has found that support for drinking limit for drivers comes from senior officials of The Department of the Attorney-General, from traffic experts, from prominent members of the medico-legal society of Toronto, from magistrates, from lawyers, and from police officers.

The general feeling appears to be that such a law is necessary, because the existing legislation does not come to grips with the hazards of public safety created by the 154 per cent. increase in Ontario's drinking rate over the past 30 years. I quote directly from the report:

As things stand now, the criminal code makes it a crime for anyone to drive while intoxicated, or while his ability is impaired. But the law does not define what these terms mean, it is up to the courts to decide.

Inevitably, therefore, the problem has been handled within the context of traditional police thinking and traditional court procedures. The courts do not convict unless they have good and sufficient evidence—

and that is as it should be,

—and the police do not lay charges unless they have good cause to believe they will get a conviction.

And that also it as it should be.

According to the deputy chief of police of Metropolitan Toronto, Albert Lee, a man who is suspected of drunk driving is a man who is not capable of driving at all, a gross menace to others; and an impaired driver is something a little less than that.

Other police forces have similar approaches. The general police rule can be said to be that a drunk person cannot perform physical acts. An impaired person can, but not as well as normal. The use of the breathalyzer, or any chemical test, for determining alcoholic content of the blood has not changed this approach materially, as it is used now, because the results of such tests may be accepted in court as corroborative evidence only.

The practice has grown up, and this is the present practice in this municipality, for the police to use breathalyzer readings of .15 per cent. and over as substantiating evidence of drunk driving, and readings between .10 and .15 per cent. as substantiating evidence of impaired driving. At these levels the breathalyzer is largely redundant. The average person would have to drink—

and mark this, I think these things are important,

—about a third of a bottle of whisky, on an empty stomach, to reach the blood alcohol content of .10 per cent. It would not take any chemical test to decide whether he was drunk or not.

There has been a growing realization by those directly concerned with the problem that this is not good enough. It has been indisputably proven that the driving ability of most persons is significantly impaired well below the levels of .10 per cent. Indeed, research has shown that 25 per cent. impairment can be expected on the average at drinking levels as low as .03 and .04 per cent.

Now, this is the field where the breathalyzer should be brought in. The hon. Prime Minister asked me earlier what my opinion was, and I say that we should begin to do this in this province. That is my own opinion.

There are many things that are done in Saskatchewan that I can find completely within my principles to agree with. I will tell hon. members about some of the things I do not agree with later on.

Mr. Grossman: Do they have drunk drivers down there?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Oh, yes.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Greer goes on to say that, after 3 decades of controlled drinking, Ontario has become the scene of some of the heaviest drinking in the world:

Ontario can safely be rated amongst the top 6 of the world's heaviest drinking states. Only France, Italy, New Zealand, West Germany, Australia and Belgium appear to have higher liquor consumption rates than this province. The liquor rates in every other province, the rates of consumption in every other province, are lower, and similarly in every state in the United States. This is a disgraceful record.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: We have a lot of tourists.

Mr. Grossman: Does the hon. member want to take the pledge with me?

Mr. MacDonald: It is enough to drive anybody to drink with that government over there.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts) told us a while back—I do not think he told the House, but he said it outside of the House—that about half the population of our jails are there because of alcohol. There was some reference in the speech from the Throne to something being done about it, but it has not been too clearly spelled out.

When I looked at the figures of expenditures as exhibited in the public accounts, and the various other documents that have come forth, I noticed that \$76 million was received by this province in the last fiscal year from liquor. This is the fourth highest source of provincial revenue.

The only reference—identifiable reference, Mr. Speaker—in these accounts to the expenditure of monies relating to this very serious problem, is the grant of some \$340,000 to the Ontario alcoholic research foundation, apparently for the study into this very serious problem. This is much less than one-half of one per cent. of the revenue of this province which has been devoted to this purpose.

I recognize—and maybe I can think of what the hon. Prime Minister is about to say before he says it—there are monies that are not readily identifiable in the figures that the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) has in his department, some of which go to the treatment of alcoholics in some of the mental hospitals. Those figures are not

readily identifiable. I would appreciate it, and I think the House would appreciate it, if perhaps the hon. Minister of Health, when he gets a chance to speak in this House, will bring those figures forward and identify them.

But as I say, the only identifiable figure in these documents is the sum of \$340,000. There is some more, but how much more, none of us knows. The only identifiable figure amounts to less than one-half of one per cent. of the total revenue that we receive.

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I assure my hon. friend that we lead America in our—

Mr. Singer: I have heard that statement repeated by many of the hon. members opposite, Mr. Speaker. I would like to see the facts and figures, and I would like to see much more than just a statement that "we lead."

These documents that I have just referred to—Mr. Greer's studies—show that certainly we lead in America in the rate of drinking per capita. We are the greatest drinking people on the North American continent. I hope we lead it in other ways.

Mr. Grossman: We have a tough population.

Mr. Singer: I will read just one more quotation from Mr. Greer's article, and I think this is something to which this House should pay very serious attention. This is the concluding portion of the last article:

Yet, apart from the current effort to promote a national advertising campaign and open up Canadian radio and television to liquor sponsorship, the government's attitude appears to be leave the liquor control system alone.

Partly this is due to the ignorance, the belief—

the misguided belief, as this surely is,

—that the consumption of liquor in Ontario, as high as it is, would be still higher if the control policy of the last 30 years had not been followed. The government has never received any methodical analysis from the liquor control board which would enable it to evaluate the effects of its present policy.

The board, in turn, has never been permitted to prepare and supply such reports. It does not operate that way. It exists in a statistical vacuum lacking the basic facts and analytical procedure which are the lifeblood of any large corporation or any

large government department. There is no price index for alcohol ever constructed by the board; its record of price changes consists of one set of price lists issued from time to time over 30 years.

The state of Pennsylvania, for example, maintains a ratio between the number of liquor retail stores and the growth of the population. The Ontario board does not. It builds stores according to overflow demand and the dictates of local option. A store is built if nearby stores cannot cope with the business.

Mr. Speaker, if these facts are correct, and I have no reason to doubt them, then surely the time is long overdue for a real overhaul of these laws that have been referred to in the language that they have in the article.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to talk for a few minutes about liquor advertising. I have been very confused in trying to determine just what our law is in this province. I embarked on a little bit of research, to try to determine what the law concerning liquor advertising is, and I thought I would discover—somewhere along the line—great masses of rules and regulations and orders and procedures. But I find that the law, as stated, is very simple. It is contained in section 91, subsection 3, of The Liquor Control Act, and that section says simply this:

No person, unless authorized by the board, shall exhibit, publish or display, or permit to be exhibited, published or displayed, any advertisement or form of advertisement or any announcement, publication or price list of, or concerning, liquor, or where or from whom liquor may be purchased.

I would ask the hon. members, Mr. Speaker, to keep these facts in mind as I develop this theme a little further.

This section has been in the Act for some considerable time. As a result of some of the studies I was doing, I discovered that, prior to 1943, authorization by the board—which are part of the words of this section—was never given, so that, in fact, prior to 1943, there was no liquor advertising.

In 1943 the Dominion government, under its wartime powers assuming control over liquor in Canada, permitted distillers and brewers to promote the war effort through advertising. The exemption was continued under provincial jurisdiction after the war, and institutional advertising was born.

Now, this allowed the use of such things as these, and I suggest that they are legal

and they are valid, but they are truly hypocritical.

They started off innocuously enough, Mr. Speaker, and we were told that good citizenship is a lot of little things, and Bradings told us all about this—how we should put the lid on the garbage can. That is the first in the series—this one is dated February 17, 1948.

Then, Mr. Speaker, a little later on, in July 1950, Carlings are telling us about the birds. Public service!

Then, Mr. Speaker, we are beginning to get a little more blatant—

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I ask my hon. friend if that is not better than scenes of drinking and pictures of bottles?

Mr. Singer: Let the hon. Prime Minister just bear with me. I am going to come to those, too.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The trouble with the hon. member is that he never comes to it.

Mr. Singer: Well, I would suggest that the people of Ontario have waited a long time for the hon. Prime Minister to do many things, and I think the hon. Prime Minister can have the patience to wait for me—for another 15 or 20 minutes—until I finish developing—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member has not come to those other things he was—

Mr. Singer: Just be patient.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Like the education—

Mr. Singer: Yes, I think it is time that my hon. friends opposite got some education.

In 1954, Labatts is telling us to see the world's top golfers.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: What is wrong with that?

Mr. Singer: Now, just watch the subtle change.

In 1954, too, Carlings are telling us about fish. Hon. members will notice that the words and the size of printing of the description of the company are slowly becoming larger and, for the first time here, we have a little seal.

Now, watch this development, Mr. Speaker.

In 1958, these are fairly current, 1959, Little B'ar—Dow Kingsbeer.

We notice, Mr. Speaker, that we have a new name for the company. It used to be Dow Breweries, but now it is Dow Kingsbeer Brewery Limited, and as we look at this, Mr. Speaker, the words "Dow Kingsbeer" stick out.

I suspect that the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Phillips) had something to do with the incorporation of this company which brings in, for the first time, the trade name of the particular beer that the company is making.

Mr. Speaker, this thing moves on.

Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. member a question?

Mr. Singer: This thing moves on. I know this is embarrassing to the government, but I am not going to answer any questions for awhile.

Mr. Rowntree: The hon. member knows it is perfectly normal.

Mr. Singer: In 1959 and 1960—this is a fairly current one—"It's Time For Fun" and here we have a whole bunch of people fishing and we have Molson's Export Ale—with their seal on this, their word mark—Brewery Limited, Toronto—"It's Time For Fun."

Now, Mr. Speaker, finally—and this, I think is the most ridiculous one of all, Molson's Canadian Lager Beer Limited. A big sign—any hon. member can pick it out even from where he is sitting—says that Canadians have a heritage of fine taste. And if that man, getting the great pleasure out of sampling a piece of cheese, does not convey to anyone who looks at this ad, Mr. Speaker, the idea of drinking, or the pleasure that might be obtained by drinking this brand of beer, then the advertising man who is being well paid for this should be fired.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest that, without changing the law at all, this government has allowed this sort of thing to go on—that it is being hypocritical—and if it wants to change the law, it should do it by amending the statute.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. H. Collings (Beaches): Would the hon. member allow me to show him—

Mr. Singer: No, I wish the hon. member would sit down until I am finished.

The other day I tried to ascertain from Colonel C. E. Woodrow's office what system of permission, what rules and regulations, there are for giving permission for these

things. I asked if there were ground rules, if there was a printed sheet that said one can do this and do that.

It was said: "No, there are not any."

"Are there regulations?"

"No, there are not any."

"Well, who determines this sort of thing? Can you tell me anything about the rules?"

"Well, we cannot display the product, that is one thing. These things can be on the inside of a streetcar but not on the outside of a streetcar."

That one fooled me completely.

Mr. Rowntree: The hon. member is easily fooled.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, to go onto the second, and more serious, section of liquor advertising—

Mr. Rowntree: Will the hon. member permit a question?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Oh, he will not answer questions.

Mr. Singer: I think it is of importance that this editorial that appeared in the *Post Express* of Napanee should be put before the House as well:

ONTARIO TODAY

The title of this editorial is also that of a weekly supplement of at least one Ontario newspaper which we ran across this week. The supplement, something like the old familiar week-end magazine, is in tabloid style, because the Ontario government law, which stops Ontario newspapers from accepting brewers' advertising in Ontario, was printed in the United States. The ostensible publishing office is 302 Gore Street, Buffalo, New York, but the front page of the supplement bears the name of the Ontario provincial daily which sends it out.

The advertising content of this supplement is curious. With its 24 pages are 8 full pages of advertising for brewers; one page for The Ontario Department of Transport warning against drinking and driving during the Christmas season; and another full page of advertising from the government of the province of Ontario publicity division—"This is Ontario Today"—December 12, 1959.

The Ontario government has spent roughly one-quarter as much in our tax money as have the breweries in the publication about Ontario people, and for the

exclusive consumption of Ontario people. But, because of the Ontario government's own laws, the supplement was printed and published in another country. Those who benefit from *Ontario Today* are the owner of the provincial daily newspaper which distributes it, who, incidentally, lives in Scotland; the brewers who sell more beer because of the advertising contained in it; a few other advertisers; and the printers of Buffalo, New York.

If the *Post Express* of Napanee, Ontario, were to print and publish 8 full pages of brewers' advertising with a total revenue of well over \$1,000 for this newspaper's personnel to spend in Napanee, Ontario, we would all go to jail.

Whether or not to accept advertising from the breweries is a matter for each publisher to decide according to his own standards. Business is business. And those who can afford to circumvent the provincial law by using the technicality of publishing and printing their Ontario newspapers in the United States should not be blamed for so doing.

But the Ontario government has used our money to support a publication which cannot be printed in Ontario solely because its content is contrary to Ontario law.

The editorial page of a weekly newspaper is just a voice in the wilderness. We know the utter futility of such a protest, but nonetheless we cry shame.

Mr. Speaker, I have gone a little further into this subject than just to read this editorial.

I have been advised, for instance, that one magazine in December, 1958, had 62.6 per cent. of its revenue from liquor advertising; one Ontario brewery increased its ad spending by 33.1 per cent.; one liquor company increased its spending by 34.9 per cent.; two Toronto papers had an increase in liquor advertising of 88.8 per cent.

I have been advised also that, in 1958, the following percentages of their total revenue was had from the alcohol trade by the following magazines: *Maclean's*, 26.4 per cent.; *Time*, 28.9 per cent.; *Reader's Digest*, 21.2 per cent.; and *Liberty*, 58.2 per cent.

How has all this been done, Mr. Speaker, and how do we get to this sort of thing?

This is an extract from the Toronto *Telegram* TV Weekly—and these advertisements are typical.

This, Mr. Speaker, is an extract from the *Globe* magazine, and its advertisements look like that.

This, Mr. Speaker, is an extract from another magazine that comes out with the *Globe and Mail*, which is called "The Globe and Mail Programme Guide," and the ads look like that.

This, Mr. Speaker, comes with the *Telegram* every now and then from O'Keefes, and a very lovely picture with the product shown.

This is another one by the same company, a lovely picture, and certainly is liquor advertising.

I began to wonder, Mr. Speaker, if really this was legal, notwithstanding the popular opinion in this province.

I began to look, Mr. Speaker, at what the word "publish" does, in fact, mean. There is no definition of the word "publish" in the statute, there is no definition of the word "publish" in The Interpretation Act.

Oh, I am sorry, I forgot to add one more here. This is a rather good one. This is a section of *Le Droit*, the Ottawa French language newspaper and this paper, at least, Mr. Speaker—to give it full credit—is a little more honest than some of the others. It says on the back, "Imprimee au Journal Le Droit, Ottawa, Ontario," and they do have liquor advertising in it.

As I say, Mr. Speaker, I began to wonder what the word "publish" means. I could find no statutory definition in The Liquor Control Act or in The Interpretation Act. I know that there are certain references to "publish" in other statutes.

For instance, in The Post Office Act, section 11 of the federal statute, there is certain mention there of publishing and what has to happen, and what has to appear, and this gives hon. members some idea why the name of the printer, and the place of printing and publishing, should be in the paper.

The Copyright Act, another federal statute, Mr. Speaker, has technical definitions of "publish," but I hardly think that these definitions are too pertinent.

Then there is one more statute—there is The Libel and Slander Act and the word "publish" in the law of libel and slander, as the legal hon. members of this House know, has a special and particular significance.

However, there is a section in The Libel and Slander Act, Mr. Speaker, which talks about certain rights that newspapers have, or have not, concerning libels that are alleged to have been published in newspapers and certain things that can be done.

To my knowledge there is no Ontario case dealing with this, but there is an Alberta

case based on section 15 of the Alberta statute which is much the same, in fact, and practically in the same wording as our Ontario statute. In that case, Scown and Herald Publishing Limited, as reported in 38 Dominion Law Reports 43, all of the court of appeal of Alberta unanimously agreed and concurred in this decision, and it was subsequently confirmed by the supreme court of Canada, Chief Justice Harvey. At page 45 it said this:

It seems more reasonable to think that the word printer is used to explain publisher who is not simply one who publishes as the publisher of a libel, but one who publishes a paper by causing it to be printed for distribution.

Mr. Speaker, this is not exactly on point.

So I went a little further in my investigations. I could find no other Canadian case that dealt with the word "publish," but I did discover an English case, and I would commend to the legal members of the House, and to others who are interested, the case of *McFarlane vs Hulton* that is reported (1899) 1 Ch. 884.

In that case Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy, as he was then, was called upon to deal with the interpretation of the word "publish" as it appeared in a contract.

Two newspapers, or two groups of people, had made a contract, and the essence of the contract was that one should not publish in another jurisdiction as part of the agreement. And the importance of the case was that the court was called upon to interpret "publish."

Now, this is what the head note of this case says:

A newspaper is published when it is offered to the public by the proprietor. It may be published in more than one place, and where its proprietor has two offices in two different towns, and in each of which he offers for sale or distribution copies of his paper, the paper is published at each office.

Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy says, and I have gone a little farther than the head note:

What is the meaning of publishing a newspaper? I see no reason why the newspaper should not be published in more than one place. In fact, my attention has been called to two well-known newspapers which are expressly stated to be published in several towns. It seems to me that a paper is published when and where it is offered to the public by the proprietor.

Mr. Speaker, as we look at the masthead on some of these papers I have shown hon. members, we see that the Toronto *Globe and Mail*, for instance—which boasts every morning from its masthead that it is Canada's national newspaper—suggests that these supplements are published in the United States—in one case in Buffalo; in another case in a room on 42nd Street in New York City. The *Telegram* suggests that it is published in Buffalo; and there are other subterfuges. They send the stuff out of the province and it comes in from other jurisdictions by mail.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the law is as I have read it here. The word "publish" is defined. The only proper definition of the word "publish" in the common dictionary—the ordinary English language interpretation—is confirmed by the judgment of Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy. It means that a newspaper is published in the place where it is offered to the public for sale.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest to hon. members that either the hon. Attorney-General and his law advisers have not bothered to find this out or that, if they found it out, they have been most negligent in their duty.

Every day in this province, for a long time, the law has been broken. This province has encouraged this through the negligence and failure of the law enforcement officers to do their duty, which is the enforcement of the statutes that are on the statute books.

Mr. Speaker, if this government has a policy—and it is all very well for the hon. members opposite to ask what my policy is—this government is charged with the responsibility of enforcing this statute, or, if they do not like it, then to change it.

Certainly they are charged with the responsibility of enforcing all of the statutes of the province of Ontario, and they are not doing it, and their most blatant neglect of their duty is in the way they treat this statute.

In conclusion on this particular point—and I am sorry the hon. Prime Minister has left, he wanted to know what my conclusions were going to be and they are coming now.

Let me make this point abundantly clear. I do not believe in a wide-open liquor policy, nor does my party.

Surely, however, the intense volume of justified criticism, the record, the statistics and the problem, all warrant the strictest and most frank investigation of the problem. It will not go away—it has not gone away—if we pretend it does not exist. This is

obvious. We make ourselves a laughing stock in the civilized world by keeping our present laws and not even enforcing them.

Worse than that, we still deliberately encourage—by having unreasonable, hypocritical and unenforceable laws on the statute books—public disdain of the rule of law. This, Mr. Speaker, is a most serious thing. If we are going to encourage public disdain of the rule of the law, one of the cornerstones of our democratic system, I fear for the democratic future of this province and this country.

I do not know, as I said earlier, Mr. Speaker, whether Mr. Greer's research and conclusions are valid. Certainly, at the moment, they represent the only real effort that has been made by anyone, that I am aware of, to analyze our so-called liquor control system in Ontario.

These articles, and the other details that I have dealt with, lead me to the following conclusion—and these are the suggestions that I commend to the government:

That immediately a Royal commission should be set up to carefully examine the liquor laws, and to recommend changes which will adequately control the industry; the consumption of alcohol; education about its dangers; research into alcoholism; and the care and treatment of alcoholics.

I commend to this House the use of the breathalyzer test. I think it is a valid thing, and I have much more material on it. I am quite prepared to discuss, with the hon. Minister of Transport at the appropriate time—perhaps the time will come before the highways and highway safety commission—the further ramifications of the remarks I have made concerning the importance, in my mind in any event, of adopting the use of the breathalyzer test as part of our system of control of drinking on the roads. I think this should be done, and I think it should be done immediately.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I commend to this government an expenditure of a proper amount of money, and a reasonable explanation of how this money will be spent, to achieve all of these purposes; to devote particularly a good sum of money for the study of alcoholism—not less than one-half of one per cent. of the total revenue.

We have heard a lot of suggestions—there was a reference in the speech from the Throne and there are other references—but we have not seen any facts and figures concerning the expenditure of a very substantial portion of our provincial money in hospitals

and hospital treatment for these unfortunate people. My hon. friends opposite should pay attention to the words of the hon. Attorney-General and start doing something about the one-half population of our jails whom he tells us are there because of alcohol.

These are the conclusions that I come to as a result of my analysis about liquor.

Mr. Speaker, I have two or three more subjects that I would like to deal with, but the hour is late. I would like to move the adjournment of this debate and continue another time with some remarks on housing and other things. With your permission, sir, I suggest the adjournment of this debate at this time.

Mr. Speaker: The member for York Centre moves the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, hon. members will bear in mind that there are no sittings of the House tomorrow. The adjournment is until 3 of the clock, Thursday afternoon, at which time I expect to go ahead with the Throne debate.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.10 of the clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Thursday, February 11, 1960
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1960



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1960

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Today we welcome, as guests of the Legislature, pupils from Park and Elgin Avenue school, Thornhill; St. Peter and St. Paul school, Hamilton; and Branksome Hall school, Northern secondary school, and St. Margaret's separate school, all of Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Clerk of the House: Mr. S. L. Hall from the standing committee on standing orders, presents the committee's second report and moves its adoption.

Your committee has carefully examined the following petitions and finds the notices, as published in each case, sufficient:

Of the corporation of the town of Arnprior praying that an Act may pass authorizing certain public works, and the issue of debentures therefor.

Of the corporation of the city of Sarnia praying that an Act may pass ratifying an agreement with the Sarnia transit system for a bus franchise.

Of the corporation of the village of Killaloe Station praying that an Act may pass repealing chapter 42, Statutes of Ontario, 1940, being The Village of Killaloe Station Act, 1940.

Of the corporation of the town of Orillia praying that an Act may pass validating a by-law respecting the Leacock memorial home board.

Praying that an Act may pass incorporating the Ontario institute of professional agrol-ogists.

Of the board of education for the city of Sarnia and the Sarnia suburban district high school board praying that an Act may pass amending The Sarnia and Suburban Separate Schools Act, 1955.

Of the Leeds and Grenville health unit

praying that an Act may pass validating its pension and sick leave plans.

Of The National Sanitarium Association praying that an Act may pass authorizing it to use all past, present and future donations for any or all of its authorized purposes.

Of the board of education for the township of Etobicoke praying that an Act may pass authorizing a pension plan for non-teaching employees.

Of the corporation of the city of Oshawa praying that an Act may pass authorizing a public bus transportation system.

Of the corporation of the city of Owen Sound praying that an Act may pass vesting certain lands in the corporation in fee simple, free of trusts and conditions; and for other purposes.

Of the corporation of the presbytery of Ottawa of The Presbyterian Church in Canada, Limited, praying that an Act may pass enlarging its powers and deleting the word "Limited" from its corporate name.

Of the Central Canada Exhibition Association praying that an Act may pass enlarging its power to acquire lands; and for other purposes.

Of the corporation of the township of Stamford praying that an Act may pass increasing the number of councillors from 5 to 7.

Of the corporation of the city of Kingston praying that an Act may pass confirming a new retirement pension plan for its employees.

Of the corporation of the city of London praying that an Act may pass authorizing it to close the Gore cemetery; and for other purposes; also, the supplementary petition of the corporation of the city of London.

Of the corporation of the city of Fort William praying that an Act may pass re-defining the boundaries of the city.

Of the corporation of the municipality of Neebing praying that an Act may pass re-defining the boundaries of the municipality and confirming its name.

Of the Blind River-Elliot Lake high school board praying that an Act may pass authoriz-

ing a debenture by-law for high school purposes; and for related purposes.

Of the corporation of the city of Ottawa praying that an Act may pass authorizing fixed annual payments to the corporation by the Ottawa transportation commission in respect of debentures to be issued by the corporation for the commission; and for other purposes.

Of the corporation of the board of education of the city of Windsor and the Windsor suburban district high school board praying that an Act may pass confirming an agreement respecting the erection and operation of a secondary school in Sandwich West.

Of l'association Canadienne Française d'éducation d'Ontario praying that an Act may pass exempting its lands from taxes other than local improvement rates.

Of the corporation of the city of Toronto praying that an Act may pass validating a zoning by-law; and for other purposes.

Of the corporation of the city of Belleville praying that an Act may pass authorizing a special debenture issue; and for related purposes.

Of the corporation of The United Church of Canada praying that an Act may pass incorporating Huntington University in northern Ontario.

Of the corporation of the city of Windsor praying that an Act may pass authorizing the election of the board of trustees of the Roman Catholic separate schools for the city of Windsor by a general vote biennially.

Of the corporation of the city of Barrie praying that an Act may pass authorizing it to refuse to connect local improvement services where frontage charges are not paid; and related purposes.

Of the corporation of the township of Toronto praying that an Act may pass authorizing it to accept conveyances, etc., of sewage works not involving capital cost to the corporation, maintenance costs, etc., to be levied or the rateable property defined.

Of the corporation of the city of Hamilton praying that an Act may pass authorizing it to acquire the transportation system of the Hamilton Street Railway Company, without assent of the electors, price to be approved by the Ontario municipal board; to borrow on debentures for this purpose; and to establish a commission for control of the system.

Of the corporation of the town of Ajax praying that an Act may pass confirming an agreement with Industrial Steam Limited, granting a franchise for the supply of steam

to residential, commercial and industrial consumers.

Of the corporation of the township of North York praying that an Act may pass extending its powers to construct or acquire sewers and watermains, and to impose rates therefor, to the construction or acquisition of roadways; and for other purposes.

Of the University of Sudbury, praying that an Act may pass extending its powers.

Of the University of Sudbury praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the University of Lalemant College.

Of the University of Sudbury praying that an Act may pass to incorporate Laurentien University of Sudbury.

Motion agreed to.

Clerk of the House: Mr. A. F. Lawrence, from the standing committee on legal bills, presents the committee's first report and moves its adoption.

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

An Act to amend The Interpretation Act.

An Act to amend The Administration of Justice Expenses Act.

An Act to amend The Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act.

An Act to amend The County Courts Act.

An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act.

An Act to amend The Judicature Act.

An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Your committee begs to report the following bills with certain amendments:

An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act.

The Crown Witnesses Act, 1960.

An Act to amend The Division Courts Act.

An Act to amend The Evidence Act.

An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by hon. J. N. Allan, that Mr. A. F. Lawrence be substituted for Mr. S. L. Hall, hon. J. Root be substituted for Mr. H. M. Allen, and Mr. W. A. Stewart be substituted for Mr. K. Brown on the standing committee on energy; also that hon. Mr. Root be substituted for Mr.

A. W. Downer and Mr. Stewart be substituted for Mr. G. W. Parry on the standing committee on highways and highway safety.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, this is a motion that I have been asked to present by some of the hon. members concerning the opening of the House on Monday. As Monday is a late day, the suggestion has been made by some hon. members, which seems to me to be altogether reasonable, that the House might meet at 2 o'clock p.m. instead of 3 o'clock p.m.

Therefore, I move, seconded by hon. W. A. Goodfellow, that this House meet at 2 o'clock Monday next and that Rule 2 of the assembly be suspended so far as it might apply to this motion.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that if it is acceptable to the hon. members we might let it go ahead. Otherwise I would not press the motion, I would just leave it that way.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, as far as we are concerned, it is quite acceptable. Is the hon. Prime Minister going to make any explanation with respect to night sessions?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I will before the orders of the day.

Motion agreed to.

Clerk of the House: The following bills, now being read for the first time, will be referred to the commissioners of estate bills.

NATIONAL SANITARIUM ASSOCIATION

Mr. H. E. Beckett moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the National Sanitarium Association."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF OWEN SOUND

Mr. A. H. Cowling moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the city of Owen Sound."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF LONDON

Mr. J. H. White moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the city of London."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Clerk of the House: The following bills, now being read for the first time, will be referred to the committee on private bills.

TOWN OF ARNPRIOR

Mr. M. Hamilton moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the town of Arnprior."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF SARNIA

Mr. C. E. Janes moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the city of Sarnia."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

VILLAGE OF KILLALOE STATION

Mr. Hamilton moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the village of Killaloe Station."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

TOWN OF ORILLIA

Mr. L. Letherby moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the town of Orillia."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

ONTARIO INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL AGROLOGISTS

Mr. R. K. McNeil moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Ontario Institute of Professional Agrologists."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIPS OF RALEIGH AND HARWICH

Mr. G. W. Parry moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the townships of Raleigh and Harwich."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

SARNIA BOARD OF EDUCATION AND SARNIA SUBURBAN HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

Mr. Janes moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the Sarnia board of education and the Sarnia suburban high school district."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO GENERAL HOSPITAL

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the Kitchener-Waterloo general hospital."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

HEALTH UNIT, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE

Mr. J. A. C. Auld moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the Leeds and Grenville health unit of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

ETOBICOKE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Mr. W. B. Lewis moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the board of education for the township of Etobicoke."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF OSHAWA

Mr. T. D. Thomas moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the city of Oshawa."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

OTTAWA PRESBYTERY, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA

Mr. I. Haskett moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the corporation of the presbytery of Ottawa of The Presbyterian Church in Canada."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

MUNICIPALITY OF SHUNIAH

Mr. W. G. Noden moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the municipality of Shuniah."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

Mr. Haskett moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the Central Canada Exhibition Association."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIP OF STAMFORD

Mr. G. Bukator moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the township of Stamford."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF KINGSTON

Mr. J. R. Simonett moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the city of Kingston."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF FORT WILLIAM

Mr. Noden moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the city of Fort William."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEEBING

Mr. Noden moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the municipality of Neebing."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

BLIND RIVER-ELLIOT LAKE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD

Mr. J. A. Fullerton moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the Blind River-Elliott Lake high school district board."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF OTTAWA

Mr. Haskett moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the city of Ottawa."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

WINDSOR BOARD OF EDUCATION WINDSOR SUBURBAN DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL BOARD

Mr. M. Belanger moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the board of education for the city of Windsor and the Windsor suburban district high school board."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE FRANCAISE D'EDUCATION D'ONTARIO

Mr. G. F. Lavergne moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting l'association Canadienne Française d'éducation d'Ontario."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF TORONTO

Mr. A. Grossman moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the city of Toronto."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

TOWN OF OAKVILLE, TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR

Mr. S. L. Hall moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the town of Oakville and the township of Trafalgar."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE

Mr. E. Sandercock moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the city of Belleville."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

HUNTINGTON UNIVERSITY

Mr. R. J. Boyer moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate Huntington University."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF WINDSOR

Mr. A. J. Reaume moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the city of Windsor."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF BARRIE

Mr. G. G. Johnston moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the city of Barrie."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO

Mr. W. G. Davis moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the township of Toronto."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

CITY OF HAMILTON

Mr. R. C. Edwards moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the city of Hamilton."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

TOWN OF AJAX

Mr. Thomas moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the town of Ajax."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH YORK

Mr. Beckett moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the township of North York."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

UNIVERSITY OF SUDBURY

Mr. R. Belisle moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the University of Sudbury."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

UNIVERSITY OF LALEMANT COLLEGE

Mr. Belisle moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate the University of Lalemant College."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

LAURENTIEN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY

Mr. Belisle moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to incorporate Laurentien University of Sudbury."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, there is a matter I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Frost), in the absence of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts).

I have in my hand a clipping from the *Hamilton Spectator* with a story emanating from Parry Sound, a Canadian Press dispatch. It reads as follows:

JUST NO GOOD, YOUNG KILLER DIES

"Mervin McKee, 20, went to a quiet, efficient and quick execution early today," said Sheriff Steven Elliott of Bracebridge, Ontario.

Later on it goes on to say Sheriff Elliott said McKee

—was constantly interested in what kind of splash he was making in the newspapers and said he read press accounts over and over again in his cell. "He was just no good," the sheriff said.

Mr. Speaker, I became involved in this particular case because I happened to be the officer commanding a certain regiment, the Algonquin regiment, and this young man's father was a member of the regiment. He, unfortunately, left our unit, went into the provost corps, and was in hospital and died, but not in the service. He was discharged from hospital and the army two weeks before he died. He died in 1942.

The young boy's mother was a helpless cripple for 7 years before she died last year.

I became involved last Saturday when the employer of the brother of this unfortunate young man telephoned me from Trout Creek and asked me if I would try to do something about commutation of the sentence. I got in touch with Ottawa, at least with the federal hon. member for Parry Sound-Muskoka (Mr. Aiken), and I was eventually told that one of the reasons why it was not commuted was that the young man was unregenerate.

Now, in my faith there is no such time when there is no regeneration and, according to the statement of the defence lawyer, the young man, at first, was of a certain disposition, but he had changed his attitude. Is the sheriff of Bracebridge the psychologist who informed the government this man was just no good?

I have very mixed views on the death penalty but I think, in justice to—

Mr. Speaker: I believe I will have to rule the hon. member out of order. It is not a question of the Minister, and I had no notice of a statement before the orders of the day until the notice came up to me just before we read the bills.

I had no opportunity to get a reply back to the hon. member, owing to the passing of bills, that it would be out of order. I thought he would only be short, but I must rule the member out of order under these circumstances.

Mr. Troy: Will you pardon me just to say that I discussed this matter with the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Wardrope), and he discussed it also with the hon. member for Muskoka (Mr. Boyer).

Mr. Speaker: The member must advise the Speaker before the House opens in order to get in the order.

Mr. Troy: I sent you a note, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): It was a long time before you asked the clerk for his observation, Mr. Speaker. I suggest that, in view of that, you permit this hon. member to ask his question.

Mr. Speaker: Well, pardon me, I would like to point out to the members that it was a matter of knowing how to deal with this without consulting the clerk. I just made sure by consulting the clerk, and I thought the member would soon be finished—a few sentences and so forth. But, owing to the length of it, I felt that the member had to be called to order.

Mr. J. F. Edwards (Perth): Would Mr. Speaker allow me to ask a question of the office of the hon. Attorney-General?

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Has the hon. member given any notice?

Mr. Speaker: It has been observed that the questions have to be given to the Speaker's office prior to the opening of the session.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Before the orders of the day I would like to direct two questions to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass).

I feel it appropriate because of this government's policy on air pollution and, to introduce my questions, I would just quote from an article, of the Toronto *Daily Star* yesterday, that also appeared in the *Hamilton Spectator*:

OLD FAITHFUL RAISES BEEF

Eight boulevard residents here say they are black with anger and soot. They charged that a huge furnace near the skyway bridge toll plaza, used to melt ice and snow on the roadway, belches clouds of dense black smoke regularly every 15 minutes.

Bert Worden, member of the beach property owners' association, said that they have complained to Queen's Park and the smoke abatement laboratory without results. He said soft coal used to fire a large boiler in the building, alongside the toll plaza near Beach Boulevard, is blanketing the area when the wind is blowing in from the bay.

Residents in a 5-block area on Beach Boulevard say they cannot hang out washing any more.

Mr. Worden says that the health authorities have been notified, as residents feel their health is also in danger. He said also that the smokestack is being nicknamed "Old Faithful" because it regularly belches out smoke every 15 minutes.

There are two questions, Mr. Speaker.

1. Is the skyway bridge operation subject to prosecution under the Hamilton smoke abatement by-law?

2. Does The Department of Highways intend to take action to clear up this situation?

Hon. F. M. Cass (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, I would be most pleased to take the hon. member's question as notice.

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, as a matter of what I think is public interest and public information, I would like to make a very brief statement here, and inform hon. members that, at a meeting held in my office yesterday that lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock in the evening, conducted by myself and Mr. Metzler, my Deputy, a memorandum of settlement was mutually agreed upon by the representatives of the Hamilton builders exchange and bargaining agents of carpenters local No. 82.

This agreement must, of course, be ratified in this case by both parties, and I think it will be because assurance was given me by both parties that this was a deal and would be carried out.

If that is so it has terminated a strike of 90 days' duration which practically tied up the construction industry in the city of Hamilton.

I mention this, Mr. Speaker, because I feel something will definitely have to be done to eliminate the possibility of one section of the construction industry, by strike action, being able to completely tie up an entire city's building activity.

This, in my opinion, can best be accomplished by the parties themselves, and I am holding continuing meetings with representatives of all the trades in the province and the Ontario construction association. I sincerely hope, and I really believe, that from these meetings will flow a better understanding in this great industry. Both parties, in my opinion, at the first meeting realized the need to accomplish this, and are tackling this question with great sincerity. So I am

hoping good results will flow from these meetings.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Speaker, may I say just a word of pleasure on behalf of the Hamilton group. I am sure that the members from Hamilton will be pleased to know that—

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

Although the rules do not provide for an hon. Minister making a statement in terms of public interest, nevertheless, traditionally, it has been permitted that an hon. Minister, when there is a matter of public interest, should have an opportunity of making a brief statement. It has also always been understood that that statement is not debatable. There may be, however, one or two amplifying questions asked.

If my hon. friend is making a statement in relation to a statement, he is out of order. If he is asking a question, he is in order.

Mr. Speaker: The member is quite in order because it so happens that he gave notice of this before the House convened today, and I rule that it is quite in order.

Mr. Gisborn: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

As I was saying, I am sure the Hamilton members are pleased to hear of the anticipated settlement of the carpenters' strike that has continued for over 100 days in Hamilton. This, I understand, is the first time in two decades that the carpenters in Canada have had a strike of any duration of more than a few days. I think that one fact exemplifies the reasonable look they have taken at the industry, and, because of that reasonable attitude, they found that prior to going on strike in November—

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Who is running this House, anyway?

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. member quote his point of order.

Mr. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, I think an hon. member can raise a question in this House, if he has given advance notice to you. The hon. member opposite I do not believe is asking a question. If so, I have not heard it yet, and I would ask you to rule him out of order.

Mr. Speaker: I think the member who is speaking had my permission to finish.

The member came to me before the session today, and asked me if he could bring this to the attention of the House, as a matter of public importance. I discussed it with him at considerable length, and, as he will realize, I tried to persuade him, perhaps, this was not a matter of public importance and it was so ruled.

However, when it was introduced I thought it only fair that the member should be allowed to discuss this, in view of the notice which he gave me and the discussion which we had before the House convened.

Mr. Gisborn: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I just want to say that the remarks I have made would point out that this union is a responsible group and, not having had a strike for some past 40 years, and because of their reasonableness in their attitude toward the industry they did fall somewhat behind in conditions and wages. Therefore, they felt that this year was their only opportunity to catch up.

Of course, as has been mentioned, a strike of this nature did cause several other people to be out of work. But the main thing is that we are happy that it is over. It has been an honourable strike; there has been no trouble; it has been orderly; we hope that their settlement is honourable. Also, we hope that, in the future, if we can feel that the hon. Minister of Labour had something to do with bringing this to a conclusion, that he will get into the picture somewhat earlier and see if the results will be better.

Mr. Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker, now that the hon. member has finished his statement, am I to understand that any hon. member, at the beginning of the day's session in this House, can rise and make a statement as long as he has given advance notice to you? Does it not have to be a question of urgent public importance, and does it not have to be a question directed to another hon. member of this House?

Mr. Speaker: The answer is, yes.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, for the year ended March 31, 1959.
2. Report of the statistics branch, Department of Agriculture, Ontario, for the year 1958.

3. Report of the Ontario food terminal board, Department of Agriculture, Ontario, for the year ended March 31, 1959.

4. Report of the Ontario stockyards board for the year ended June 30, 1959.

5. Report of the Ontario veterinary college for the year ended March 31, 1959.

6. Report of the co-operative loans board of Ontario for the year ended December 31, 1959.

7. The 83rd annual report of the Ontario agricultural college and experimental farm for the year ended March 31, 1959.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Before the orders of day, may I permitted to draw something to the attention of the House of which I think I have given you notice, Mr. Speaker?

I would like to draw attention to the death of a very valiant fighter for freedom in eastern Europe, namely Cardinal Stepinac, who—during his life, I think—exemplified the true meaning of the dignity of a man and the purpose of life.

He, on behalf of himself and his people, served himself and his conscience and his country valiantly, even to the extent of suffering the inconveniences of imprisonment and other personal embarrassments.

I am confident that this man who, unfortunately, has now died at an early age, will be appreciated by this House and likewise by all people in the free world.

I would express the hope that the day will come when his efforts will, along with others, be successful and that the concept of freedom and the basic purpose of life will be made available to all those people who currently do not enjoy the freedom that we have.

Mr. Speaker, I would draw this simple fact to the attention of this House on the occasion of the cardinal's death which, I believe, took place yesterday or the day before.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, might I say at this time—and I shall make a comment relating to my hon. friend's remarks in just a moment—but I think I should draw to the attention of the House the procedure in connection with statements in regard to matters of urgent public importance, or questions.

The rule is, and should be, that statements are submitted in writing to the Speaker, and that the Speaker passes upon the admissibility or otherwise of the statement. Now that is as regards matters of urgent public importance.

As for questions—they likewise, should be reduced to writing and the Speaker should be given the opportunity of passing upon the question, and there should be ample notice to the hon. Minister or the hon. member affected by the question.

Now, those are the rules, and I think that if we stick to them there will be little difficulty.

I point out to my hon. friend opposite that I do not think his question, or statement, was reduced to writing, although it may have been. But I rather doubt that. A statement should be reduced to writing and should not be in the form of an opinion, or anything of the sort.

Now, sir, as regards the statement, such as my hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, has made, it has always been customary to make statements in relation to certain matters of interest which arise in the House. Actually speaking, sir, they are courtesy matters which the Speaker could rule out of order.

The other day I made a statement in relation to the 200th anniversary, or celebration, of Jewry. That is something which, as a matter of courtesy, has always been permitted in this House—as is my hon. friend's reference to the passing of Cardinal Stepinac.

Now, matters of that kind are matters of common interest in which there are not the elements of controversy which may arise in other things not applying to the strict rules.

I would say that, taking my hon. friend's reference as a matter relating to the rules of the House, actually, of course, it is a matter which the Speaker might rule out of order. It does not pertain, as did my statement of two or three days ago, to the actual work of this House.

I think there are some simple rules, reason and judgment, that if we follow we can, I think, guide the affairs of this House to the satisfaction of all here.

I would say, as regards my hon. friend's reference to the passing of Cardinal Stepinac, that he fought for freedom of religion, freedom of speech and freedom from fear, things that are basic in our democratic way of life—indeed are fundamental in our democratic way of life. In this way, he fought the battle of everyone who believes in freedom as we do, and I would join with my hon. friend in his remarks concerning this distinguished prelate.

Mr. Speaker: I would just like to point out to the members that I had studied the subjects to considerable extent, and I am the chairman

of the House, as you know. I am sure that all members will agree with my judgment that, to discuss a matter of public importance, this matter must be so pressing that the public interest will suffer if attention is not directed to it at once.

The Speaker is the sole judge of the question or urgency, and must also consider the other opportunities which the member may have for bringing the question before the House.

The matter to be discussed cannot be one which has already been before the House, and must be within the confidence and responsibility of the province of Ontario. The question cannot involve future government policy.

Now, those were a few notes that I have made from a study of several books on the matter, and as long as we all observe the same rules I am quite sure it will turn out all right.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, before calling the next order might I answer the question my hon. friend directed to me concerning the proceedings of the House?

As has been said before, tonight there is a night session. Tonight, sir, or today and tonight will be devoted to a debate on the Throne speech. Tomorrow, the House meets at 2 of the clock, and I would propose that the House should proceed with the same order.

I may say, sir, it is necessary for me to be in Ottawa tomorrow—not on any governmental business which might provoke any questions from the other side—but in relation to opening a new building for Carleton University.

I am sorry to be absent as I like to hear the speeches of the hon. members, and I express my apologies to those hon. members who will speak tomorrow, for my absence which is necessary and has followed an arrangement made a very considerable time ago.

On Monday, due to the direction of the House, the House convenes at 2 of the clock, and we will proceed with the two energy bills which are on the order paper, on one of which the debate was adjourned. I do not propose that there should be any night session on Monday. We will see the state of business on Monday as to whether a night session would be necessary on Tuesday and on the following Thursday.

I would say, sir, and I say to the hon. members of the House, that personally I do

not like night sessions. I would rather meet, if possible, at 2 of the clock and avoid night sessions, if that can be done.

On the other hand, in a House such as this, there is a very great deal of business to be done, and it is just out of the question to avoid some night sessions.

Now, I can only say this, that I shall do my best leading the government side to avoid any more night sessions than are absolutely necessary. But, I think that, in very many ways, one of the things that has avoided earlier meetings of the Legislature is the committee problem by meeting on Wednesdays. It may be possible that we could meet earlier during the week, perhaps at 2 of the clock, in the afternoon. However, we will see how that develops.

That, I think, will cover the business until Monday afternoon.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Prime Minister permit a question? As the committees are meeting on Wednesdays now, it means there is very little to do in the mornings, and the hon. Prime Minister said that we all hate night sessions—I think we will all concur in that, we do—then why not meet at 2 of the clock in the afternoon and go to 6 of the clock?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I do not think it is possible, at this stage of the session, to lay down 2 o'clock meetings. I did discuss this thing, in a casual sort of a way, with the hon. leader of the Opposition and we will see what we can do.

It may be from now on that, instead of Fridays at 2 of the clock, it will be on Friday morning at 10 of the clock. I think that might be a very definite improvement, and possibly we could work that out this week. But we will see the order of business, and the state of committee meetings at that time.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, in rising to continue my earlier remarks in this debate, I have had some time to consider a little more thoroughly than I did the other evening some of the remarks of the hon. member for St. George (Mr. Lawrence). And I want to take exception to some of the things he said.

The first one that occurs to me were his remarks about the fine gentlemen up there in the press gallery. While I would like personally to have seen, from time to time, many of my own words of wisdom spread in the

newspapers at greater length, I recognize the gentlemen who follow the proceedings of this House have a monumental task before them. They devote many and long hours to their work, and they do it to very good ability, I think. I wonder, Mr. Speaker, if really they should be criticized by hon. members of this House, because I think they are doing a pretty good job of covering the proceedings that go on here.

In the committee on education yesterday, we had a discussion about the education of retarded children, and I wanted to compliment many of the hon. members opposite—particularly the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Davis)—for the approach taken at the meeting. The hon. member has taken it in his riding and he brought it before the committee.

I want to say, to this House, that the idea of the education of retarded children should be adopted immediately into our educational system, and become the definite responsibility of our Department of Education, and the definite responsibility of our boards of education. It is one that demands the government's immediate attention.

The parents of these unfortunate youngsters have a very heavy burden to bear. They pay, as well as everyone else does, real estate taxes, and, in their real estate taxes, as we all know, they pay a very substantial portion for the general costs of education.

They get perhaps 30 per cent. of the approved costs of the building of a school and they have to raise the balance of the capital cost themselves. They get \$250 for half-day attendance or \$500 for full-day attendance which the hon. Minister, or one of his senior officials, said ran about 90 per cent. of the cost of operating such school. Am I correct? There is the other 10 per cent., and, in addition, there is—and I think we all must recognize this—the very substantial cost of transportation.

What has happened, Mr. Speaker, in many areas of this province—including my own riding—is that groups of selfless and devoted members of service clubs have taken the cause of retarded children unto themselves and have done a very handsome and rewarding public service.

But there are other areas of this province, Mr. Speaker, where perhaps there have not been service clubs, or where the service clubs have not perhaps been able to raise enough money to take care of this problem.

I have noticed some clippings in this regard coming from New Liskeard, and I think they are on the way with their school

for retarded children. But, they have had a long and very difficult struggle.

Mr. Speaker, I would urge that the government take this into serious consideration immediately, even though, as the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Robarts) said yesterday, they have moved substantially along the line. I think this is one of the very important things, in the field of the social welfare of the province, that this government should get into almost immediately.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make just a few remarks about Metropolitan Toronto.

The hon. member for St. George had something to say about pollution in regard to this area. He suggested that the subject of pollution of water, Lake Ontario, the Don River and the Humber River, should be looked after by the Ontario water resources commission.

Now, I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that while the hon. member for St. George may be very knowledgeable in some subjects, he perhaps has not pursued this topic too closely. He should recognize that the Ontario water resources commission—while it has had some power to come into the city of Toronto, or the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, and perhaps look at these things—was originally set up to deal with the supply of water. Somewhere a little later along the line it took under its wing, in certain areas, the problem of pollution.

But the real problem of pollution, Mr. Speaker, in this metropolitan area is a planning problem, and I think the solution lies in the control of proper planning in the metropolitan area and beyond.

We all know the chaos that existed in this area before 1953, before the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto was created. We know that new subdivisions were being built in the suburban areas without any too close relationship to each other, without any sound system of water supply and without any proper system of sewage disposal.

One of the big things that Metropolitan Toronto was able to do was to supply water in the necessary amounts and to begin to build—and the programme is still going on—large disposal plants down at the mouth of the Humber and the mouth of the Don. They are building large sewer mains that will take the sewage into these plants, which would, if these matters were allowed to go on as Metro is planning it, eventually clean up the pollution problem in the Metropolitan Toronto area.

The sewage pollution was caused because

the suburban municipalities were building what are called package sewage treatment plants. These plants were capable of removing, or treating, 50 per cent. of the solid from the effluent that came into it. That was not enough because the balance of the effluent went in to the streams that did not run very strongly in the summer time.

And then municipal councils sometimes, being willing to gamble a bit, tended to overload these package plants.

One of the first jobs that Metro tackled—and I think it was a most important job—was to figure out a method of doing away with these plants. They began to build these big plants—at the mouth of the Humber and the mouth of the Don—and to build the big mains leading into them. These plants are going to remove 90 or 95 per cent. of the solids from the effluent and, as I say, if this was left by itself, it would get rid of the problem of pollution in these rivers, would remove the problem of pollution from the lakefront, and would allow the beaches in the city of Toronto to be enjoyed again as they were many, many years ago.

But, Mr. Speaker, what I am afraid is happening is this—and it is a planning problem—that the problem is just now being transferred north of Steeles Avenue. In the townships of Vaughan and Markham, package plants are being talked about again, and they are going to go through the same process that existed south of Steeles Avenue.

Metro has taken care of, and is taking care of very well, everything to the south of Steeles Avenue, but to the north of Steeles Avenue it looks as though it is all commencing again.

I say this is a planning problem and I say this is where The Department of Planning and Development should have given some guidance to what is happening in this area, so that the problem can, as it should, be taken care of.

Perhaps the time has come, Mr. Speaker, to consider whether Metropolitan Toronto is as large as it should be. There is a height of land just between Steeles Avenue and highway No. 7 which the engineers advise me separates two drainage basins, one going south to Lake Ontario and the other going north to Lake Simcoe.

Perhaps there might be an extension as far as this, and that should be the end of Metropolitan Toronto.

Perhaps there should be another metropolitan municipality called Newmarket, Richmond Hill or Aurora or what you will.

Co-ordinating this development and taking advantage of that drainage basin—it goes off in the other direction—will go a long way, Mr. Speaker, to avoid the continued and aggravated problem of pollution, and will gather together a large enough area of land, and be able to produce enough assessment, to allow proper water supply and proper municipal services that will be needed.

This is the sort of thing, Mr. Speaker, that some of us in the past have been looking to The Department of Planning and Development for, and we have not seen this sort of thinking come about.

I think it is high time that these problems be looked at, and looked at seriously, as planning and development problems because that is what they are. This department should see that the whole series of mistakes, that caused all this difficulty in this area before 1953, is not going to be repeated. We have to look at the type of development that is going on in Markham and Vaughan townships, and make sure that these mistakes are minimized, and that a new approach is brought about.

Mr. Speaker, again in relation to the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, I wanted to say this:

For the past 3 or 4 years, the metropolitan council has talked about building a subway, the east-west subway on Bloor Street. Building has now commenced and the programme that is scheduled to take 10 years is under-way.

There has been substantial criticism in the press suggesting that, if the subway could be built in 5 years, it should be done in that way. The press has suggested that no particular attention should be paid to the warnings that the chairman of the metropolitan council, and its finance commissioner, have given—that it is difficult, if not impossible, to raise enough money to allow this programme to proceed in 5 years rather than 10.

On several occasions the metropolitan council has passed resolutions urging this government to assist in the construction of the subway in a financial way. I think, Mr. Speaker, the argument is logical and sensible.

Our planners and our traffic people tell us that it is useless and hopeless to continue to build massive highways into the centre or around large municipalities. These massive highways are the alternative to a subway in a large metropolitan area.

If these highways are built—such as the Gardiner expressway or the proposed Spadina

Road extension or the Don Valley parkway or the Bayview extension—and if they continue to be built, in lieu of the subway, this government would have to pay, in accordance with the present statutes and in accordance with the present policies and regulations, 50 per cent. subsidy for the construction of these highways.

But it is agreed that is not going to be an efficient or logical way to do things and, if more highways were built, the problem of traffic congestion and confusion in the core of the downtown Toronto area would be further compounded.

Surely, Mr. Speaker, it is logical and sensible that, when a municipality such as Metropolitan Toronto embarks on an intelligent programme of building a subway in lieu of additional highways, the province should grant subsidies on the same principle that it does for highway construction.

Mr. Speaker, as I say, resolutions urging that this course of action be adopted were passed on many occasions by the metropolitan council and, to date, they have been ignored by this government.

On one occasion I remember very well, Mr. Gardiner, the chairman of the council, prepared a brief which, I understand, was submitted to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). This brief asked that the executive committee of the metropolitan council—and I was a member of it at that time—be allowed to come before the hon. Prime Minister, and whatever other hon. Ministers were concerned with this, to present our opinion. We were later told by Mr. Gardiner that the province had said that they saw no point in this type of interview.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I think that this is an important thing to this heart and centre of the province of Ontario. Also, I think that this province should now extend its thinking, and extend the principle of highway subsidies to the principle of building subways.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to say a few remarks about housing as well. Hon members will recall that when our hon. leader (Mr. Wintermeyer) spoke in this debate, he moved an amendment to the motion now before this House and, amongst the other clauses contained in the amendment, he said:

But this House regrets that the government has advanced no programme to provide low-cost housing.

In the speech from the Throne, his Honour devoted only 5 lines to housing.

You, Mr. Speaker, are undoubtedly familiar with his words. The promised very little in

this regard. Perhaps, however, the government's true feeling was expressed by one of the hon. members opposite a little earlier in this debate. He said there is no such thing as low-cost housing.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): There is not.

Mr. Singer: Well, let the hon. member just listen to me for a while and we will show him that there is, and that we had already experienced substantial advances in the low-rental housing field. Let us look at the record.

In Metropolitan Toronto there are 3,206 publicly owned rental units. There are 10,000 families on an active list—10,000 who qualify by virtue of need and means for this type of accommodation.

The authorities tell us that the supply of public housing should be 10 per cent. of the existing units. There are some 400,000 housing units in the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, but there are only 3,206 units of public housing—less than 1 per cent. and not anywhere close to the suggested 10 per cent.

This government glories in the fact that umpteen thousand new homes have been built in the last few years, and we hear this every time we get one of these government speeches boasting about progress and development. But new homes are beyond the reach of the average wage-earner, and this government knows it as well as anybody else in the province of Ontario. The man earning \$100 a week, or less—and that includes the majority of our population—is unable to buy a new home in this metropolitan area. My hon. friend's remarks, if they mean what they seem to indicate—that this is government policy—means that the government is not going to look into this problem. This, to my mind, is a pretty retrograde step in looking after this very serious need.

Mr. Grossman: That is not what was said at all. He was going to—

Mr. Singer: I will, I will, just be patient.

In Regent Park North, Mr. Speaker, there are 1,397 suites, and 2,800 children who live there. In Regent Park South, there are 732 units, and 2,469 youngsters live there. In Lawrence Heights, the other third large development, which is in my riding, there are 1,003 units, and 2,080 children live there. The Toronto housing authority has some 34 units, and these are the only public units in Metropolitan Toronto, and they add up to 3,206.

What does the future hold? Mr. P. E. H. Brady, the executive director of the Metropolitan Toronto housing authority, says: "It is unlikely that we will have any more"—he means new units—"before 18 to 24 months have expired."

I do not think a better argument for low-cost and low-rental housing could be made, Mr. Speaker, than to quote some of the remarks made by some youngsters in the Lawrence Heights development, in an essay contest which they entered into, entitled: "Why Do I Like to Live in Lawrence Heights?"

I had the privilege of being asked to be one of the judges in this contest, and the remarks of these youngsters were simply amazing:

We live in a good community which is also neighbourly and far from the big and dangerous traffic noises at night.

When you look out from your bedroom window you can see a beautiful court with many brightly coloured doors. I have lots of room to put all my own clothes in my wardrobe, and I have my own bedroom and just my sister sleeps with me, and I have lots of girls friends the same age as I am to play with me, and I can make lots of noise and play in my own house and bring my girl friends to play with me too.

I will be 7 years old on December 16. I am the oldest in the family. I like to take my two sisters and two brothers all around the court for a walk.

The radiators make the house warm in the wintertime.

I get nice rosy cheeks and I eat a lot better. I even go back for second helpings and I get plenty of rest.

It is fun looking out of the window. I have my own room and I like it because I cannot get locked in the washroom.

I like the nice playground and there are not many cars. I do not have to play on the busy streets. They are going to build a community centre and the children will grow up to be fine people.

Well, these remarks, Mr. Speaker, are genuine remarks from youngsters who have been given an opportunity to enjoy public housing, or community housing, and these are the things that bespeak the urgency of the government getting into this programme in a real way.

What can be done in Metro today—and this is the part that my hon. friend was waiting

for—there are some 3,000 acres of partnership-owned land—federal and provincial owned land—lying fallow in the metropolitan area. There are 500 acres in Etobicoke, 600 acres in North York, and 1,650 acres in Scarborough.

Under our present system, the initiative of developing these acres is left to the local municipality. But with the present burdens that exist on municipalities, it is unlikely that any of the municipalities in this area are going to be able to take too great advantage of having the partnership lands in their municipality. These are low-cost lands, and they were bought some years ago at around \$1,200 an acre, or less.

On these 3,000 acres, I would suggest to the House, upwards of 30,000 units of housing could be built, either publicly or by private initiative, in probably not much more than 18 months' time. A very substantial number of families could be living in these homes, if we do not insist that the Cadillac-type home be constructed on these acres for people with Chevrolet-type incomes. Planning can, and should, be controlled in regard to the use of these lands.

It is not necessary, to my mind, to insist that lands such as these be divided into 50-foot and 60-foot lots. It is not necessary, Mr. Speaker, that every acre of these 3,000 acres have a 28-foot wide paved road with sidewalks on both sides and landscaping in the front and back.

Remember, Mr. Speaker, we want to provide good accommodation, but we do not want to provide Cadillac-type of accommodation for people with only Chevrolet-type incomes. I think that guidance and leadership should come, in the use of these lands, from The Department of Planning and Development.

I think very substantially—and it would not involve a great expenditure of money—that this government could put up the money to provide the services, the water and the sewers—the two basic services—that will allow immediate use of these lands.

Studies could and should be made about building homes. Any of the building codes in this area are old-fashioned.

There is all sorts of literature dealing with new techniques of construction—pre-fab construction and new materials—and surely, if the leadership was taken by hon. Ministers on the front benches opposite, these things could be suggested to the municipalities so we could get at low-cost housing that my hon. friend says does not exist.

Mr. Grossman: That is not the point at all. The hon. member is talking about subsidized housing.

Mr. Singer: I am talking about the use, if my hon. friend will just be quiet, of these lands to build public housing, or to use these lands for building, by private industry, houses that are within the reach of the average wage-earner.

Mr. Grossman: The hon. member's municipality, when he was reeve, would not permit that kind of housing.

Mr. Singer: Well, I am glad the hon. member raised that point. Let me tell him what we did do. I was not even going to mention it.

During the depression, the township of North York acquired some 400 lots up in Newtonbrook which came to us by reason of tax arrears. The lots were not in very good shape, they were constantly being flooded, and so we hung onto them.

In my time as reeve, we put in a storm sewer to service those lands, and it cost about \$1 million. Then we sold those lands by public tender to the highest bidder with an end controlled selling price, and we strictly controlled the planning requirements in the area. We got houses onto the market—300 of them—at least \$1,000 and down to \$2,000 less than the going market price.

So I thank my hon. friend for asking me what happened, and I tell him that there is an example of what can be done. This was done by one small municipality, and done completely on its own initiative. If one municipality can do this, certainly this province can get into this type of thinking, and should.

Mr. Grossman: Well then, let the hon. member keep on fighting. It is his speech. We will answer that later.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, these lots that can be created on these 3,000 acres can be sold to private industry with an end controlled selling price. With this type of thinking, I am certain that, with all the initiative and imagination that lie on the front benches—that lie in the collective minds of the hon. Ministers on the front benches opposite—that there could be, in this province, many thousands of low-cost housing units available for sale to the public within 18 months, and this is the type of thinking that the people of Ontario are demanding in connection with this very serious problem.

I want to deal with one more problem very briefly, then I am through—that is, fluoridation.

I notice that the council of the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto is about to pass its fourth or fifth—or I have forgotten, perhaps sixth—resolution urging that permission be given to it to allow that municipality to put fluoride in controlled quantities into the water that serves this area.

This problem, I know, has been discussed at some considerable length in this House. I listened with interest when the hon. Prime Minister the other day advised us of a change in the committee that the Legislature had set up a year ago. I have been unable to find out what this committee has been doing in the past year. I notice they will begin to hold public meetings shortly.

Surely a problem, the solution for which has been put forward by the medical associations of Canada and Ontario, the dental associations of Canada and Ontario, the health organizations, and the federal Ministry of Health, has only one obvious answer. Surely, with the programme that is going on now in 7 municipalities—and the reports are coming every day, a report came in from Calgary indicating the great benefits of this—surely, Mr. Speaker, a committee should not take this long to investigate something that so many important people who really know about it are completely agreed upon.

I suggest that the time is long overdue that this matter be brought back before the House, and that the permissive legislation be placed before us with the blessing of the government.

Mr. Speaker, I have reached the end of a rather long speech. I must admit that I have rather enjoyed it, and I am sorry I did not quite get some of the reactions this afternoon I was getting the other night. I was rather enjoying sparring with some of the hon. members opposite.

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to rise at this time to make reference to a statement in relation to a matter which has been raised in this House—and a serious matter indeed at that—in relation to land purchased by Ontario Hydro, in the area of Sarnia, for the purpose of supplying energy to what is known as the chemical valley, and in particular the city of Sarnia. I shall be filing some 40 or so exhibits.

There is at the moment being distributed, to the hon. members, a number of maps and schedules, so that it may be somewhat easier for me to present to this House some of the facts to which I wish to make reference.

A very serious matter of the propriety of the action by Ontario Hydro has been put in issue both by persons making statements and by accounts carried in the press.

But, Mr. Speaker, before I return to these matters of very great importance, I would like to have the pleasure, first, of congratulating you upon your election to the office of Speaker of this Legislature, and I would wish you well, and I know that you will bring honour to the tradition which you follow.

I would also like to make reference to the able speeches of the hon. mover (Mr. Davis) and the hon. seconder (Mr. Grossman) of the motion known in relation to the speech from the Throne, and to congratulate them upon most able addresses.

I have listened with great interest to a number of our hon. friends opposite who have come to this House for the first time, and I think that they will make many worthwhile contributions, and I look forward to hearing them. The hon. member for York Centre (Mr. Singer), who has just spoken, made a most excellent and worthwhile contribution to our deliberations.

Mr. Speaker, as I have said, the serious matter of the propriety of the action by the Ontario Hydro has been put in issue, both by persons making statements and by accounts which have been carried in the press.

The cause of this has been that Ontario Hydro has bought 175.6 acres from a company, known as Dimensional Investments Limited, for a lump sum price of \$1.25 million. The 175.6 acres was part of a parcel Dimensional Investments had, through its agent, the Crown Trust Company here in Toronto, purchased from the Indians for \$6,501,946, plus agent's fees, legal costs and surveys, making a total cost to the company of \$7,086,946.

Ontario Hydro paid an average of approximately \$7,000 an acre, Dimensional Investments paid on the average \$2,600 an acre. Dimensional Investments purchased 3,425 acres of which approximately 2,644 were saleable lands, the balance was in roads, land already sold, under lease, and under easements.

What then, Mr. Speaker, are the issues in this matter? There are 3.

(1) Did Ontario enter into any real estate transaction, in relation to these 175.6 acres of land, which was not in the best interests of the Hydro users of this province? (2) Did Hydro take any steps in connection with this land, or its purchase, which was imprudent,

fraudulent, or dishonest? (3) Did Hydro fail to take any steps which it might have taken in connection with this land or its purchase which, by not taking, made the transaction imprudent, fraudulent, or dishonest?

I say at the outset to this House that the answer to each of these 3 questions is no, an emphatic no.

Now, I would respectfully present to you, Mr. Speaker, a few pertinent points which in effect—although I may be some time in presenting this matter to the House—can in a very few statements sum up the salient facts involved in this matter.

1. The amount of land in the whole Indian Reserve was 3,425 acres.

2. The amount of saleable land purchased by Dimensional Investments from the Indians was about 2,644 acres.

3. The amount of land purchased by Ontario Hydro was 175.6 acres.

4. In 1956 the same Indians were offered the price of \$8 million for this same reserve.

I shall table, in the process of this debate, 40 or so exhibits. So that they may be identified, the first to establish it will be the only evidence I have of that purchase, by a company called New England Industries, for \$8 million, of the same land involved in this transaction—an article contained in the *Toronto Daily Star*, March 6, 1958. I will table this ultimately when I finish with the other documents. It is marked AA.

This transaction fell through in March, 1958, when the Indians requested the Indian affairs branch of The Department of Citizenship and Immigration to cancel the agreement because of default by this company.

5. The price paid by Dimensional Investments to obtain the property was a total of \$7,086,946—as I said, \$6,501,946 to the Indians, something like \$80,000 to the two churches involved in the area, and the balance in agent's fees, surveys, and so forth.

I will be presenting to this House the agreement between Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and Dimensional Investments Limited, and when it is tabled it will be marked as exhibit F.

6. The Canadian National Railways purchased land from these same Indians inside this same reserve in 1958 for \$6,600 an acre, and they obtained only an easement. No, I am sorry, the Canadian National Railways obtained the fee, they did not obtain only an easement.

7. Inter-Provincial Pipe Lines paid to these same Indians, inside this reserve, the price

of \$14,400 an acre in 1958 and obtained only an easement.

8. The city of Sarnia paid in 1959, to these same Indians inside this same reserve, \$5,800 an acre and they obtained the fee.

9. St. Clair Chemical Limited purchased from Dimensional Investments in 1959 some land almost beside the sub-station of Ontario Hydro, in the centre of this easement, and paid at the rate of \$5,600 an acre and obtained the fee.

10. The Dow Chemical Company purchased, from Dimensional Investments in 1959, land inside this reservation at the rate of \$4,200 an acre and they obtained the fee.

11. The Sun Oil Company purchased, from Dimensional Investments, the land inside this reserve at the rate of \$4,500 an acre. But the price was really more than that because they exchanged also a lease which they had on certain lands which Dimensional Investments had purchased.

12. Imperial Oil, just outside this reserve and right beside land which Hydro purchased for \$7,000 an acre, paid \$13,000 an acre, outside the reserve and on its very edge. And immediately beside that, Imperial Oil paid \$6,250 an acre for land right beside land they had just paid \$13,000 an acre for.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): About half an acre.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I would just say to the hon. member for York South—and I will only say it once and I would ask to be supported by the Speaker—that the hon. member has raised some extremely serious allegations. I do not intend to mention names or parties, or to present this in any sense in a political way, but simply as a lawyer defending the truth, as I would think this honourable Legislature would expect was my obligation, as I have advised. So I hope that my hon. friend will indicate the breeding and manners to permit me to finish this statement.

Mr. MacDonald: I just pointed out that it is half an acre. The hon. Minister should not take himself so seriously.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Now, it is unnecessary for my hon. friend to point anything out. He has taken some two hours to point out a number of statements, and I will refer to them.

If my hon. friend is suggesting that what he said about Hydro is a joke—

Mr. MacDonald: No, I do not suggest it.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well then, he said that this matter should not be taken so seriously.

13. There are, at the moment, 3 sales pending in relation to land inside this reserve, I am advised verbally by the agents for the company which now owns the land, or has title in effect to the land inside the reserve.

One is on the waterfront at the rate of approximately \$11,000 an acre; one is in the centre of the reserve at the rate of \$7,000 an acre; and one is in the centre of the reserve at \$6,000 an acre.

14. Ontario Hydro was advised, on a least 3 occasions, that the federal government would not permit us to expropriate this land nor has it ever been the federal government's policy to permit expropriation of Indian land unless the expropriating body could agree upon the price to be paid to the Indians.

I will file in support, a letter to that effect by hon. Mr. Harris—the then Minister, in 1952, to Ontario Hydro. I will file several declarations under oath, several press clippings and an original letter of The Department of Citizenship and Immigration in support of the proposition.

15. Ontario Hydro had no power to expropriate, from either the Indians or Dimensional Investments—I will call them Dimensional from here on in, if I may—nor had Ontario Hydro any power to expropriate any kind of interest which they might have. We were given this advice by our own counsel, and it has been confirmed in writing by Mr. Cyril Carson, QC, whose opinion I shall file in this House.

16. I would point out to this House, as a matter of law, that we can expropriate an interest that a person has in land only if that person is able to enforce specific performance.

Dimensional having no right to enforce specific performance against the Crown, Dimensional had no right or interest which could be expropriated. That is the opinion of Mr. Carson, as was it the opinion of the legal department of Ontario Hydro.

17. Ontario Hydro at no time broke off negotiations with the Indians. It was the desire of the Indians to sell the whole reserve to someone.

We were told to stop negotiations with the Indians by the Indian affairs branch of The Department of Citizenship and Immigration and I will file an affidavit to that effect. I will file the letter advising us to stop negotiating, and I will file a letter of Chief Adams in relation to this matter.

18. Hydro did not negotiate this sale with any former chief Lloyd Williams in this transaction nor was he a member of the council with whom it negotiated at any time when the negotiations were taking place. I shall file an affidavit to that effect.

19. Hydro never offered to pay \$2,200 an acre to the Indians, or to anyone else, nor did the Indians or anyone else offer to sell this, or any part of these lands, to Ontario Hydro for \$2,200 an acre.

I would like, if I may, to read what will be exhibit B—a declaration by Mr. Charles Ford Stewart Tidy.

I would say to this House one cannot file what is called an affidavit under oath in anything except a matter which is a law suit pending before a court. If there is not a suit pending before the court, as I understand it, one files instead what is called a statutory declaration under oath. These are statutory declarations.

If I make any slip and refer to affidavits, I would ask the indulgence of the House to understand that it is a declaration to which I refer. This is what Mr. Tidy says:

(1) I am the special negotiator in the property division of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

(2) On July 22, 1958, I met Chief Telford Adams and the councillors of the Sarnia Indian band at Sarnia to seek permission to negotiate with the individual Indians for the acquisition of land, within the Sarnia Indian reserve, to accommodate the proposed electrical transformer station and power transmission lines.

(3) I was the only employee of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, up to July 22, 1958, to meet the chief and council of the Sarnia Indian band to seek permission to negotiate with the individual Indians, for the acquisition of land, to accommodate a proposed electrical transformer station and power transmission lines within the Sarnia Indian reserve.

(4) I do verily believe that, by an election of the members of the Sarnia Indian band on June 20, 1958, Telford Adams was elected chief of the Sarnia Indian band, replacing former chief Lloyd Williams.

(5) Lloyd Williams, the former chief, was not a member of the council following the June 20, 1958, election.

(6) The former chief of the Sarnia Indian band, Lloyd Williams, was not present at the meeting of July 22, 1958, or any subsequent meeting of the Indian council at which I attended.

(7) At no time did I negotiate with former chief Lloyd Williams in the purchase of land for the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in the Sarnia reserve.

(8) During the time between the band meeting held on August 21, 1958—

to which I will refer soon,

—when Ontario Hydro was granted permission to negotiate with the individual Indians and August 28, when this permission was rescinded—

and that ended the negotiations. They were carried on for 7 days only, between August 21 and August 27—

—no member of Ontario Hydro staff including myself carried on negotiations with any member of the Indian band.

This is a statutory declaration made by Mr. Tidy and sworn to, and it will be filed as exhibit B.

Hydro never had an opportunity to discuss any price with the Indians, nor was any price ever discussed between Hydro and the Indians.

I want to file, in support of that, exhibit B1, an affidavit also made by Mr. Tidy as statutory declaration in relation to the same matter, and he says this:

(1) I am the special negotiator in the property division of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

(2) When engineering tests completed in June, 1958, proved that land in the Sarnia Indian reserve No. 45 was satisfactory for the purposes of constructing an electrical transformer station, I attended a meeting of the council of the band of the Sarnia Indian reserve on July 22, 1958; a band meeting on August 21, 1958; another council meeting on December 3, 1958; and a further council meeting on December 15, 1958.

(3) I attended these meetings to obtain permission to negotiate, with the individual Indians, for the purchase of the land in the Indian reserve required to accommodate the proposed electrical transformer station and transmission lines, which negotiations are required to be completed prior to a proposition being put forward to the council of the band or the band itself, which procedure is set out in the attached letter dated February 13, 1958, from the Indian affairs branch of The Department of Citizenship and Immigration at Ottawa, Canada.

(4) During these meetings, at no time did I mention compensation or valuations

of Indian lands nor could I, until I had completed negotiations with each Indian locatee. Only then could a total price be offered to the band as a whole.

(5) Ontario Hydro was never permitted to take these steps.

I would file this, Mr. Speaker, as exhibit B1.

20. Ontario Hydro for several years has been of the opinion that it would likely have to pay in excess of \$5,000 an acre for the land which it subsequently had to pay \$7,000 an acre for, if it wanted this land in the reserve, because it cut the land up into 6 separate parcels.

I would ask the hon. members of this House to look, if they would, at map No. 3 and they can count the number of parcels into which this reserve was cut by the process of the transmission line.

I would also draw to the hon. members' attention that there is no provision, in the patent from the Crown, to Dimensional nor to Hydro, for any ingress or egress between the portions except for persons and animals, and there may not be sewers or other services carried from one area into another across the lands of Ontario Hydro.

21. Ontario Hydro engaged no agent to buy the land from either the Indians or Dimensional, but negotiated directly in both cases—and I will file, in support of that, two separate affidavits or declarations under oath, one by Mr. Harry Hustler. Mr. Hustler states on sworn declaration:

(1) I am the director in the property division of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario,

and incidentally, Mr. Hustler has been in that division since 1929. He has been responsible for over 93,000 easements being agreed to; over 50,000 acres of land being acquired for approximately \$50 million. He assembled all of the land in the St. Lawrence seaway and, to my knowledge, there has never been a breath or suggestion of scandal associated with his name. Mr. Hustler continues in his declaration:

(2) Only myself or members of the staff of the property division of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario conducted negotiations on behalf of the commission for the purchase of lands in the Sarnia Indian reserve. No agents, real estate brokers, or any other person or persons were employed by, or received compensation from, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in connection with the acquisition of lands within this reserve.

Mr. Hustler makes a second declaration to this effect, and both of these declarations are marked as triple B-BBB—so that they can be found by any of the hon. members, or the press, who would like to look them over at some later date. Mr. Hustler says this:

(1) I am the director in the property division of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

(2) During the week following the decision, on December 19, 1958—

this gets a little ahead of the picture and I will refer to it again, but this matter must be answered,

—of the Sarnia Indian band to sell part of the Sarnia Indian reserve to Dimensional Investments. I, together with Mr. C. F. Tidy, met with officers of the Dimensional Investment Company, Messrs. S. Ray and Saul Sigler, to discuss purchase from that company of the commission's property requirements. This meeting was the first of many meetings, held with Mr. Sam Ray and Mr. Saul Sigler, to discuss this subject.

(3) Mr. Ray is reported to have said: "We were not approached directly by Hydro." This is untrue.

(4) Mr. Ray is reported as saying real estate agents approached them to buy what became the Hydro parcel. Mr. C. F. S. Tidy and I were the only people acting on behalf of the Ontario Hydro, in any capacity, in the purchase of the lands by Ontario Hydro in the Sarnia Indian reserve.

22. There will be, Mr. Speaker, a great need—as can be vouched for by the hon. Minister 3 seats to my right (Mr. Cathcart) and by others who have been associated for many years—such as Mr. John Barnes, the former chairman of the Sarnia hydro-electric power commission, and those persons associated with the many chemical companies in the chemical valley—a great need to bring additional power to the Sarnia area, whose load growth each year is about 12 per cent.—almost twice that of the rest of the province.

23. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario bought this land because it could not put the new lines that it needed onto the old poles that existed, nor could it put the new poles or towers onto the old easements.

My hon. friends could do me a great service if they would be kind enough to turn to the photograph at the rear of the exhibit, and compare the new towers with the old poles, and see the number of lines involved, the height and the general capital and engineering involvement.

I would say also to my hon. friends—if they would be kind enough to follow me—if they would look at what is marked as map No. 2, they will see the Indian reserve in green patching. The red lines on map No. 2 represent the easement across the Indian reserve.

If they will turn to map No. 3 they will see on the same map, only in much heavier lines, that we have purchased the easement and the additional amount of land which has been purchased. In effect, the big red blob in the middle of the reserve is the land upon which is situated the completed station which is now delivering power to the area of Sarnia and the chemical valley.

I draw, to the attention of this House, that it was the opinion of the engineering and planning divisions of Ontario Hydro that the additional power lines could not be, (a) attached to the old poles; or (b) brought in upon the old easements.

Quite clearly, if anyone looks at map No. 2, it is evident that there is no space there for the transformer station to step down the additional power, where the two red lines cross at the top of the reserve.

24. The power lines on the old easements which the hon. members saw on map No. 2 were what we call a single circuit—115,000-volt circuit—on wooden poles.

Hon. members can see that there are two of them crossing the reserve, and what were needed—in addition to those, but not in substitution to them—were two new 230,000-volt circuits, each one of which has 3 lines.

As hon. members can see by the photograph, the tower has 6 lines hanging from it. These represent two 230,000-volt lines, the highest voltage carried in this province, although we are presently experimenting at Coldwater in the neighbourhood of 600,000 volts.

The old poles could not carry the new wires, in addition to which it was impossible to do so because they would have been dangerous. Also, these wires will be crossing heavily built-up areas, and it is the policy of Ontario Hydro—and has been now for some time—to carry 230,000-volt lines on steel towers well up in the air.

Where these towers are near heavily inhabited areas, because of safety and control of the rights of way, it is the policy of Hydro to buy the land under the wires, as they did on the line going out from London and coming into Sarnia.

25. This is of particular importance to the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer), who raised some serious questions in

relation to this matter, and who I am confident will be concerned about this particular answer.

At no time was Hydro interested in buying only 32 acres of this land. The 32 acres covered only the bare land underneath the fence site of the station itself, and allowed nothing for expansion around the station which will inevitably take place, because the facilities we have just built are to meet present demands and perhaps those of the next few years. At a 12 per cent. increase over the next number of years, obviously there is need for room to expand.

Nor does the area of 32 acres take into consideration—hon. members will see the layout if they will be kind enough to turn to map No. 3 again—any of the land across the top of the reserve down to the bottom of the reserve, or across the angle of the reserve.

A number of hon. members may ask the reason for this strip of land, right down at the bottom, leading from the site of the station. That is because we anticipate that we may, in a few years, have to build a steam generating station on the St. Clair River. When we do, we will have to bring power up to this sub-station, and it was logical to buy the land now while the prices—whether they are high or not, at least in relation to the prices that might be expected to obtain in the future—would, we felt, be more economical.

I want to say to the hon. members, although it has been said on a number of occasions that Hydro was interested in buying 32 acres of land, the fact is that, inside the fenced area of the sub-station alone, there are 32.189 acres of land at this moment. Around the fenced area is an area for expansion and enlargement of the station which, we believe, will come before long. The 32 acres do not include any of the other strips across which the towers and the wires must be carried.

In support of this, I want to file what I have marked as exhibit A. This is a letter of Ontario Hydro starting this whole matter off, lifting the whole matter off the ground. It is dated February 11, 1958, addressed by Mr. Tidy, deputy director of property, to The Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Indian affairs branch, Ottawa, and this is what he said:

We are attaching hereto a sketch showing an area of approximately 32 acres which the commission would like to acquire for the purpose of a transformer station.

Now, let us be logical, what is the point of having a transformer station in a vacuum, if one cannot get in to it and one cannot get out of it? That is what a transformer station is for—to step down power. Mr. Tidy continues:

It will be seen that it is at the junction of two existing transmission lines on the west side of Scott Street between Churchill and LaSalle Road.

And if hon. members would turn to map No. 2, or map No. 3, they will see the area to which Mr. Tidy is referring, where the two red lines converge on the reserve. That is what is known as the west side of Scott Street between Churchill and LaSalle Road. Mr. Tidy continues:

Our engineering division would like to make a thorough investigation of this land to see if it would be suitable for our purposes, and perhaps inspect the surrounding property.

But before we enter into the reserve for this purpose, we wanted to apprise you of our intentions and obtain your permission to proceed in the accepted manner.

As we should like to do this very shortly, it would be appreciated if we might hear from you in this matter as soon as possible.

That I will file as exhibit A.

26. The line from London to Sarnia is now in service and operating.

27. The Indians would not sell us what we needed because it would break up the whole reserve and, in that connection, I would like to quote a statement of Chief Adams contained in an article in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, dated June 17, 1959, in which the chief says this:

Chief Adams says that, at one point during the band's negotiations with Hydro, the commission was urged to take the entire 3,100 acres. He said the Indians felt that a cobweb of power lines crossing their land would detract from its market value, and they were anxious to dispose of their land in a block.

That is the statement of the man who was and, as I understand it, is presently the chief of the tribe involved.

The fact of the matter is that the Indians had been trying for a number of years to sell this whole area in a block. They tried to sell it, in 1956, to New England Developments for \$8 million, and the deal fell through, and it was a great heartbreak to the Indians. My hon. friend, the Minister from Lambton West (Mr. Cathcart) knows that. And I am confident the hon. member for Brant (Mr.

Nixon) may also know that. There was much interest in these matters.

The basic additional fact of this matter is that I would want the hon. members, if they will—in looking at these maps—to turn to another map, and they will see, on what is called map No. 1, the reserve patched in sort of a red dot fashion. There is a heavy green line on map No. 1, the second sheet, around the outside of this reserve. It is a heavy green line, and it runs up the centre of the river and around the land to the north, and comes south and around the Indian reserve on the south. That is the limit of the city of Sarnia which has taken in this reserve.

The city of Sarnia has developed tremendously, as I will point out in a few moments, and included this Indian reserve which made it a very valuable land asset. The Indians were aware of that and rightly so.

28. Ontario Hydro had 5 alternatives. At least I am going to submit that to this House—5 alternatives. Perhaps it may be that someone can suggest another alternative. If so, it has certainly escaped those who have given this matter the very greatest of concern and study. They are these:

(1) Do nothing at all. I will show hon. members, in a few moments, why that was not possible, quite in addition to the fact that power demand was increasing in the city of Sarnia by approximately 12 per cent. a year.

(2) To do what we did, which is shown on map No. 3, and I will come in due course to the costs of these things.

(3) To take alternative No. 1, which is shown on map No. 4, and this would have cost, from a capital engineering point of view, \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million more than the cost that we paid for what we did, which is shown on map No. 3.

I will re-state myself, if I may, map No. 3 was what we did, map No. 4 was the first alternative and at the bottom of the page hon. members will see alternative scheme No. 1, map No. 4. This scheme on map No. 4 would have cost from \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million more than the scheme that was carried out on map No. 3.

(4) To carry out scheme No. 2, which is shown on map No. 5. This would have cost between \$2.9 million and \$3.8 million more than the cost of what is shown on map No. 3, namely, what we did.

(5) To follow route No. 3 which is shown on map No. 6, and this route would have cost us between \$663,000 and \$2.15 million

more than that which we did; it is shown on map No. 3.

The hon. members of this House may wonder about the variation of from \$663,000 to \$2.15 million. This depends upon engineering factors to which I will make reference in due course.

Now, these then are the facts. Basically, I respectfully submit if any hon. member in this House was sitting, as I was, on a commission, and had come before him some of the finest hydraulic engineers and planning men in this country who said to him that he had 5 alternatives—to do nothing; to follow routes 1, 2, 3, or 4; and routes 2, 3 and 4 would have cost from \$663,000 to nearly \$4 million more than the routes they recommended—I ask any one hon. member of this House, rhetorically speaking, if he would consider rejecting on his experience this advice?

Mr. MacDonald: Would the hon. Minister permit a question?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I would like to say to the hon. member for York South that I shall be, I should think, two and a half or 3 hours in presenting this matter to the House, so I would respectfully request that I be asked no questions. I shall do my very best, when I am finished, to further explain any matters on which I have not satisfied the hon. members in the process.

Therefore, the issue is, had hon. members been any one of the 5 members of the commission, would they have done what we did? If they would not have done what we did, what would they have done, knowing there were only 4 alternatives to the one that they followed—one of which was to do nothing and 3 of which were to spend a great deal more money than was spent?

Mr. Speaker, I would like if I may—since those are the salient aspects of the matter—to develop some of the facts that sit as the mortar between the bricks.

Would the hon. members be kind enough to turn to the first sheet on their exhibit, which is known as the key map? There they will see the method by which Sarnia and the chemical valley were supplied with power before all of this happened.

It was supplied with power by 3 separate lines, each one of which is 115,000 volts, the first one coming from Woodstock and London into the reserve; the second one coming from St. Thomas above the reserve and missing the reserve; and the third one

coming from Chatham and Wallaceburg, into the right-hand bottom part of the reserve.

Sarnia, Mr. Speaker, has been growing in demand at the rate of approximately 12 per cent. a year, as I have indicated—almost twice that of the growth of the rest of this province. In this area, in 1951, the gross value of its products and services was \$194 million; in 1957 it was \$355 million. It has the third largest refining industry in the world, in crude capacity.

In this chemical valley which is fed by this power are these companies—and it is an astounding collection: Imperial Oil Company, the Sun Oil Company, the Polymer Corporation, the Dow Chemical Company, Fibre Glass (Canada) Limited, Canadian Oil, Cabot Carbon, Ethyl Corporation, Dupont of Canada.

This group of companies—just the ones I have named—have an investment in this area of \$250 million. These companies in 1959 alone spent in this area \$20 million on extensions.

Now, to these companies, Mr. Speaker, not only is adequate power essential, but something even greater than that—dependable power. Fluctuations in voltage can be disastrous to their production.

I would like, for the purposes of the record, to give hon. members several examples.

In the production of chlorine, with a one-minute break in power, the entire company, in making chlorine, is out of production for 10 hours as a result of a one-minute break.

In the case of ammonia, the slightest voltage disturbance or change—I would say that 4 slight dips in voltage over a 3-month period caused one company \$91,000 in lost production.

In the case of one of the nylon producers, two short interruptions—tiny interruptions in a two-day period—cost the company, in lost production, some \$200,000.

The reason for it is that everything that is in production when the interruption comes is lost, or the product is of dump quality that they almost have to give away.

In another instance of producing chlorine, with a very short interruption, the company was out of operation for 14 hours.

In the case of an oil refining company with a very short interruption, it was also out of operation approximately 14 hours, at a cost of about \$10,000.

Mr. Speaker, as a matter of fact, some of these companies in receiving power are so sensitive to changes in voltage and changes

in flow that when they switch, through an automatic closure, from one system to another at the same voltage it is enough to destroy their whole batch—the whole production run—that they are working on at the moment.

I would think that it could be said that the chemical valley is one of the most particular demanding type of customers that any energy resource corporation or supplier could have, and it is not said disparagingly but with some pride. Of necessity, they demand a standard of service which is difficult to obtain at best.

Despite the fact that in 10 years Ontario Hydro has spent about \$1 billion in creating new assets, we were for many years somewhat behind demand in our supply. Then we sort of came even and now, in some areas, we have got a little ahead on the whole.

In relation to Sarnia, because of its tremendous booming bursting expansion, we have done well to keep pace, but we have just, at that, kept pace. That is why, in 1956 and 1957, it was realized that in 1957, or early 1958, the construction of adequate and additional supplies of power for Sarnia would be necessary to the chemical valley.

Granted, there may still be some interruptions, but one can reduce the number of voltage variations and reduce the number of interruptions by increasing the supply.

It was planned by Ontario Hydro that, in order to increase the supply, there should be brought to Sarnia two circuits of 230,000 volts each, which means 6 lines carrying power. We had three 115,000-volt lines and circuits, and we needed two 230,000-volt circuits, in addition to that which we already had.

There is an additional reason, however, why this power was needed. In 1959, Ontario Hydro exported power worth nearly \$10 million—power that at the time we did not need—and that \$10 million has been applied by Ontario Hydro to build capital plants and assist in keeping rates as low as they are.

With additional power between London and Sarnia, and the interconnection between Sarnia and the United States, which hon. members will find on map No. 1 at AG—that is to say, if they look at the label across the top, they are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, down the left-hand column and the right-hand column.

If hon. members will look at the columns which would be—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: —I am sorry, 1G-1 at the top and G at the side, they will see the interchange between the United States and this area.

By having a greater capacity to carry power into this area, we would increase our capacity to sell surplus power to the United States which is a considerable source of income to the Ontario Hydro.

So I will summarize by saying to the House that we had three 115,000-volt lines, we needed two 230,000-volt lines more. I also want to point out that two 230,000-volt lines are the same thing as eight 115,000-volt lines, and the reason this additional power was needed—and these lines were not in substitution for that which we had but in addition to it—was for greater supply, for the interconnection, and thirdly, for better service.

We were, in effect, attempting to keep pace with the demand, and time was of the essence.

As I say to the hon. members of this House, this was planned in 1957, to be built in 1958. But, because of tremendous delays involved in the acquisition of this Indian land, it was not possible to build these lines until a year later, 1959.

Mr. Speaker, if hon. members would be kind enough to refer once again to map No. 1, the new lines which we have built—the two 230,000-volt new lines—commenced at London on a 60-foot right-of-way on the towers shown on the photograph, and we purchased the land in the city of London and for 4 miles outside of it, on which these towers rest, and from there to an area about 4 miles outside of the Indian reserve we carried the towers on an easement, not owning the land, but on an easement.

Land C is owned by the farmers. And it is right beside the old towers which hon. members see on the key map coming from London, the old 115,000-volt line.

Again I say to hon. members, the photograph shows clearly what the new lines and the old line look like. When we got within 4 miles of the Sarnia area, we then started to buy the land upon which these towers rest, 60 feet wide, and we purchased, as I say, in the neighbourhood of 3 to 4 miles out from the city of Sarnia.

This is a policy which Ontario Hydro has been pursuing for a number of years throughout Ontario where there is likely to be a heavily built-up area. The policy is to purchase the land under the towers for a number of reasons:

(1) So that we can control the land and the use that is made of it.

(2) To stop building underneath it because it can be dangerous if one of these lines, in an ice storm—and the line between towers can carry up to 7 tons of ice—crash down on a house underneath it.

The companies in England have experimented with building under towers, but it has never been carried out in this province. There is the occasional exception where, of necessity, there has been no alternative, or the lines have been put underground, or the buildings were there first. We have always tried to avoid it because of the dangers involved, and the lack of control of the property.

So, I say to this House that, for the reasons I have indicated, it was essential to get this power to Sarnia. There was only one way of getting it there and that was by a line—an important line—from London to Sarnia, and time was of the essence.

In connection with whether it was needed, and how it should be built, and what course it should take, the commission has, of course, to rely upon the 3 divisions responsible in this connection: the engineering division; the property division; and the consumer service.

I have indicated to my hon. friends the possibility of a future steam plant. They will see this on the key map. We are not sure if it will be built, or exactly where it will be built. This will depend on the development of the demand for power in the Sarnia and other areas. It likely will be built. Where exactly, as I say, will depend upon the demand, but when it is built, lines will radiate out like the fingers on your hand, lines will go out from it to all directions of the province, one of which will undoubtedly have to go north to Sarnia to cross the reserve.

That is why, on map No. 3, there is the large strip down to the bottom of the reserve, from the transformer station, to accommodate the new line whenever the steam plant is in operation.

I would appreciate it if my hon. friends will be kind enough to follow me on map No. 1. They will notice that the line coming from Chatham enters the reserve at the area marked 4F—that is, down at the southeast corner of the reserve. It enters there and it crosses up to the new station. That is the 115,000-volt line which now exists, and it has been integrated, as the engineers say, into the new station.

A second line enters the reserve in the centre of square 4E. This is from London. This is the 115,000-volt line to which I have

referred before, and right beside it are the two 230,000-volt lines we have just built, which also come from London. These 3—they are not lines, they are circuits—lead directly into the transformer station.

Hon. members will see the third old line entering onto the map on the right side at E6, and it follows northerly through 5D and into 4D, and it turns and goes southerly a little through 3D and goes over to a sub-station.

Now, I repeat to my hon. friends that the line coming into the reserve at 4F is on wooden poles. The line coming in at 4E is on wooden poles; the two new circuits coming in on 4E are on towers; and the line at 4D, 3D and so on—leading to the sub-station in 2D—are on wooden poles.

Now then, where do these lines lead to?

If my hon. friends would be kind enough to look at map No. 1, they will see the purpose of the whole exercise is to get this power to the two sub-stations. This was the purpose of the whole exercise before the present Indian reserve situation. The one sub-station is that red blob shown in square 2F, marked "Ontario Hydro-electric sub-station." The second one is two squares above it, in 2D.

What is a sub-station for? It is this: Power comes in at 115,000 volts and it is much too hot and much too heavy for anybody to handle, so it has to be "revved" down, or stepped down, into quantities that can be used. So the power comes in through 3 lines to these two sub-stations at 115,000 volts, and is revved down from 115,000 volts to 27,000 volts, which can be consumed by industry, or lower quantities depending on who is going to use the power directly from the sub-station.

What is the purpose of the station which is shown on this map No. 1 marked E3? That is the big red blob in the middle of the Indian reserve.

The purpose of that station is simply this: That the two new lines will come into the Indian reserve at 230,000 volts, and that is too high even for the sub-stations at 2F and 2D to handle. So it has to be stepped down from 230,000 volts to 115,000 volts, and it travels out from the station at 3E at 115,000 volts to the two sub-stations I have referred to.

So the power comes into two of the sub-stations at 115,000 volts, and is stepped down to 27,000 volts, or some lesser amount. The power comes into the new station at 230,000 volts on one side and it goes out the

other side at 115,000 volts to the two sub-stations.

Now then, Mr. Speaker, assuming that this is back in 1958, before we built these lines marked on map No. 3 or the station which is the big red heavy blob in the reserve, and assuming we only have the land shown on map No. 2, and they were only an easement and we could not add a wire to them without losing our easement—we could not add a wire or a pole or change them in any way without losing our easement—these were the questions which we had to ask ourselves:

(1) Where were we going to build the new lines, the two new circuits that were going to come into Sarnia? How were we going to bring them into Sarnia?

(2) Where were we going to build the new station? In the reserve, off the reserve or where?

(3) How were we going to connect the new station with the two old sub-stations? This was asked because they had to be connected. The new station was for the purpose of breaking down the power into smaller quantities to be handled by the old sub-station so they obviously had to be connected.

(4) We had to have a railway siding. Where was it to be built?

(5) We needed service roads. Where were they to be located?

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is easy, very easy indeed, to ask: "Why did you not build it here, or why did you not build it there?" or, "Land is cheaper there, why did you not put it there?"

The basic fact is that the farther we got away from those lines that crossed, the more expensive the whole project became.

So, although the land might turn out to be a lot cheaper, the engineering became infinitely more expensive, and the large cost of this project was not in land but in the capital construction of the towers and the stations. It was not in the land on which they sat.

Now, what were the requisites of the site? I am going through this briefly. I am a layman and I know very little about it, other than my experience of a year and a half on Hydro. But these were things that were put to me, and I am putting them to hon. members in just the same way that they were put to me.

What are the requisites of a station such as this? There are 5.

(1) It should have a railway siding.

(2) It should be built on firm, solid land.

(3) It should have land coming to it and land going out of it. There is no point building a station in the middle of the desert with nothing coming to it and nothing going out of it. The purpose of the exercise is to break down the power that comes in, that obviously must have one or more lines coming in, and lines going out.

(4) It was necessary to integrate this new station—that is, to connect it up in sympathy and understanding with the two existing substations so they all 3 operated as a total unit.

(5) It was necessary, wherever we built, to prepare for and to obtain sufficient land for future development, as well as extensions to the station and additional lines.

Now, those were the 5 requisites of a station.

May I first of all explain, or give some indication to this House, why did we need a railway siding? I think it is quite a logical question for a person to ask, and this is why.

Each transformer weighs approximately 100 tons or 200,000 pounds, and even if we can get, from time to time, special permission from The Department of Highways, or The Department of Transport, to carry these 200,000-pound transformers, each one of them must sit on a 15-ton truck.

We have 115 tons, first of all, that the road or bridge has to carry. Secondly, these transformers are about 16 feet high, not including the truck on which they sit.

Therefore, whatever road or bridge we are going to carry them over must be capable of carrying this tremendous weight.

The weight of the transformers is 80,000 pounds greater than the amount allowed on

our highways to start with; and, secondly, one has no assurance that it can either be carried by the road over which it may have to travel, or clear the bridges under which it may have to pass.

Hon. members may think that is rather amusing, but the significant time that we need to get a transformer in is when, during a torrential rainstorm or some crisis, bridges are out and then the power has been taken off due to some failure in the transmission. That is the time we need to be able to get our transformer in—haul out the old one, and put in a new one. So it is not just a question of putting a railway siding in to instal the transformer station. It is also necessary for the purposes of servicing at all times, but particularly during emergencies.

Now let me just bring this all into perspective, because railway sidings cost—without the land on which they sit—about \$57,000 a mile. When the Canadian National Railways were building their railway siding in the Indian reserve—the very reserve that we are talking about—they paid \$6,600 an acre and it takes 5 acres for a mile of line. Hon. members can work it out to somewhere around \$95,000 a mile for a railway siding alone. So, one can understand that a railway siding is of some consequence to where a station is, in fact, located.

Now, the next question which might very well be asked is: Why did not we use the old easement upon which to carry the lines?

So, since we may have to wait to see what happened to John's other wife, noting that it is 6 of the clock, I would ask that the debate now should stand over till 8 of the clock.

It being 6 of the clock, p.m., the House took recess.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Thursday, February 11, 1960

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1960

8 O'CLOCK P.M.

The House resumed.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

(continued)

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): When the House rose this evening at 6 o'clock, I had made reference to the fact that for any station it was necessary to have 5 general characteristics: (1) was a railway siding; (2) was the solid land; (3) was the land leading in and out of the station; (4) was to integrate the system which existed; and (5) was to have room for future expansion.

I then discussed the issue of why a railway was needed, and I would like, if I might, to turn to the second question of: "Why not use the old easements?"

1. The old easements were wooden poles, and they were incapable of carrying 6 new wires of 230,000 volts.

2. The present policy of Ontario Hydro, from the point of view of safety, is that 230,000-volt wires shall be carried on steel towers.

3. We were unable, under the old easement agreement, to enlarge or to deal with the old easements under the easement agreements as they existed. Those agreements permitted specific things under specific circumstances, and without renegotiating the situation it was impossible to deal with the old easement.

4. It was necessary to integrate the systems, and in order to do this, additions had to be made to the old easements as well as to the lines on the poles on the old easements.

5. It has been the policy of Ontario Hydro, as I indicated this afternoon, to buy land upon which these steel towers—and even wooden poles in recent years—are carried when they go through heavily built-up areas; partially because of safety, partially so as to control the use of the land under and around and near the towers; and thirdly because, in many cases, easements are only for a limited period of time and require renegotiation in some cases.

When the period comes to renegotiate, it may well be that the value of the land has so greatly increased that any easement crossing the land is almost as expensive as to own the fee of the land.

These towers which are very high and not particularly attractive, and which carry in effect a very heavy load of electricity, are not something that someone looks forward to crossing his property, but accepts almost as his contribution towards progress and development of his community, together with any compensation which is paid to him in this connection.

The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) has spoken eloquently in relation to this matter, and has been—quite frankly, I would say—of much help to me in making suggestions and recommendations to Hydro and the agricultural federation, with reference to the compensation to be paid for these towers.

6. As I indicated, the policy of Hydro is to carry its high tension—that is to say 230,000-volt wires—on steel towers on land owned by itself in built-up communities. In this particular case, we had to give consideration to the amount of land needed to expand the necessary number of wires, in the event that this community continued to grow at the rate of 12 per cent., and to the fact that steam generation from the south would have to be carried north into the valley.

Now, I have pointed out to the hon. members of this House, according to map No. 2, these are the lands on which, under easement, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario had a right to carry its 115,000-volt circuits—and only that, and only on wooden poles. Map No. 3 is the land which the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario purchased from Dimensional Investments.

Hon. members will see that we bought not only the old land which was under easement, but also new land over which the new transmission lines would pass, and upon which the new transformer station would be built.

The reason why the old lines were purchased was because it was necessary to make changes on the old lines in order to integrate them with the new system. In order to do so, when the changes were to be made—in

order to secure service—we felt that it was essential to purchase the lands on which these lines were carried. It was the recommendation of the engineering and planning divisions of Ontario Hydro, to the commission, that the plan shown on map No. 3 should be carried out.

There were alternatives which I have indicated to my hon. friends in this House, Mr. Speaker, as shown on maps No. 4, 5, and 6 and known as alternatives 1, 2 and 3. But from an engineering point of view, that which was carried out on map No. 3 was a more desirable plan and it should be weighed from that point of view unless someone figures he is above that kind of qualification; and secondly, from the point of view of cost, which will be shown in due course to this House.

The estimate by the planning and engineering departments of Hydro was that any other alternative available to Ontario Hydro would have cost more, in the total net amount, than to have carried out the plan which it did as shown on map No. 3.

Therefore, Ontario Hydro was desirous of purchasing the land shown on map No. 3 from the Indians.

But one is not able just to buy land from the Indians when one decides one wants to. It is necessary, first of all, to obtain—before one can even negotiate with the Indians, and quite properly so—the consent of the federal Indian affairs branch of The Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Now, there is no doubt, as I have indicated to this House, that the Indians from 1952 in this reserve, when we first, as I recall, acquired easements across it, were becoming aware that, once their reserve had been taken into the municipality of Sarnia, it was obtaining considerable value, and they were going to sell it as a whole for a considerable sum if they were able to do so.

That is what, quite probably, I am convinced, induced them to enter into an agreement with the New England Industries. In 1956, they entered into a purchase for approximately \$8 million for this reserve. Unfortunately, this transaction did not materialize and was called off in 1958, due to the inability of the company to carry it out.

Hydro, therefore, as I said also this afternoon, anticipated itself in that it had cut across the reserve like the fingers on a hand on the periphery of time, into 5 or 6 sections.

Because Hydro had cut this reserve into 5 or 6 sections, Hydro felt that it was likely, because of the land that it was buying, that

it would have to pay in the neighbourhood of \$5,000 or more an acre for the land it needed.

However, it first approached the Indians by dealing, as is required, with The Department of Citizenship and Immigration through the Indian affairs branch.

On February 11, to give a chronological development of these specific steps, Ontario Hydro asked for permission to go onto a specific site to test the foundations and the land solidarity of a specific 32 acres, so that it could decide whether—on that 32 acres—a specific transformer station could be located.

If the land was sufficient, it was Hydro's intention then to negotiate, not only for that land, but logically the land leading to it and from it for its lines and other needs.

If it turned out that the 32 acres were not of sufficient quality, then obviously there was no point in talking about the balance of the land.

Therefore, exhibit A, which is being filed—

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Excuse me, what day was that?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: The letter I referred to this afternoon, my hon. friend, was dated February 11, and I read it into the record.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Why does the hon. Minister answer some hon. members and not others?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I pick and choose amongst persons whom I think are interested in information, as opposed to those who are interested in publicity.

Mr. MacDonald: Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Now, in relation to this particular letter which I indicated this afternoon, my hon. friend has asked about this letter which is marked as exhibit A and dated February 11, 1958. Mr. Tidy, the deputy director of property, asked the Indian affairs branch for permission to go onto the 32-acre area to test the solidarity and so on of the land. I read that letter this afternoon.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I indicated this afternoon, I think, that the amount of land on which this station was based was 32.1892 acres. I have checked this since I came back to the House, and I find the figure is 32.139 acres.

In response to this letter to which my hon. friend directs the attention of the House, a

letter was received in reply from The Department of Citizenship and Immigration, which I will file as exhibit BB. It reads as follows:

DEAR MR. HUDDLESTON:

*Re: The proposed transformer station,
Sarnia Indian land reserve No. 45.*

We have your letter dated February 11, 1958. The Sarnia band is holding its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, March 4, at 8 o'clock in the evening, in the council hall on the reserve, and this might be the proper time to have a representative discuss the matter with the band council.

It is noted that you wish to make a thorough investigation of the site, to see if it is suitable, and if you prefer to do this before you approach the band council, we believe that this can be arranged through our Indian superintendent, Mr. W. L. Leroy. We would suggest that you telephone him, and he can arrange to notify the Indian locatee—

a particular name to which I shall make reference soon,

—as well as to advise the chief or other members of the band council as to your intention.

If it is only necessary to have a look at the site without digging any holes, this could be done on the day of the council meeting.

So, of course, I would say, in parenthesis, it is impossible to assess a site on which such tremendous weight will be put without digging holes.

Continuing the letter of February 13, 1958, it reads:

The reason we suggest that you have a representative, at the council meeting, is to make arrangements for negotiations with the individual Indians concerned, so that you will be in a position, at a subsequent monthly meeting, to put forward your proposal in detail.

(signed)

W. C. BETHUNE,
Superintendent,
reserve and trusts.

The next event that took place, after one or more telephone calls, was a letter from The Department of Citizenship and Immigration dated May 12, which I will file as exhibit C. It was addressed to Ontario Hydro and it said.

DEAR MR. TIDY,

We are in receipt of your letter from our department, with regard to the inter-

view of yourself and Mr. Huddleston with our reserve and trusts division, having regard to your proposed purchase of right-of-way and a station site on our Sarnia Indian reserve.

At our regular monthly council meeting of May 6, we discussed this matter, and permission has been granted your staff to enter the reserve at your convenience and to carry out such tests as you may require.

I would suggest that you contact the writer prior to entry on the reserve, and we will be pleased to provide you with a letter to this effect.

Yours very truly,

(signed)

WARD L. LEROY,
Superintendent,
Sarnia Indian agency.

And I draw to Mr. Speaker's attention that, so far as of May 12, we have neither been on the reserve nor have we met or dealt with a single Indian in regard to the land involved.

The next step was on May 13. Ontario Hydro replied to this letter and this is what we said:

This will acknowledge your letter of the twelfth instant, advising that the council of the Sarnia Indian reserve, at its last regular meeting, granted permission to the commission for its forces to enter upon the reserve to carry out any tests as required in connection with the proposed land transformation station.

We have also requested that our forces contact you before entry into the reserve is made in order that certain formalities may be cleared.

When the results of the tests are available to us, we shall again communicate with you, because we should then be in a position to advise you as to the requirements of the commission, if any, and go over them with you in detail prior to any meeting with the band council, so that we may be fully apprised of your views and advice concerning the whole matter.

In the meantime, we should like to take this opportunity to thank you for your kind co-operation in this matter.

(signed)

C. S. F. TIDY,
Deputy director of property,
Ontario Hydro.

Now I draw to your attention, Mr. Speaker, that this is May 13, and we have neither yet been on the property nor have we yet met an Indian.

The next step I would draw to the attention of the House was a letter dated June 17. This is a letter directed to the chief and councillors of the Sarnia Indian reserve, in care of Mr. Leroy, superintendent of The Department of Citizenship and Immigration:

DEAR SIRs:

In order that the commission might increase its delivery of power to the Sarnia area, we shall have to expand our existing facilities to accommodate this increase, which unfortunately appears to affect the Sarnia Indian reserve due to the location of the power lines in the reserve.

We should therefore like to have an opportunity to discuss the commission's requirements with you at your next council meeting, so that you may be aware of the proposed plans of the commission, for which we should like to have your approval and consent to approach the Indian landowners to secure the necessary rights.

We should be pleased to hear from you in this matter as soon as possible, with the advice that we may attend your next council meeting.

(signed)

C. S. F. TIDY,

*Deputy director of property,
Ontario Hydro.*

At this time we have entered the reserve and we have proven up that the land is adequate for this station, but we have, as of June 17, not yet met nor negotiated with a single person in connection with the Indian tribe.

Interestingly enough, I filed a declaration this afternoon which asserted that, on June 20, three days following this letter, whoever then was the chief of the tribe—I believe from what was said by an hon. member of this House, a Mr. Williams—was replaced after an election, and a new chief was elected on June 20. If, in fact, the new chief was elected on June 20, it is quite evident—at least I respectfully submit it to this House, and it is submitted under oath—that Hydro at no time negotiated anything with Chief Williams.

Now, on July 22, Mr. Tidy met the council of the Indian reserve. Up until this time, on July 20, neither the council nor the band nor the locatees had ever been told how much land Hydro needed, because we had had no opportunity to communicate with them. Indeed,

until the date in June, we did not even know whether the land would be satisfactory.

At that time Mr. Tidy indicated, when he met with the council on July 22, that it was his opinion that Ontario Hydro would need something in the neighbourhood of 30 or 32 acres for the station, and something in the neighbourhood of 70 acres for the new lines, plus the land which was covered by the old easements.

This is asserted, too, as I have indicated to my hon. friends in this House, by virtue of exhibit B, which I read this afternoon, in which Mr. Tidy said at paragraph 2:

On July 22, 1958, I met Chief Telfer Adams and the councillors of the Sarnia Indian band, at Sarnia, to seek permission to negotiate with individual Indians for the acquisition of land within the Sarnia Indian reserve, to accommodate the proposed electrical transformation station and power transmission lines.

And he goes on to say he was the only employee who did this, and he is aware of those persons who attended these meetings.

Now, the next step that took place was that Ontario Hydro received a letter on August 8, 1958, which will be tabled as exhibit F, addressed to Mr. Tidy, and it says:

At the Sarnia council meeting of August 5, the council indicated they would like you to attend a special band meeting to be held Thursday, August 21.

At this meeting, they would like you personally to explain to band members the details of the new Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario project which is to be erected on the Sarnia Indian reserve. If this is agreeable to you, would you please advise this office.

Yours very truly,

(signed)

WARD L. LEROY,

*Superintendent,
Sarnia Indian agency.*

Now, let me recapitulate. We met once on July 22, and at that time, under oath, Mr. Tidy says price was never mentioned. The next meeting was to be held on August 21—Thursday, August 21—at which Mr. Tidy was asked to describe what Hydro needed.

The fact of the matter is that, when he met, on July 22, with the council, the council indicated that this matter was too large a proposition for them to consider, and the council wanted the band to make the decision.

Therefore, on July 22, Mr. Tidy was advised

that he would have to present his programme in relation to Hydro development to the full band.

Now, I think perhaps at this stage I should indicate to the House the 3 general levels in relation to an Indian reserve, as I understand them.

First, there is the council of 5 men, who are, in effect, the parliament or cabinet of all of the members of the reserve.

Then there is the band which is the total membership—everybody who lives on the reserve.

Third, there is what is called "the locatee," the individual Indian who has a specific interest in a specific piece of land.

If one wants to purchase land in an Indian reserve, he must settle with two people. In effect (1) the individual locatee who has an interest in that particular piece of property; and (2) the whole band, which also has an interest in that same piece of property.

In short, every piece of property on an Indian reserve has two interests in it; first the individual person who is sitting on it presumably, and he is called "the locatee"; then the total membership also has an interest in the particular property. Until one has negotiated with every individual locatee along the whole line, and has found what they want for their interest, he is never in a position to go back to find out what the band wants for its interest in the same land. When he does, he adds the two together and that is the price.

And that, therefore, is the procedure under which one buys land as a white man from the Indian, first after obtaining approval from the Indian affairs branch of The Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Now then, on August 21, Mr. Tidy appeared before the band—this is the first time he has appeared before the band—he has appeared once before the council, and now he appears before the band with this request.

He said:

I want to be able now to go to see the individual locatees on this land, this long strip of land that we want. We want to go and see them. The land is shown on map No. 3, the red lines. Those are the locatees that we would like to see, because only when we know what those locatees want for each strip along there, and then we come back to you, the whole tribe, and we find out what you want for your interest in those strips, and we add the two together; only then and never before can we ever make an offer.

The Indians know that. Anyone who has ever dealt with them knows that that is so.

On August 21, Hydro appeared before the band to ask permission to go to speak to the individual locatee, and at that time a vote was held and the vote, as I recall, was 34 to two—34 in favour of Hydro being able to go to see the locatee, two votes against.

That was on August 21, and we felt fairly confident that now, at last, as we needed this land, we were going to be able to go out and deal with all of these Indians who had an interest along all of these strips marked on map No. 3.

It would have taken a while but we were hopeful of being able to conclude it. It was necessary for the purposes as determined by our departments in Hydro.

But, on August 28, in the same month, 7 days later, we received this letter from The Department of Citizenship and Immigration, from the superintendent of Sarnia Indian agency, and this is what he said:

At a special council meeting of the Sarnia Indian band held this evening, council revoked the authority of your commission to negotiate with the property owners of the Sarnia Indian band, and granted to the Crown Trust Company of Toronto, Ontario, the right to negotiate with the property owners of a very large portion of the reserve.

This office yesterday, by a letter of identification, gave your Mr. D. M. Whalen permission to commence negotiations authorized your commission by the Sarnia band on August 21. This permission will now have to be withdrawn, and we would appreciate advice from you as to where we may contact Mr. Whalen.

May I refer to the order paper—question No. 27, on page 7:

Why did the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario not complete a deal for purchase of land directly from the Indian band?

I say to my hon. friends, the reason for it was the letter of August 28, from the superintendent of Sarnia Indian agency, who forbade us to deal further with the Indians. We could deal no further, nor did we.

The next matter to which I would like to refer is this. We were now in the situation that we could not deal any further with the Indians. We had never at this moment talked price, because there was never any point in talking price till we had talked to the locatees and then come back to the band. We had never reached the locatees, so obviously we

never talked price to the band. That is so patent that, no matter how many affidavits a man may have filed, evidently it is foolish to talk about the fact that Ontario Hydro could have offered \$2,200 an acre when it had never talked to the locatees to know how much they wanted for their interest, much less what the band wanted for its interest in the same amount of land.

If anybody were to ask why did we stop dealing with the Indians, the fact is we were stopped at the request of the Indians and the request of the Indian affairs branch, which had been put in movement by a specific resolution of the council of the Indians themselves.

Now then, Mr. Speaker, this having happened, we still had to decide what to do. We had now 4 courses open to us and only 4 courses:

(1) We could do nothing. Just do nothing at all. The alternative was—

(2) to put our lines and our station outside of the reserve irrespective of the Indians.

Another alternative, since the Crown Trust Company had been given the sole right to deal with this land, according to the Indians, was:

(3) to deal with the Crown Trust Company to see if we could not make some kind of deal with them; or

(4) to ask Ottawa if they would permit us to expropriate the lands involved.

So, therefore, the next step was that we went to Ottawa on September 5, 1958 to see Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, who is the director of the Indian affairs branch of The Department of Citizenship and Immigration to ask him whether he would recommend whether we be given the right to expropriate the lands involved. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones said that he would not so recommend it.

I am filing exhibit H, a declaration of Arnold Edwin Huddleston, and this is what he states:

(1) I am the deputy director of the property division of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

(2) On September 5, 1958, I asked Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Jones, director, Indian affairs branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, in his government office in the city of Ottawa, if he would recommend to his Minister that permission be granted to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario to expropriate approximately 180 acres of land in the Sarnia Indian reserve No. 45, to accommo-

date an electrical transformer station and power transmission lines.

(3) Lieutenant-Colonel Jones stated at that time that he would not make such a recommendation to his Minister unless satisfactory arrangements had been made with the Indians.

At that particular stage, what could we say about the satisfactory arrangements which had been made with the Indians? At this particular stage, we had been asked to withdraw from negotiating with the Indians, and I will come to this more specifically in a moment.

Now, I want this made abundantly clear, Mr. Speaker, there is no question but that the Indian affairs branch was doing what it thought was right, and in the interest of the Indians, to see that the Indians got the very best deal that could be obtained for them. Their obligation is not to consider the relative merits of one party as opposed to another—the interests of Ontario Hydro consumers or others—but simply to protect the interests of the Indians. That was consistently the position they were taking, and have taken, throughout.

Now that we were told on September 5, 1958, when we first went to Ottawa—and we went, I think, 4 times, asking for the same thing in each case—that the director of the Indian affairs branch would not recommend this to his Minister unless we had made satisfactory arrangements, we felt it was incumbent upon us to go back to try again to do what we could, to see if we could comply with whatever he had in mind when he said, "satisfactory arrangements with the Indians."

Therefore, we went to see the Crown Trust Company who had been given approval by the Indians to negotiate with them. We saw them on September 8.

Now, I will file a declaration in relation to this. They said that they would not negotiate with us, and they said we could not approach the Indians. But they told us that, in 8 to 10 weeks afterward, they would have finished with their deal—at least they thought they would be finished in 8 or 10 weeks—and then they would consider negotiating with us a price for the land that we wanted, and that they knew we wanted.

They said that one of the reasons—and it was quite apparent and is verified by the statement of Chief Adams which I have already read—was that, if we were to succeed negotiating a transaction for a 6-finger fling through the centre of the reserve, nobody else would be interested in buying the reserve

as a whole, subject to 6 pieces of pie none of which could be connected up one with the other.

And now I would just like to mention this particular point. There are those who may point out that under our easements, mainly on map No. 2, we had already cut the reserve into 6 pieces. But we had not cut the reserve into 6 pieces.

We had an easement over an area which appeared to cut it in 6 pieces. But the fee was owned by the Indians, and they could pass under our lines as they liked with roads and sewers and power and service and anything else they wanted.

But once we became the owners of those 6 strips, sticking out into the middle of the reserve, they could not pass through the lands with sewers or water or other services, except that the patent did reserve the right to put roads for persons and animals across these strips.

Now, the next exhibit I want to file is the one marked "I," and it deals with this specific matter. It is a declaration of Charles Ford Stewart Tidy, and this is what he says:

(1) I am the special negotiator in the property division of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

(2) On August 21, 1958, the Sarnia Indian band, at its special band meeting in Sarnia, granted permission to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario to have its representatives negotiate directly with the property owners of the Sarnia Indian band, for the purchase of their individual interests in the Sarnia Indian reserve, for the lands required to accommodate the proposed electrical transformer station and the power transmission lines.

(3) By letter dated August 28, 1958, notification was received from Mr. W. L. Leroy, superintendent, Sarnia Indian agency, informing me that, at a special council meeting of the Sarnia Indian band held on August 28, 1958, the council revoked the authority given to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario to negotiate with the property owners of the Sarnia Indian band, and that the council granted to the Crown Trust Company of Toronto the right to negotiate with the property owners for a very large portion of the reserve.

(4) This letter, dated August 28, 1958, from Mr. W. L. Leroy, superintendent, Sarnia Indian agency, addressed to me, is attached.

(5) On September 5, 1958, with Mr. A. E. Huddleston, deputy director of the property division of the Ontario Hydro, I attended Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Jones, director, Indian Affairs branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration at Ottawa, to seek advice upon the course of action open to the commission, in view of the revocation of the permission by the council of the Sarnia Indian band at its meeting held on August 28, 1958.

(6) On September 8, 1958, I called upon the Crown Trust Company in Toronto to see if arrangements could not be made with the company whereby the Ontario Hydro would secure the land required within the Sarnia Indian reserve without jeopardizing the rights of the Crown Trust Company.

At this meeting I was advised as follows:

"(a) The company would not disclose the name of its clients for whom it was acting in the purchase of a large portion of the Sarnia Indian reserve.

"(b) The company, under no circumstances, wanted representatives of the Ontario Hydro to negotiate with the council of the Sarnia Indian band, or any member of the band, lest we interfere with the company's negotiations.

"(c) The company was confident that it would complete its purchase of the large portion of the Sarnia Indian reserve within 10 weeks of that meeting (by November 17, 1958), at which time it would enter into an agreement with the Ontario Hydro to sell the land in the reserve required by the Ontario Hydro for its electrical transformer station and the power transmission lines."

(7) On September 16, 1958, Mr. H. Hustler, director of property of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and I, again called upon the Crown Trust Company in Toronto. No satisfactory arrangements for the accommodation of Ontario Hydro in Sarnia Indian reserve was reached.

(8) On September 18, 1958, Mr. H. Hustler and I had another meeting with the Crown Trust Company in Toronto, without further progress in our attempt to negotiate with the company for the lands required by the Ontario Hydro in the Sarnia Indian reserve.

(9) On September 24, 1958, Mr. H. Hustler and I called on Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Jones, director, Indian affairs branch in Ottawa. When Lieutenant-Colonel Jones was requested by Mr. Hustler to

recommend to his Minister that permission be granted to the Ontario Hydro to expropriate its requirements in the Sarnia Indian reserve, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones stated that he would not make such a recommendation to his Minister, and suggested that we continue our negotiations for a mutually satisfactory settlement.

(10) On October 1, 1958, and October 15, 1958, further meetings were held with the Crown Trust Company in Toronto, and the company again refused to negotiate for the lands required by the Ontario Hydro in the Sarnia Indian reserve.

Now, here is the situation then, and what we were faced with. Again we were faced with these alternatives: do nothing at all. There is no point in repeating this, because this was out of the question. Negotiations with Crown Trust Company, and it may be believed by many hon. members—perhaps only one—that we did not make a genuine effort to negotiate with the Crown Trust Company, appeared to be out. The only alternative, since we would not be given permission to expropriate as we understood it, would be at this stage for us to reconsider what other alternative routes there were.

So we went back and studied, as I am advised by our engineers, routes 1, 2 and 3 on maps No. 4, 5 and 6.

Now, the next step that took place was on November 7, 1958, when the band refused an offer of the Crown Trust Company, who was negotiating for a company, whose name we did not know, of \$5.9 million for the whole reserve of 3,100 acres.

Now, we heard that the band had refused this offer. Also, we understood that one of the reasons why Lieutenant-Colonel Jones said that he would not recommend expropriation to the Minister was that, while there was a chance of this offer going through which was good for the Indians, he was not going to permit us to do anything that would block it.

So, now that it had apparently fallen apart at the sum of \$5.9 million, we thought now was the propitious moment to return to Ottawa and ask again whether they would permit us to expropriate.

Therefore, on November 12, Mr. Hustler, director of property of Ontario Hydro, returned to Ottawa again to ask Lieutenant-Colonel Jones whether he would permit it, and at this time Lieutenant-Colonel Jones indicated to Mr. Hustler that he would not recommend it to his Minister, and led us to believe that, so long as he would not recommend it, it could not be carried out.

I think that was quite proper, and I think what he was recommending was in the best interests of the Indians.

He would not recommend that the expropriation be carried out so long as there was a chance that the whole reserve could be sold as a whole, because the Indians were going to make infinitely more out of selling this in one big parcel than if they were in a lot of isolated broken-up parts.

Now, I understand that this afternoon, in the House of Commons—the wires have been very busy from this House to Ottawa—I understand that this question was asked by the federal hon. member for Trinity (Mr. Hellyer) of the hon. Minister of Citizenship and Immigration (Mrs. Fairclough):

In the light of exchanges which took place in the Ontario Legislature on Tuesday, I wonder if the hon. Minister of Citizenship and Immigration can confirm to the House the information which she gave last June 4.

At that time I asked this question: "Did the hon. Minister receive an application from Ontario Hydro for permission from the Governor-in-Council to institute expropriation proceedings on the Chippewa Indian reserve at Sarnia?"

At that time, the hon. Minister of Citizenship and Immigration answered categorically, "no."

I wonder whether at the present time she could confirm that answer?

Mrs. Fairclough replied: "Yes, Mr. Speaker, the original answer I gave is correct."

And indeed it was correct.

On June 4, in the federal *Hansard*, I find that the hon. member for Trinity in the House of Commons in Ottawa, page 4317, said this:

I should like to direct another question to the hon. Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

Did the hon. Minister receive an application, from Ontario Hydro, for permission from the Governor-in-Council to institute expropriation proceedings on the Chippewa Indian reserve at Sarnia?

Hon. Ellen L. Fairclough, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, stated: "No, Mr. Speaker."

That was her reply and it was quite accurate.

Now, Mr. Speaker, following that, I would like to read if I may, something which gives one of the important aspects upon which this whole matter turns.

Incidentally, I have a number of affidavits to which I will refer, a letter from Chief Adams, a letter from the department, and others.

But I would like to refer first of all to an article contained in the Toronto *Telegram* of June 6, wherein the hon. Minister of Citizenship and Immigration is referred to in these terms:

Ontario Hydro's declaration that it could not expropriate Sarnia Indian reserve land was confirmed today in Ottawa. Citizenship Minister Ellen Fairclough said on general principles she would not approve such expropriation. Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Jones, director of the Indian affairs branch, also confirmed he told Hydro he would be reluctant to recommend expropriation to the Minister and had urged Hydro to continue negotiations with the Indians for a direct purchase.

That is filed as exhibit JA.

Now, I would like if I may, to file exhibit J, a declaration by Arthur Wood Lamport of Ontario Hydro and he says 3 things:

1. I am the chief agent in the property division of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

2. On November 12, 1958—the date we are referring to,

—I was present when Mr. H. Hustler, director of property, Ontario Hydro, requested Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Jones, director, Indian affairs branch, Department Citizenship and Immigration, and other officials of his, in his government office in the city of Ottawa, to recommend to his Minister that permission be granted to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario to expropriate approximately 180 acres in the Sarnia Indian reserve No. 45, to accommodate an electrical transformer station and power transmission lines.

3. The said Lieutenant-Colonel Jones stated at that time he would not make such a recommendation to his Minister, and suggested that representatives of Ontario Hydro continue their negotiations with the Indians for a mutually satisfactory settlement.

As a matter of fact, I would have thought—although I was not obviously in attendance when these meetings took place—I feel that likely what Lieutenant-Colonel Jones said was not that he would not make such a recommendation, but that if he made such a recommendation—that if such a recommendation were demanded of him—he, in effect,

would recommend against it. However, that is not the way the declaration reads.

Now, I would like to file that declaration which is marked as J. The next one is J1, and it is by Mr. Hustler:

1. I am the director of the property division of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

2. On September 24, 1958, and on November 12, 1958, I requested Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Jones, director of the Indian affairs branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, and other officials of his, in his government office in the city of Ottawa, to recommend to his Minister that permission be granted to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario to expropriate approximately 180 acres of land in the Sarnia Indian reserve No. 45, to accommodate an electrical transformer station and power transmission lines.

3. The said Lieutenant-Colonel Jones stated at those times that he would not make such a recommendation to his Minister, and suggested that representatives of the Ontario Hydro continue their negotiations for a mutually satisfactory settlement, all of which is consistent with the department's policy previously outlined, by a former Minister, hon. W. E. Harris, in a purported letter dated January 22, 1953, addressed to the chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. A copy of this purported letter is attached hereto.

4. This statement of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones and the department's policy are confirmed in the letter July 23, 1959, attached hereto from Lieutenant-Colonel Jones and addressed to me.

If I may have the indulgence of the House, I would like to read both of those letters. The first is from the former Minister, I believe, of Citizenship and Immigration, hon. Walter E. Harris, to Mr. Robert A. Saunders, and is dated January 22, 1953.

This was at the time we were trying to require an easement across this same Indian reserve. We were having considerable difficulty. We had negotiated our way, or stick-handled our way, through almost all of the locatees with the exception of one person, and we were having such difficulty with that one person that we decided that it was almost impossible to satisfy him.

We went to Ottawa and asked for power to expropriate, and we were told by hon. Mr. Harris in this letter we could expropriate if

we could agree with that person on the price to be paid.

Now, would hon. members tell me what value the right to expropriate is if we could exercise it only if we could agree on the price to be paid?

I am not making fun of it. I want the hon. leader of the Opposition to understand this. I am not making fun of Mr. Harris' position because I think it was right.

I think his hon. friend and adviser, and very valuable hon. member of this House—the hon. member for Brant—would agree that their responsibility is to get the very best deal they can for the Indians. That was Mr. Harris' view—and that is still the view of The Department of Citizenship and Immigration—and so long as Ontario Hydro, or any other transmission group, or anybody else, can get around the Indian reserve, they are not going to give them powers to expropriate. Further, they are certainly not going to give them so long as they cannot agree on price.

Now, the statement is contained in the letter. It is a long letter, in which the Minister at that time says, in effect—"your commission will be granted an easement for the proposed transmission line right-of-way over the required land, with respect to which an agreement has been reached with the council of the band and individual Indians, if you can agree as to the compensation to be received."

I am paraphrasing it, but my hon. friends know that I will not mislead this House in this respect. They will have an opportunity of looking at this letter. If I have made a mistake, I will be quite prepared to accept the responsibility for it.

Then, in a letter of July 23, from the director, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, whose name has been referred on a number of occasions, and who wrote this letter—and I want this to be understood, Mr. Speaker, by you—I am not like some others, producing only the evidence that is good for Hydro, I am producing all of the evidence as I understand it, and the chips can fall where they may.

There are persons who have printed maps, and who have made statements in relation to these property sales, and either have negligently left out other sales which had a great bearing on the prices to be paid, and the actions that were taken, or else have suppressed one or two.

In this particular case, I assure this House that I am presenting all of the evidence as I understand it, both the good and the bad.

Therefore, when they look at some of the maps to which I will refer, they will see that some of the evidence is not so good, and some if it is very good.

In this particular letter, I would draw to the attention of my hon. friends in this House, this is one of the examples.

This is a letter written by Lieutenant-Colonel Jones to Mr. Hustler, and he says, on July 22, 1959—and this was 7 or 8 months after the whole event. This was last July, 6 months ago, or a year after the whole transaction was over.

I am filing this as JJ:

When you and Mr. Tidy were in my office this morning, you referred to publicity given to the purchase by the Ontario Hydro commission from Dimensional Investments Limited of land within the Sarnia Indian reserve. You seem to have taken back with you the letter you addressed to me, and therefore my reply must be without benefit of reference to it.

The consistent policy of this department, in dealing with applications from authorities with powers of expropriation for rights-of-way, etc., across Indian lands, has been to advise them to work out an agreement with the Indian band concerned, and you were advised to this effect.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jones goes on and says:

You are aware, of course, that no formal application to expropriate the lands in question was ever made. My recollection is that you did not even make any informal application, although the matter was discussed in my office on one or two occasions. I indicated to you, at those times, that any expropriation proceedings required the consent of the Governor-in-Council under The Indian Act, and that I would be reluctant to recommend to my Minister this course of action unless I was certain that this was in the interests of the Indians and had their support.

The item that appeared in the *Toronto Telegram* of June 6, which you had with you, is correct in essence. I could not refuse permission to expropriate as that was beyond my authority.

I have referred to the House the statement which the director of the Indian affairs branch, in the *Telegram* says was, in essence, correct, in which he says the consistent policy of the department, in dealing with applications from authorities with powers of expropriation for rights-of-way across Indian land, has been to advise them to work out

an agreement with the Indian band concerned.

This is confirmed—so that the chips fall on all sides—by a letter of hon. Walter E. Harris, former Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, on January 22, 1953, in which he says, in relation to a specific and not a hypothetical problem that we had at that time, that he would not permit us to expropriate nor grant us the power unless we arrived at an agreement as to the price.

If one has arrived, as a lawyer would say I would think, as to an agreement as to the price, there is not much need of expropriation unless one is doing it simply to clear the title of problems involved in descriptions.

I would like to file an additional declaration by Charles Ford Stewart Tidy in relation to this matter:

(1) I am the special negotiator in the property division of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

(2) On September 24, 1958, I was present when Mr. H. Hustler, director of property of the Ontario Hydro, requested Lieutenant-Colonel H. Jones, director of the Indian affairs branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, and other officials of his, in his government office in the city of Ottawa, to recommend to his Minister that permission be granted to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario to expropriate approximately 180 acres of land in the Sarnia Indian reserve No. 45, to accommodate an electrical transformer station and power transmission lines.

(3) The said Lieutenant-Colonel Jones stated, at that time, that he would not make such a representation to his Minister, and suggested that representatives of Ontario Hydro continue the negotiations for a mutually satisfactory settlement.

Now, the next event which took place was on November 20. The band was to have met on November 20 with respect to the offer of Dimensional. They turned down, on November 7, 1958, an offer of \$5.9 million, and they were to meet again on November 20. That meeting did not take place, it was postponed to November 27, 1958, and at that time the band voted to accept a new offer of \$6.5 million plus a number of other isolated items to which reference will be made when I come to the agreement which I will table.

This vote, however, was ruled invalid by the hon. Minister of Citizenship and Immigration—ruled invalid because a sufficient number of the Indians of the band had not voted to support it.

Now, in view of the fact that this vote took place on November 27, and was approved—we did not know, at that time, as I recall, that the federal hon. Minister would disapprove of the vote, and, therefore, we figured that we would never get any land on the Indian reserve. So we started to negotiate for land outside of the Indian reserve, and, as I recall, the land involved is the land which is shown generally on map No. 5, alternative 2, marked in heavy black print away above the right top corner of the Indian reserve, up on the railway.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I am sorry, I have misrepresented the matter to the House. I apologize to hon. members. The reserve is shown as alternative 3, map No. 6, not map No. 5. The land on map No. 5, not map No. 6, was the land we then set out to obtain by option if we could, and we ultimately did.

Now, when we heard that the hon. Minister had turned down this vote—and I believe we had heard it—we decided that we would ask the band, through The Department of Citizenship and Immigration, if we could do something, due to the fact that this had been turned down now by the hon. Minister. We were going to go in like an eager beaver all over again.

Every time somebody turned an offer down, or someone else turned it down, we tried to go back and see what we could do, and we asked The Department of Citizenship and Immigration, in view of the circumstances, if we could go back and see the band again. We asked if we could point out to them the difficulties that Hydro was in, and the tremendous cost we would be put to if we had to go around the reserve, according to the plan which is shown on map No. 6 or 5 or 4.

We received a letter back which I am filing as schedule K:

With reference to your telephone request *re* a meeting with the Sarnia Indian band council, we have arranged this for you for Wednesday, December 3, at the Federal Building here in Sarnia at 8 p.m. If you are unable to meet at this time, would you kindly advise.

We attended that meeting of the council. Five members were present—not the band, just simply the council. We requested to see them, and they were kind enough to permit us to see them. The letter I am filing as schedule K gives us consent to see them,

which is the only procedure by which one can see them, or as I am advised, one can see them.

Now, at this time the council gave us consent to put a Hydro transmission station on the reserve. This is shown on map No. 8.

Mr. Wintermeyer: When was this last meeting?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: December 3.

Mr. Wintermeyer: December 3?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Yes, 1958. On December 3, 1958, the council consented to us having a station on the reserve as shown on map No. 8. If the hon. leader of the Opposition will compare it to map No. 6, he will find out there is almost no difference between the two of them. The engineering and capital costs are just as much, or more, on map No. 8, as they are on map No. 6.

The only difference is that the station, on map No. 6, is outside of the reserve and the station, on map No. 8, is inside of the reserve.

The difficulty is that alternative 3, which is shown on map No. 6, as I have already pointed out to hon. members, would cost us between \$663,000 and \$2.15 million more than what we did do, even paying the price we did pay. Our engineering department is of the opinion the plan shown on map No. 8 would not cost any less.

But here are the problems in relation to this particular site as shown on map No. 8, and there are many.

(1) We had no railway siding and the Indians offered us no land to get a railway siding in to serve this site.

(2) It would be extremely expensive to integrate this station with the other two sub-stations in the same way that we would integrate them according to map No. 6, just as expensive.

(3) Hon. members will see that the station sits on one line coming into the reserve, but not two, which is the desirable place where one would integrate. The desirable place to have a station, to step down the lines, is where they all come together in the station. Instead of this, the station would be on one line and not have control of the other.

(4) No price was mentioned, and we have no idea to this day what price we would have been asked to pay for that amount of land involved in the station.

(5) We had spent a considerable amount of money, over a period of a year, in preparing the engineering plans for the station to be in the centre of the reserve, and we had spent many thousands of dollars in testing the land in the centre of the reserve.

(6) This position was not a bit better in map No. 8 than it was in map No. 6, because we already had an option on the land across the road, and we at least knew the price. The price, as I recall, was something like \$310,000 or \$320,000 for, I think, 100 acres—something like \$3,000 and some an acre.

(7) The seventh weakness of the programme, as suggested by the Indians on the reserve, was that there were no interconnecting lines, no lines into the reserve and no lines out of it, and a station in a vacuum, as I pointed out before, is just useless unless one is going to have the lines come out.

Therefore, the only thing we could do was lead the lines back out from map No. 8 in the same way we did with map No. 6, where, as I pointed out, the engineering and capital costs could run from \$663,000 to \$2.15 million more than the method by which we did carry out this programme, as shown on map No. 3.

(8) They actually made no offer, nor would they even discuss with us, as I am advised, anything about our present easements—our two lines which cross the present reserve—which on every map are shown, particularly however, on map No. 2.

We were not satisfied with these easements because they were not permanent enough, we had to make jointures to them, we had to alter them in order to integrate the system, and the minute we did, we would be in a position of having all our easements and we would have destroyed them.

But the real joker of the deal was that it was all to be subject to the approval of the Crown Trust Company. We had already been to the Crown Trust Company on 3 or 4 occasions, and they told us:

You cannot deal with the Indians because you will ruin our deal, because you cannot run 6 slivers through the middle of that reserve and still have anybody buy the whole thing, less the slivers.

So I do not, by any means, blame the Indians for it. I think they are quite right in making it subject to the Crown Trust position.

Now, at this meeting of December 3, Ontario Hydro found out for the first time that Dimensional Investments was going to be the owner of this land. So far, we had

only known the Crown Trust Company was involved, and they would never tell us, according to a sworn declaration that I have already presented to hon. members, who they were acting for. We found out on December 3, for the first time, that it was Dimensional Investments Limited, and on December 5, we wrote this letter to Chief Adams, who I am sure will still have it in his file:

DEAR SIR:

With reference to the special meeting held on Monday evening, December 3 last, at which a resolution was passed whereby the agents of the commission may negotiate with the Indian locatees, subject to the consent of the Crown Trust Company, for a parcel of land amounting to 30 acres immediately south of the existing east-west transmission line, and abutting on the easterly limits of the reserve (that is map No. 8), we should like to advise that the interested divisions of the commission have considered the suggested relocation for the new site, and report that they find the site not suitable for the commission's purposes.

We would, therefore, request that reconsideration be given by the council to locating the proposed transformer station in the original suggested location, on the east side of Scott Street, as shown on the aerial photograph used for our discussion at the last council meeting, which is now in the hands of Mr. Ward Leroy, superintendent of Sarnia Indian agency.

We are advised that, unfortunately, unless the station site, amounting to approximately 30 acres, is located on the original site on the east side of Scott Street in the reserve, an alternate site will have to be acquired outside of the reserve.

Should you want to discuss this further with us, we shall be pleased to attend the meeting with your council early next week for this purpose.

We might mention that, due to the urgency of this matter, a decision will have to be made one way or another.

It would therefore be appreciated if you would advise Mr. Leroy of your decision so that he may convey to us your instructions.

We indeed regret that we cannot comply with your request in this matter, but we should like to take this opportunity to thank you for the very kind co-operation which you have extended to the commission.

That is dated December 5, 1958, and I am filing and marking it as exhibit L.

Now, perhaps this is the *pièce de résistance*, a letter from Chief Adams to like effect, dated December 17, 1958.

This is in, I understand, the chief's own hand. It is signed Telford Adams and it is directed to Mr. C. F. S. Tidy, Toronto, Ontario, dated Sarnia, Ontario December 17, 1958, and I file it as exhibit M.

DEAR SIRs:

Re: transformer station location.

At our meeting with you on December 15, when I was able to get the attitude of the prevailing council, they insisted the transformer station be located at the east end of the reserve, adjacent to Indian Road. This was passed accordingly.

This was the reason I insisted the council grant the right to Crown Trust Company to make another offer for the 3,100 acres they want to purchase. I figured if the Crown Trust succeeded in purchasing the land, the Ontario Hydro would negotiate direct with Crown Trust, so we are looking for Friday night's results. Season's greetings to all.

The chief was a very smart chief, in looking after the interests of his tribe.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I agree with the hon. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Now, I would want to say to the hon. members of this House, despite the season's greetings from the chief, we had these two meetings with the council—one on December 5 and one on December 15—and in both cases, the council reiterated their desire that the station should be located as on map No. 8.

They would discuss nothing else, no railway rights-of-way, no road easements, no connection with our present lines, no lines in and out, no lines anywhere, and obviously the council were basically really trying to be gentlemen.

They had an offer in the wind and it was a good one—a good one from their point of view—and they were not going to do anything to destroy it. They were excellent negotiators from their point of view.

The next aspect that took place was on December 19. I should just say at this stage that—jumping ahead about 7 or 8 months—last summer, Chief Telford Adams made several statements to the newspapers with respect to our purchase, and we thought perhaps it would be as well to jog the chief's

memory and so we wrote this letter to him on June 24, 1959.

DEAR CHIEF ADAMS:

Our attention has been directed to a newspaper report published in the *Sarnia Observer* on June 16 last, in which you are quoted as having stated that this commission was not compelled to purchase this land requirement from Dimensional Investments Limited. This statement, if correctly reported, is of course inaccurate.

Interestingly enough, following this letter, the chief made no more statements. I do not suggest this letter and that event are related, but, nevertheless, it is a fact. I continue:

Arising from a decision of the band's council, we were notified in writing on August 28, 1958, by the reserve superintendent, that permission to negotiate with the Indian locatees, given to us on August 21, 1958, had been revoked, and that authority had been transferred to the Crown Trust Company.

Subsequently, when an offer made by that company proved unsatisfactory to the band, we again met with the council on December 15, 1958, to ascertain if the land we needed in the reserve could be acquired.

At this meeting, as in all previous negotiations, it was clearly understood that our requirements included not only approximately 32 acres for the transformer station itself, but also a much larger acreage for the connecting transmission lines.

We were then informed that the land which you were prepared to make available to us for a site for the transformer station was on the easterly boundary of the reserve.

We stated to council, on that occasion, that the site suggested could not be used by the commission since its location was unsuitable.

You will recall your letter of December 17, 1958, in which you describe aspects of this council meeting and clearly indicate, in part, that you preferred a sale to the trust company from which you suggest this commission could obtain its land requirements.

I am sure that, upon review, you will agree that the statements attributed to you in the *Sarnia Observer* of June 16 were incorrect.

I am sure that the statements attributed to

the chief likely were not correct, and that perhaps accounted for the misunderstanding.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Did he acknowledge the letter?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That letter was sent by Mr. Hustler, director of property of Ontario Hydro.

Now then, on that—

Mr. MacDonald: Did he acknowledge it?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That, Mr. Speaker, was the letter of June 24. Now, as I indicated on December 19, 1958, the band accepted the Crown Trust offer of \$6.5 million, plus about \$80,000 in relation to some churches to which the agreements referred.

Once this agreement had been entered into, or the band had approved this agreement, Crown Trust disappeared from the situation because they had been agents to acquire it for Dimensional.

We, at this stage, then met with Dimensional to see what position Dimensional would take in relation to this matter, and what they would be prepared to sell this land for.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Dimensional indicated at this time, and we met on a great number of occasions—as is indicated by affidavits which stated that we did not have an agent, and that we met directly with Dimensional once the band approved of their agreement—that they wanted, as I recall, something like \$1.4 million for 140 acres.

There were a great many meetings, and ultimately we negotiated what they would accept but we felt was still not adequate, an agreement to pay \$1.25 million for 175 acres, instead of \$1.4 million for 140 acres. We still were of the opinion that this was too high.

We had felt that we might have to pay \$5,000 to \$6,000 an acre for this land from the Indians, but we felt that \$7,000 was too high.

Therefore, we immediately considered the alternative cost, and when we looked at the alternative routes, which are shown on maps No. 4, 5 and 6, they all worked out to be considerably more than the price we would have to pay Dimensional, including the construction of the lines on the land.

Nevertheless, we went again to Ottawa to ask them if, under the circumstances, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones would recommend to the Minister that we be permitted to expropriate. We were advised, as these affidavits

have earlier stated—in relation to this specific date also—that he was not prepared to do so.

His reason was obvious. This was a good deal for the Indians, and if he gave us consent to expropriate from the Indians, and there was yet no title in the Dimensional company—that would be enough to enable Dimensional to withdraw, and the Indian transaction would fall to the ground.

At this stage, we asked our own counsel at Hydro for the second time—we asked him at the start of all of these proceedings—“Can we expropriate from the Indians?” His advice was: “No, we cannot expropriate from the Indians unless we have approval from The Department of Citizenship and Immigration.”

We now asked him: “Can we expropriate whatever Dimensional Investments have?”

His answer was: “No, you cannot expropriate anything that Dimensional Investments have because they have nothing you can expropriate. The reason you cannot expropriate from them is that you can only expropriate an interest in land, and an interest in land is not an interest in land unless it can be specifically enforced. You cannot specifically enforce an action against the King or Queen. Therefore, you cannot specifically enforce an agreement of this nature, therefore you cannot expropriate it.”

I will file now, as exhibit O, an opinion of Mr. Cyril Carson, QC, and I will read two or three paragraphs from it. He says, at paragraph 2—

Mr. Wintermeyer: What is the date?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Oh, the date is December 29, 1959.

I do not think it makes very much difference whether it is after. This confirms that the opinion we got from our own solicitor, at the time we asked him, was correct and that is the most important thing—the fact that we were confirmed afterwards does not change the facts. The facts were then the same. He says, at page 2:

The commission had no power, in my opinion, to expropriate the 175 acres in question from the Crown without the consent of the Governor-in-Council, and I understand the commission's request for such consent was refused.

By virtue of section 28(1) of The Indian Act, any agreement by which a member of a band of Indians purports to grant to any person, other than a member of the band, any rights on a reserve is void.

Under the options it obtained from the Indians, Dimensional clearly did not therefore acquire any right to the lands of the reserve that could have been expropriated by the commission. Dimensional was not, however, required to pay the balance of the purchase price until March 15, 1961.

If the commission had been able to wait until Dimensional had received a patent to 3,100 acres it would then, in my opinion, have had the right to expropriate from Dimensional the 175 acres required for its own purposes.

Before a patent to the land in question was issued to Dimensional, however Dimensional—in my opinion—had nothing which the commission could expropriate. Under an agreement of sale of land, the purchaser acquires an equitable interest in the land only if the purchaser is entitled to specific performance of the agreement.

Dimensional as the purchaser under an agreement of sale of Crown land was not, however, entitled to specific performance, because specific performance will not be decreed against the Crown.

That is precisely the same advice we obtained from our own legal department, and it is a question now for someone to come forward, I respectfully submit, and file documents which establish, I would think, clearly that the commission was wrong in adhering to advice of that nature from its own department, as confirmed by Mr. Carson, because therefore, perforce, he must also have been wrong.

Now, Mr. Speaker, here then is the situation at this particular point, and I would want my hon. friend—and I do not want to unduly embarrass him—to indicate to me whether he considers Mr. Carson to be an able counsel in this province.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I do not think there is any doubt about that. I likewise think there are other able counsels who take the opposite opinion. Sometimes able counsel is overruled by—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That is quite right. I simply want to establish that I do not think the commission is required to send out a variety of 16 or 17 questions and take the majority opinion. I do not think that one should—

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Send out a circular letter.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: —send out a circular letter. I think that we should be expected

to rely on a man whose standing is very high in this country.

Mr. Wintermeyer: A person should not send out for any opinion before the deal.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: At this particular time we were quite satisfied that the opinion, which we had obtained from our own counsel, was correct. We were satisfied with it for the complete length of time that this matter has been discussed. But I knew that a number of persons would feel that, unless there was someone outside of the commission who had confirmed this opinion, the opinion given, would have been perhaps a reflection of our own view.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Would the hon. Minister express his own opinion on this particular legal technicality?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I would say to my hon. friend that this was also my own opinion, as it was of the first vice-chairman, Mr. Strike. We were of the opinion, in that, that one cannot obtain specific performance from the Crown. One has not a right which could be expropriated. That opinion was, I think, one of the determining factors in confirming the opinion of our own legal counsel.

So, therefore, if one accepts the advice which the commission at this stage has been given, we were left in this position, that we could not expropriate, either from the Indians or from Dimensional, and the best price we could negotiate from Dimensional was \$1.25 million.

We were left, therefore, looking at the cost, or price, of the only 3 alternate routes available to us. If these alternate routes cost more than \$1.25 million, our opinion was—regardless of how badly we felt about the price we had to pay—it was far better to get on with the job at a much cheaper price.

Now, if I may summarize the alternatives which were now available to us—and I would like this House to look at them—we had 4 alternatives. These are what they break themselves down into basically: to go through with the plan on map No. 3, which had a relatively low capital cost and a high land cost; or to do what was done on maps No. 4, 5 and 6, and have a low land cost and an extremely high capital cost.

When we add the capital and the land together, surely the most prudent decision was to take the route which was by far the cheaper. In any event, that is what recommended itself to the commission.

Now, I would like hon. members to turn to what is sheet No. 9. This sheet was prepared by the assistant general manager in charge of engineering, and it has on the front page certain suppositions. On the second page, it shows the relative costs of these routes.

Now this is a rather complicated statement. I will try to simplify it. I might explain that I am not very good at mathematics. But, in any event, if my hon. friends will look at this cost table No. 9, the second page on which there are a lot of numbers, they will see there are 8 columns, and it is in the eighth column that the total cost can be seen of all of the alternates.

The way we did it by map No. 3 will cost for engineering, capital and the land through the Indian reserve, \$8.65 million. If we had taken alternative 1, which is shown on map No. 4—alternative 1A or 1B—it would have cost either \$11.1 million or \$10,332,000.

What is the difference between alternative A and B? A is shown at the bottom of this sheet. If hon. members look at the north side of the reserve on map No. 1, they will see that about two-thirds of it is the frontage of land owned by the oil company, and about one-third of it is land marked in green which is a subdivision.

Alternative A goes along the whole north end of the reserve, underground, which the engineers felt we would likely have to do. Alternative B is going above ground on the oil property and underground through the subdivision.

So hon. members will see there are alternatives 1, 2 and 3, and they are on maps No. 4, 5 and 6.

But the 1, 2 and 3 are themselves broken down into A and B. The 60 per cent. above ground and 40 per cent. underground is the B, and the 100 per cent. underground is the A.

But the most important column itself is column 8.

One can see, if one looks at column 4, that by 1975 it will have cost \$2.8 million more to have gone by route No. 1. Why by 1974? Because by column 3 it will cost \$1.4 now, and as we make natural additions between now and the next 15 years they will have cost more to have gone by that route, another \$1.4 million than if they had been in the centre of the reserve.

These things must be planned for some considerable distance ahead.

So if hon. members look at alternative

1A, which is completely underground along the north side of the reserve as shown on map No. 1, they will see that by 1975 it would have cost \$2.8 million more to have gone by that route than the route we took across map No. 3, even paying \$7,000 an acre.

If, on the other hand, we had gone along alternative route B, along the north side of the reserve—60 per cent. above ground on towers, on land owned by ourselves, and 40 per cent. under the subdivision—it would have cost us, by 1975, \$1.8 million more.

If hon. members follow column 4 down that way, they will see the relative comparison of prices and the total cost of the route is shown in column 8.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would appreciate it if hon. members would be kind enough, for a moment, to turn to map No. 7, where they will see some sales which have taken place around the land involved. Some of them are good, some favourable, and some of them not so favourable. The one thing anyone with any experience in expropriation matters will assure anyone else, who has not, is that the most relevant and up-to-date sales are the ones to which the court gives the greatest credence.

Another aspect of this matter, which is also a serious one, is that a man who professes to show values has some responsibility to show all of the sales, not just the ones which substantiate the picture he would like to paint.

I have numbered these:

(1) In 1952, Sun Oil bought 197.7 acres at \$2,200 an acre. The opinion of the property department of the Hydro is that this price is so far out of line today, 8 years later, that it is not relative, but nevertheless it was there and I therefore insisted that it stay on the maps.

(2) The Polymer Corporation—that particular sale is up at the top of the map. We work around the map and then go into the centre of it.

At the top of the reserve, hon. members will see Polymer Corporation paid, in 1956, for 114 acres, \$1,800 an acre.

(3) For the land right beside it, Imperial Oil, in 1956, paid \$2,500 an acre. Why right beside it \$2,500 an acre, when the other is \$1,800 an acre? There just is not any strict rule as to values. One pays, if one wants, what the vendor wants to sell it for.

(4) Immediately beside that, in 1953, Imperial Oil paid \$1,200 an acre for 320 acres.

(5) Incidentally, hon. members will see at (5), down at the right-hand bottom of the reserve, that we have a piece of land that is not a stone's throw away from it. This piece of land is a small "hunk," but it sold at the rate of \$13,000 an acre in 1959.

(6) The interesting point about it is that there is a piece directly across the road which sold, also in the same year, at the rate of \$6,000 an acre—actually \$6,250 an acre.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): How about the location?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Then, if I may turn to the next one, No. 7, which is on the bottom of the reserve, there were a lot more. These were just some that we obtained. After all, the statement was made in this House that the highest price paid as of 1958 recorded was 2,700 and some dollars an acre, and it was untrue.

I am just showing some of these simply to show a sampling, and hon. members who want to search should now go forth and obtain their own evidence if they want to say more.

(7) The Dow Chemical Company of Canada Limited for 200 acres purchased outside the reserve, paid \$1,100 an acre.

(8) This is just not far from it. The Canadian Oil Company, in 1957, paid \$1,400 an acre.

(9) This piece is down below it, and getting further away from the reserve. For it, the Dupont Company paid \$1,400 an acre in 1957.

(10) Right beside it is a little strip. For this, in the same year, they paid \$2,600 an acre.

(11) Right beside it, they paid \$1,500 an acre—\$1,800 an acre, I am sorry—and then No. 12—

An hon. member: Where is No. 12?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: No. 12 is right beside it—and that was \$1,500 an acre—all in the same year and the land is all contiguous, side by side.

(13) This is the interesting one. This is recorded. This is a deed that was recorded—\$6,600 an acre right inside the reserve.

While people are trying to draw analogies of prices of land outside the reserve, they completely overlook certain sales that took place right inside the reserve. They were right on the same registry, and I say to hon. members, they could not find one without seeing the other.

Mr. MacDonald: And for a very small parcel of land.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: A very small parcel of land, my hon. friend, but an equally large size on The Registry Act, unless one was trying to withhold evidence.

Mr. MacDonald: Look at those that are approximately the size—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Another interesting aspect of this is No. 14, which is right beside it, and this was the Interprovincial Pipe Line. This time, they got only an easement, as I recall, and not the fee. They paid \$14,400 an acre for it.

Mr. MacDonald: For two acres.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: What does it matter? The fact is the hon. member has been quoting the rate per acre, and so am I, and what is fair for him is fair for me. He does not believe it, but I do.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, the hon. Minister is talking to me now, is he?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Now, turning to No. 15, the Sun Oil Company—and this is a sale that took place in the reserve in 1959—bought 112 acres approximately for a price of \$4,500 an acre.

(16) The Dow Chemical Company of Canada Limited paid \$4,200 an acre for 66.4 acres in 1959.

(17) The St. Clair Chemical Company, right beside our transmission station, paid \$5,600 per acre for approximately 25 acres in 1959.

These 3 transactions, I am advised, are not yet registered in the registry office and there are 3 others that are underway.

One is over in the area just below the land marked No. 1, as I understand it, at \$11,000 an acre, on a very large purchase. The other two are more in the centre of the reserve at \$6,000 and \$7,000 an acre.

Now then, I would like to file, if I may, Mr. Speaker, exhibit P with these documents. This is a certified copy, registered on May 13, 1959, between Her Majesty and the Canadian National Railways for the land which I have referred as marked as No. 13.

I would like now to file exhibit Q, if I may—this is recorded on November 7, 1958—\$14,400 an acre. There are two deeds. This is to the pipe line company and they are easements.

The next is R, to which I have not made reference, and it is the deed between the city of Sarnia and Her Majesty the Queen, at which, as I recall, the price was \$5,820 an acre.

The next document I would like to file is a deed between the Queen and Dimensional Investments Limited—dated March 14, 1959, I guess it was—which is marked as S.

The next document is one marked T, between Dimensional Investments Limited and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

The next document I want to refer to is a photostat of some newspaper articles. It was stated at page 237 of *Hansard* several days ago by an hon. member of this House:

Another interesting point, Mr. Speaker, is that in the *Toronto Telegram*, whose only interest in this was belatedly to write stories to try to substantiate the hon. Minister's position—because they published nothing on it for the first month or so of the whole discussion of it—

This matter arose on May 4 and I am filing with this House a photostat of articles in the *Telegram* dated May 11, 1959, May 19, 1959, May 6, 1959, and May 9, 1959, amongst others, and I am marking that, if I may, as exhibit U.

I would like to follow with one more filing, if I may, and that is this—which I will come to in a moment. I have summarized the statement to the House by saying to hon. members that we felt we took every step we could. We had 5 alternatives:

(1) To do nothing; (2) To pay what we did according to map No. 3; or, (3), (4), and (5), To take the alternate routes which are shown on maps No. 4, 5 and 6, at the costs shown on sheet No. 9.

Now, everyone in this House, and every hon. member, and everyone elsewhere, must honestly ask themselves whether they would have done otherwise, with the advice that I had, and this commission had, being faced with those opinions and faced with those facts, and having been told the things that we were told and given the estimates we were given by our engineering division as to whether they had any other choice.

I want to conclude, if I may, with one other statement, and that is from the *Sarnia Observer*, dated May 4, 1959, where it says:

C. Cunningham, publicity chairman for the West Lambton CCF party, said that he thought the reasons behind the Indians' refusal to sell to the Hydro would bear

investigation. "The price of \$1.25 million was possibly not out of line for choice land," he said. "It would vary in different sections, but the refusal to sell, rather than the price, seems to warrant investigation."

Thank you very much.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister permit a question?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I will take it as notice. I draw to my hon. friend's attention I have been 3 and a half hours on my feet, and I am rather tired.

Mr. Lawrence: This is merely a question about the documents. There may be many hon. members of this House who would like to see what has been tabled. I wonder if the hon. Minister could make arrangements to see if the material that he has tabled will be photostated or reproduced, so that there is more than one copy of each available.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I would be happy to make as many copies as seem to be needed.

Hon. Mr. Frost: To this, I should think it only fair to give the House a statement of government policy in this matter. The government is determined that this matter, to its last detail, will be submitted to a committee of this House, and I shall make the appropriate motion for that, after consultation with the hon. leader of the Opposition.

Now, sir, I just want to say that it is with a good deal of resentment that I see the last paragraph of an editorial in today's *Toronto Daily Star* which says this:

Hydro chairman James S. Duncan has already on record that he would welcome an inquiry by a legislative committee. Let Premier Frost take the proper and responsible course and permit an effective inquiry into this question of a land deal.

Mr. Speaker, if the *Star* is capable of understanding, may I point out that I said that very thing on the second day of February, standing in this place at the conclusion of the address of the hon. leader of the Opposition, and so did the hon. Minister of Energy Resources.

This is just a question of repeating something that looks innocent, but is calculated to make it appear that I was standing in the way of an inquiry into this matter. That, sir, is false and unfair, and I object very strongly to that sort of thing taking place. I

do not think it is honourable, I do not think it is decent.

I said, on February 2 in this House, that there would be an inquiry. I repeat here and now—if it is necessary to repeat this—that this matter will be referred to a committee of this House in an appropriate way, and every last detail of this matter will be submitted to the hon. members of this House for their inquiry and questioning.

Mr. W. B. Lewis (York-Humber): Mr. Speaker, I rise to take part in the debate in reply to the speech from the Throne. In so doing I would like to first congratulate you, sir, on your well-deserved appointment as Speaker of this House and second, to wish you every success in the future.

I would also like to welcome, as have many others, the new hon. members to this assembly. They will find the work interesting, hours spent will be many, debates will be stimulating, criticism continuous, and rewards will not always be obvious.

But, as have their predecessors, they will be loath to leave when the time comes. From experience, I should like to pass on a few words to the hon. newcomers. Many a verbal gem left in their cheeks will save hon. members embarrassment when they find their first shot did not hit the bull's eye.

Borrowing a slogan from the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Yaremko), I would say, "be safe—be sure."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I should like to review some events, and to give some thoughts on the government of Metropolitan Toronto.

As a result of Bill No. 80, established by this government in 1953, Toronto and its 12 suburban children have enjoyed tremendous progress and improvements. Insurmountable problems—as we thought at the time—of water shortages, sewage problems, highway nightmares, transportation dilemmas, chaotic shortage of accommodation for our senior citizens, our schools—132—our court-houses, municipal centres, and other much needed facilities, have, in most instances, been provided for or are under construction. Under no other form of government had this been possible before and, therefore, I compliment the Legislature of that day.

Mr. Speaker, the metropolitan form of government is here to stay, and those who advocate its abolition do not echo the desires of their constituents, despite many violent arguments and temporary disagreement of policy.

I suggest the mayors and reeves of these municipalities should look back on the improvements that have been created in their own municipality by the government of Metropolitan Toronto, which would have been impossible by local administration. Then probably they would be able to conscientiously practice the Metro concept instead of using it as a title for an everyday song. It is a little bit ridiculous, in the light of all these achievements—in so short a time—for anyone to believe that the metropolitan form of government is not the answer for these 13 municipalities, and others in similar circumstances.

Now, what about the future? Metro is in its seventh year. As in most instances, conditions change with the times, and Metro government is no exception.

Bill No. 80 when created adequately covered most situations. But I believe we should now take another look at its contents. We will find some amendments will be necessary, possibly of a minor nature.

Metro has taken gigantic strides in promoting parks and conservation areas—far beyond the boundaries of Metro, in some instances. We should see how closely these projects fit in with our provincial programme.

The St. Lawrence seaway is now in operation, and the miles of Metro Toronto's waterfront are bound to play a very important part in its future. They will affect the whole of the province of Ontario. So we should be sure that local planning dovetails with the provincial picture.

The metropolitan planning board is to be congratulated on its production of a master plan for future development of this unique and great metropolis. But we will have to be sure that mushroom growth, in a disorderly fashion, does not occur immediately outside its border of authority, or the same havoc will come home to roost, as it has in the past. It is logical, in terms of geography, that this metropolis will continue to grow northward in the years to come.

With the pollution problems of Lake Ontario already becoming serious with increasing marine traffic, including oil tankers, the future does not look bright for our water supply. I urge this government to keep an ever-watchful eye on Lake Simcoe—to continue strict supervision of possible pollution—because it is not an idle dream to say that Lake Simcoe will be very important for our future water supply.

And we should be concerned with economics.

Some of the small municipalities in this great union should give consideration to the economic and administrative benefit of joining with an adjoining municipality or municipalities. This might benefit all concerned and strengthen the unity of Metro government.

Before we commit ourselves to more multi-million-dollar expenditures for highway purposes in this Metro area, we should carefully assess the value of subsidizing or assisting public transit projects such as subways and commuter trains. With the completion of the new rail route across the northern extremity of Metro, our existing tracks in the southern area will be in a secondary position, and quite adaptable to commuter service.

Assistance to these available modes of transportation in the end may be more economical than creating further ribbons of cement leading only into the hub of confusion in downtown Toronto, where parking and traffic conditions are sadly outdated.

I hasten to say that this is no reflection on Mother Toronto who, quite properly, could not envision, years ago, the tremendous use of automobiles today, nor the fact that the Metro area would be the fastest growing area on the North American continent.

We should not, at this time, be asked to make any major changes in the legislation governing the authority of the Toronto transit commission, despite the almost everyday headlines it receives. There is nothing wrong there except a clash of personalities, and I am not sure that is not a good thing to keep people on their toes—at least it shows intense interest on the part of the commission and others concerned.

The fact that should receive more publicity is that the Toronto transit operation is the finest and best run of its kind anywhere on the North American continent today. Great credit is due those responsible, now and in the past.

Mr. Speaker, these are my observations on metropolitan matters. I hope they will be of some value to the hon. members of this assembly.

Now, I turn to other subjects of particular interest to me.

Industrial decentralization should continue to be encouraged for the financial benefit of all municipalities, thus creating a more equitable business assessment throughout the province, progressive development, and a more diversified area of employment. Decentralization can create happy and well balanced communities.

It was very interesting to read in one of the daily newspapers recently the comments of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), that the Legislature would probably discuss a pension plan for its hon. members, and to listen to him in this House, the other day, give his opinion as to how progress, growth, and ever-changing times were affecting the lives and habits of the hon. members. The duties of all hon. members today are no longer part-time, or a hobby, they are continuous—and daily becoming more so.

I suggest the hon. Prime Minister include also for discussion hon. members' remunerations for, in the same instance, they are also materially affected—especially those hon. members who have time-consuming distances to travel on behalf of their constituents.

Some municipalities in this province have already recognized the plight of members in the local councils and have taken steps to correct it, with the result that many municipal councillors today receive more than twice the amount of private hon. members of this Legislature.

Too often, in the past, men have spent their productive years in the service of their people only to wind up their careers with a handful of press clippings, and there certainly is no security in that.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure the people of this great province do not expect their representatives in public office to jeopardize their financial status or security. I appreciate that possibly someone will say, it is our own choice, we were not forced into public life—rather the opposite in some instances. But, nevertheless, someone has to do it. It will be a sorry day for our way of life when the main qualification will be that one must be a millionaire, or financially independent.

If we are going to continue to attract the right people into public office they must be assured a more reasonable security than exists in this Legislature today. Hon. members' honorariums have not kept pace with the ever-changing times and conditions and a move should be made immediately to correct them.

It was heart-warming to hear and read of the hon. Minister of Health's (Mr. Dymond's) programme of expansion of hospital facilities, particularly for retarded children. It is wonderful to hear someone speak for those who cannot speak for themselves.

With reference to a recent report, where some hon. members were accused of using their political influence to obtain accommodation for these unfortunate children, I plead

guilty. I am not ashamed of it, for I believe that is one of the duties for which I was elected. To date I have usually been successful, receiving every assistance possible both from the hon. Minister of Health and his predecessor, the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Phillips).

It was very gratifying to be advised that the hon. members of this House will be asked—and I quote:

To vote funds to permit special grants to hospitals for capital and debt retirement purposes.

It was my privilege, or otherwise, to have had a rather lengthy stay this past summer, about 3 weeks in duration, at Toronto's Queensway Hospital, where I am one of the board of governors. This particular visit was in the role of a patient and I was able to view, first-hand, the unbelievably crowded conditions existing in this hospital. It made no difference whether one was boiler maker or top executive, he was lucky if he could get a bed in the corridor, for a few days, until a room became vacant.

Due to this serious lack of accommodation it is understandable that consideration can only be given by the hospital to patients who are seriously ill. This hospital of 132 beds was opened 3.5 years ago, and already it could use daily another 230 beds to serve the 80,000 people it now tries to accommodate.

A major portion of the original capital for construction was raised by the herculean efforts of the building fund committee. But, in spite of these efforts, the hospital still carries a \$500,000 debt.

It is the feeling of many, now that the provincial and federal governments have entered into the field of hospitalization, that these governments have a far greater responsibility to provide hospital construction assistance than ever before.

Mr. Speaker, if present premiums for hospitalization are not enough to take ample care of a realistic portion of construction costs, then we had better take into consideration the adjusting of premiums, if all other avenues fail. I say this because hospitalization under our plan—taking into account the growth factor—certainly requires additional hospital accommodation. In many areas of the province, hospital boards just cannot find the money.

The need for accommodation in the particular hospital I mentioned is understandable when we are told that, in this western area of Metro, the population has

increased by approximately 15,000 persons a year—for the last 5 years.

Now, in respect to the government's consideration of instituting a physical fitness programme, I would say that physical fitness, like money and good looks, is a wonderful thing to possess. But, whereas good looks may be obtained effortlessly through inheritance, I believe that money and fitness are more likely to require some personal effort.

There is little question that our modern standard of living, with its emphasis on spectator sports and television exercise, tends to reduce the interest in physical activities, that there is greater need for the type of associations which offer opportunities for public and private participation in active enjoyments.

In the field of public health service, The Ontario Department of Health conducts clinics and surveys that cover the major health needs of the province. It is encouraging to note that the government has now widened its interests in the health of Ontario citizens by recognizing the increased importance of physical fitness as a benefit to the individual and to the community at large.

Mr. Speaker, on Thursday it was refreshing to hear the hon. Prime Minister invite and encourage hon. members of the standing committees of this House to examine the economics, efficiency, methods, and operations of the various departments of this government, with a view to suggesting improvements where found necessary. This is a challenge that should be accepted and not quickly forgotten. In a successful business of any kind, one's expenditures must be controlled by incoming revenues. Whether it be the local grocer or this billion-dollar business—called provincial government—which is continuously harassed by John Q. Public for more expenditures, revenues must control expenditures. And if we do not have the money, we cannot spend it. So let us try to find some of it.

Millions of people just south of our border search the world for natural beauty spots, good food, and entertainment. Ontario is blessed with most of these requisites. The Department of Travel and Publicity, a very important arm of our government, as the promoter and developer of Ontario's third largest industry—the tourist industry—is concerned with major problems. It must conduct research, both within and without the provincial borders, to discover what attracts our visitors and what makes them stay. It must be the central figure in co-ordinating the complex hotel, restaurant, and transportation industries to better serve our visitors.

More important, when it has all of the researched facts and figures, when it understands why our tourists may stay only 5 days instead of two weeks, it must apply the researched knowledge, in the form of promotional appeals, to lengthen the visitors' stay and to attract other tourists.

Imagine the challenge of designing an appeal that will bring visitors to Ontario year after year. What, for instance, can I say on the floor of this House that will make hon. members plan to visit Port Arthur, or possibly Ogoki, next summer? Will it be the historical background, the food, the accommodation, or sports, the differences, or the similarities, of the areas?

Since potential tourists represent all types and interests, since they are of all age groups, the answers to the problem of "what to say—and how to say it" are as complex as the questions themselves.

Sometimes the importance of travel promotion is not taken seriously. It is looked upon as a bonus, a windfall of "spending travellers" that the province attracts without effort. Yet, if we closely check the tourist figures, we will find that it is a bonus that can be taken away from us. Our American friends below the border outnumber us 10 to 1. Yet, even though we have 10 times their visitor potential, they are able to attract more tourist dollars out of Canada than we can obtain from them. This is the situation which challenges our Department of Travel and Publicity, and with which it is coping.

The possible avenues of approach to tourist problems, the policies, promotion, and administrative guidance, are possibly better known to hon. members than to myself. But I believe, in order to hold the Canadian tourist trend and to develop Ontario's greatest visitor potential, that The Department of Travel and Publicity must be given every assistance.

Without proposing specific remedies it seems to me that Switzerland and Florida are often put forward as the best examples of tourist promotion. Well, let us not confuse their promotional needs, or qualities, with those of Ontario. We have no need to duplicate their appeals, or their methods of presentation. Indeed, I believe that we would be completely wrong to do so.

In its own wonderful way, our province has a distinctive flavour and as many outstanding attractions as either of these areas. I will even guarantee that it has greater variety and more opportunity for enjoyment than both together. If enthusiasm and

knowledge and the skill to apply each of these in balance are an older part of Ontario's heritage, then let us apply them again in these fields that are so beneficial to all of our people.

The golden decade has already commenced, and I believe that the province of Ontario will amply justify the title which the decade has already received, "The Soaring Sixties."

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I do not think it is necessary for me to go over the programme again for tomorrow and the day following, but we meet at 2 of the clock tomorrow afternoon.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): We will behave ourselves while the hon. Prime Minister is away.

The House adjourned at 10.15 of the clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Friday, February 12, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1960

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Today we welcome as guests of the Legislature pupils from Humber Valley Village school, Islington; Norman Ingram school, Don Mills; Gulf Stream Road public school, Weston; Earl Beatty public school, Toronto; and Queen Alexandra public school, Toronto. We are very happy to have them.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Orders of the day.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Before the orders of the day, I would like to ask a question of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts), notice of which has already been given.

Will the hon. Attorney-General take disciplinary action against the sheriff of Muskoka for his most indiscreet comments to the press following the execution of a young man in Parry Sound jail in the early hours of Tuesday, February 9, 1960?

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, the only information I have of the incident is what I have read in the press. The sheriff of Muskoka is today actually attending the funeral of a fellow sheriff in Stratford, and I would have to get full particulars of the incident before I could answer the question yes or no. But that I will do.

Mr. Troy: I am not one to sentence a man before he has been tried and I thank the hon. Attorney-General very much for his answer.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. The 39th annual report of the public service superannuation board.

2. Report of the provincial auditor on the public service superannuation fund for the year ended March 31, 1959.

3. Report of the provincial auditor of the public service retirement fund for the year ended March 31, 1959.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with others who have spoken before me on the Throne speech, in extending my sincere congratulations to you on having been appointed Speaker of this, the twenty-sixth Legislature of the province of Ontario.

I would also like to join with that, my congratulations to the Deputy Speaker, the hon. member for Ottawa West (Mr. Morrow). Both are able and both are veteran hon. members who, undoubtedly, will discharge their many duties and responsibilities in a most capable and acceptable manner. I would also like to give my congratulations to the hon. mover (Mr. Davis) and to the hon. seconder (Mr. Grossman) of the motion of thanks in reply to the Throne speech. I thought they did a most excellent job. My young friend and colleague here, the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Davis) and that "old pro" from St. Andrew (Mr. Grossman), I think, combined in a most excellent manner to get this twenty-sixth Legislature off to a good start.

I had toyed with the idea of congratulating the new Whip, the hon. member for High Park (Mr. Cowling), but he has scratched me on so many occasions from getting on to the Throne speech that I had some doubts as to whether I would include him in my congratulatory remarks. However, I have relented, and I give him full marks.

I am sorry the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) is not in the House because I did think that he made the best speech since he has entered this Legislature on that occasion of reply. It was an earnest speech, it was a constructive speech, and I think that the hon. leader of the Opposition has progressed very far since accepting his high office, and I do wish to congratulate him.

I did think that my leader, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), was never better than when he replied to the hon. leader of

the Opposition in joyously clobbering the Opposition on both sides for any elation they might have because of wins in the last election. I say that kindly.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think the speeches that have been made in this House on the Throne speech thus far have been of a very high calibre.

I admired the spunk and the independence of the hon. member for St. George (Mr. Lawrence) in his lovely speech the other night. He said many of the things that most of us hesitate and dare not say.

I did like the speech very much of the new hon. member for York Centre (Mr. Singer), and that reminds me that the Liberal benches have always had a good distribution of talent. Apart altogether from good speakers, they acquired a man who could certainly write poetry in my young hon. friend from Oxford (Mr. Innes), and now they have acquired a singer, and that makes a fairly good distribution, and I hope that he sings and continues to sing in key.

Now, I have neglected, until the last, to give any praise or thought to my good friend, the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald). I would like to say in all sincerity, to my hon. friend from York South, that I regard him as a personal friend, as I do all hon. members of this House. He is one of the most charming men, in my opinion, outside of the House, but he is a "real beggar" in the House.

He is a man, in my opinion, of distinct talent and ability. It sometimes grieves me, sir, to think that a man with that great talent and that great ability pretty much wastes it. When he comes into this House, he is altogether a different type of man from what he is outside. He does not use those great talents in a constructive and objective way.

I listened to him speak the other day, for a matter of probably two or more hours, and never once during that entire period of his speech had he said one constructive thing about all the marvellous things this government had done down through the years.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): I am sorry I cannot agree.

Mr. Letherby: I will give just a little bit of advice to my good hon. friend over there. If I had his ability and his ambition to go forward in politics, I would take a leaf out of the old and the great master of politics in this House, and I refer to the hon. Prime Minister. I would steal his whole book, if I were he, and I would also take more leaves

out of the book of the progressive-going hon. leader of the Opposition.

Now, having said all this, I hope that there is no one I have forgotten. If I have, I wish they would raise their hands and I would be glad to extend a word of congratulations to them.

Now, Mr. Speaker, to be serious for a few moments, the purpose of my speaking this afternoon is to refer to some very serious charges, in my opinion, that were made about the Ontario hospital in Orillia—not only by the hon. member for York South but by two Toronto evening newspapers some few weeks ago.

I refer specifically to the charges made by the hon. member for York South when he said that great old institution up there was a place of human storage, it was a fire hazard, it was intolerable, it was terrible—and I do not know how many other adjectives.

It is this particular case that I would like to deal with this afternoon. I would like to say, sir, that hospital is in my riding, that I have lived in the riding of Simcoe East all my life, and that I have had the honour of representing that great and historic riding for the past 6 years.

I am quite well acquainted, and very familiar, with the conditions of that hospital.

I have made it a practice to visit that hospital on many many occasions; indeed, I have tried to do so every two or three months through the year.

The purpose of my visiting that hospital is to show my encouragement, my interest, and my appreciation to the medical superintendent, his medical staff, the nursing staff, and the attendants and The Department of Public Works for the great job they are doing there. I have, on more than one occasion in this House, spoken of the great work they are doing.

It is no secret that there is overcrowding at that hospital in Orillia, and neither is it any secret that there is considerable overcrowding in every general hospital in this province. Overcrowding in that hospital in Orillia has been well-known to the public and to The Department of Health for years and, just because my friend, the hon. member for York South, has just discovered this situation, I do not think it warrants the situation that we should award him any meritorious medals, or anything else, for his late discovery. Nor do I feel that the rest of the hon. members here should all panic.

I maintain that these old Parliament Buildings are overcrowded. I maintain that the

East Block is overcrowded, and has been for years, with the result that our public and government services are scattered all over this city and out into the country.

Mr. MacDonald: That is not the main point I made, though.

Mr. Letherby: I will get to that, my hon. friend. Now let the hon. member just be patient and read his paper.

We all know the reason for overcrowding at this and other hospitals. With our increased—and rapidly increasing—population, and the demand for increased welfare and other health services, it is quite impossible to build hospitals and accommodation as rapidly as they are required.

For some years there has been steady progress made toward building increased facilities at that hospital. What they have done, I think, has been done in the most modern fashion possible.

However, until such time as sufficient new accommodation is made ready, it is necessary to hospitalize about 400 patients in that old wing of the hospital to which my hon. friend referred.

Might I say for the record that there are 3 types of mentally retarded people: the mildly retarded; the moderately retarded; and the severely retarded. Out of some 2,565 patients at that hospital only 400, as I have said, of the severely retarded are in sections B and L, in the old building.

Following these newspaper reports, and the charges by the hon. member for York South, I went back to that hospital to see just what great and terrible changes had taken place since I had been there—some time, I think, late in November. I, in company with Dr. Hamilton, the medical superintendent, and Mr. Ernie Boorer who was, at that time, the assistant chief attendant, went through the same building, through the same areas, saw the same conditions as did my hon. friend from York South and, I think, his young hon. colleague from Woodbine (Mr. Bryden).

I want to get back to some of these specific charges. If hon. members will recall, my hon. friend from York South made the charge that, on the first floor, I think, in that old building where these 400 are housed, some 60 or 80 boys were housed in one room with one wash outlet.

I agree with him but I saw that room, and they were apparently having no difficulty in keeping clean. They had never had any

outbreak of skin rash or other associated conditions which oftentimes accompany lack of washing facilities.

But I did note, as I went through that wing, that the floors were particularly clean, the beds were all neatly made—a little close together—and the boys were sitting on their benches and seats enjoying the afternoon television show.

Now, I wish to refer to the two wings, directly above those, where the more severely retarded are located. I went up to the wings where the hon. member complains that there is only one washtub for 120. Now, there are two floors with a washtub on each. Each serves, I think, from 60 to 80 patients. I went into the very same washroom, sir, that he did, and indeed there was only one washtub there. But this is for a very good reason—the staff in the hospital will not permit, or do not want, any more than one washtub, because if they take adult retarded men, who are not capable of looking after themselves, and dump them into a slippery tub, they are apt to crack their skulls or fracture their legs. That is no place for them.

Those washtubs are used by only 8 or 10 of the mildly, quietly retarded, old gentlemen who could get in there without difficulty. What the hon. member did not say was that by that washtub were 6 shower outlets where the attendants undressed the patients, showered them, scrubbed them—soaped, inspected, dried, and dressed these patients in a matter of two hours.

Now the impression was left that there is only one washtub on that floor for all these people. That is all they want. They are not capable of using those tubs.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): That was not what they told us.

Mr. Letherby: They, who are they?

Mr. MacDonald: Some of the members of the staff. I have been there, too.

Mr. Letherby: I have been there, and, just a minute, I have the floor. The hon. members can comment and talk all they like later on.

When I discussed this matter about the washtub they said: "One tub on these floors is all we want—we prefer the showers for these patients." But did the hon. member for York South say anything about these 6 shower outlets? No, and if he had an eye in his head, he would have seen they were there, or if he had asked any questions, he would have learned they were there.

The hon. member talks about overcrowding, and he talks about human storage. He talks about walls needing paint and the plaster showing thin in places.

Mr. Speaker, I have seen military barracks in World War I and World War II where the overcrowding was a great deal worse than in those buildings. Nobody objected—nobody said a word. I suppose there are some hon. members of this Legislature who know something about the old “horse palace” down here at the Exhibition grounds. That was a crowded place, and I do not think the odour was too good down there, not for a moment.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Those men should speak for themselves.

Mr. Letherby: I have seen, Mr. Speaker, rural churches in this province of Ontario—and lovely little rural churches they are—and I have seen public buildings where the paint is peeled off the walls and where there are cracks in the walls, and where plaster shows through a great deal worse than in those 3 wings. But, nobody has made any sensational charges or made newspaper headlines in speaking about them.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. member spends an hour a week in those, though.

Mr. Letherby: I admit that those walls in that hospital need painting, and they are going to be painted. But I would suggest that, in my opinion, if the hon. members of this House could see the type of mentally retarded adults who are in those two wings, they would agree with me that these people do not care, or are not too much concerned for the moment, whether those walls had just been recently decorated in turquoise, beige, coral or any other colour. Just because they have not been recently painted is not going to affect the health or the welfare of these people.

And with all the talk about lack of proper washing facilities, and other facilities to keep clean, those authorities up there tell me that never have they had any difficulty with skin rashes or, as I have said, impetigo or bed sores, among those patients who are confined steadily to their beds, as oftentimes is the case in a general hospital.

May I say a word about the food which is served there? I doubt if the hon. members of this House get half as good food in their own homes as they serve in that hospital. I went through the dining rooms and they are spotlessly clean, the table tops are all covered

with arborite, and all the cooking utensils are stainless steel.

And just to go back a moment, sir, about the reference of the hon. member for York South to the floors in that place, and the terrible stench and odour. Those floors were meticulously scrubbed clean. Indeed, the *Toronto Telegram* in their report, as bad and all as it was, repeated on one or two occasions that the floors are meticulously scrubbed, and are clean, and that there is no odour.

Mr. MacDonald: So did I say it was clean, but the odour is still there.

Mr. Letherby: The odour is not in that room. I was amazed to go in there and find that room in that splendid condition.

Mr. MacDonald: It was drawn to our attention by members of the staff—by members of the staff.

Mr. Letherby: Now listen, the hon. member spoke for two hours and I did not interrupt him. Now, will the hon. member have the kindness, and the courtesy, to be a quiet little mouse this afternoon?

Mr. MacDonald: If the hon. member does not misrepresent what I said, I shall be quiet.

Mr. Letherby: The only place, Mr. Speaker, where there was any odour in that building was in the toilet room and that is understandable, in my opinion. There were sufficient toilet outlets for the use of the occupants of that building. But when one gets severely retarded adults who are not toilet trained, one is bound to have odour.

Despite that, those floors are washed down several times a day, and sufficient deodorant is used to try to overcome the situation. No matter if they had the most modern up-to-date toilet facilities that man can make, the same condition would prevail.

Now, let me get back just for a moment to talk about the fire hazard the hon. member was so glad to bring out in his headlines in the newspaper story.

Now, he is reported in the *Toronto Daily Star* of January 7 as follows, about the fire hazard at that old hospital:

The older wings, some of them built 80 years ago, should not be tolerated for a moment by any fire marshal in a public building. Obviously the standards for safety have been so lowered that they are meaningless with hundreds of retarded persons ranging in age up to 70 or more, crowded into 3 floors in these wings. An

outbreak of fire, particularly at night, would bring almost certain tragedy for the staff and patients.

Well, Mr. Speaker, the fire marshal, Mr. W. J. Scott, who has been dealing with fire hazards and fire problems for the greater part of his life, nailed down that declaration fast.

I want to read what he had to say, as reported on the January 11 front page of the *Toronto Globe and Mail*:

HOSPITAL SCHOOL NO FIRE TRAP, MARSHAL FINDS

The Ontario Hospital school at Orillia is not a fire trap, Ontario fire marshal W. J. Scott said last night after a two-day tour of the rambling buildings by a team of provincial fire inspectors.

Mr. Scott said peeling paint did not make a fire trap, that the hospital had fulfilled regulations defined by the government's inter-departmental committee on fire safety, and that there were no physical defects in the building that would justify calling it a fire trap.

That, sir, is what Mr. Scott, fire marshal, and his great team who have spent the greater part of their life dealing with fire hazards, had to say about these accusations.

Mr. MacDonald: He ordered putting on more guards.

Mr. Letherby: Now, let me say a little bit more about what steps have been taken to help correct any possibility of a fire trap.

All non-fireproof stairs have been removed or replaced with reinforced concrete stairs. New fire stairs have been built to improve exit facilities. Masonry fire walls with fire resistant doors and frames have been constructed to act as fire breaks.

The majority of the hospital buildings have already been equipped with an automatic fire alarm system, and work is proceeding to complete this system as quickly as possible.

Work has been proceeding on the fire-proofing of the oldest cottages for the past 4 years. However, this policy is under review, due to the slow progress resulting from the limited areas available for fireproofing at one time.

Obsolete and faulty fire-fighting equipment is being replaced where necessary, and additional stand pipes and hose cabinets have been added at strategic points.

Further, Mr. Lee Edwards, veteran fire

chief of the Orillia fire department for many years, has been appointed fire chief at the hospital on a full-time basis.

Fire chief Edwards, along with his staff and equipment have also the assistance of the Orillia fire department, who can be on the scene of a fire in a matter of 4 or 5 minutes.

Now, I think, hon. members will agree that all possible precautions are being taken for the safety of the patients and the staff at that hospital, in case of fire.

Now, there is another matter in this same connection that I would like to deal with for a moment, and that has to do with the charges of political pressure being brought on the hospital and on the superintendent of the hospital. I would like to refer to a newspaper report in the *Toronto Daily Star*, January 8. In a 6-column front-page headline, I quote:

CHARGES MPP PRESSURE JAMS MENTAL HOSPITAL

and a two-column sub-head says:

POLITICAL RACKET, SAYS ORILLIA HEAD

Now, I am reading from what the newspaper report stated:

Politicians who apply pressure to get children admitted to the Orillia hospital for the retarded are responsible for at least 50 per cent. of the overcrowding.

"They just keep pouring them in," superintendent Foster C. Hamilton said yesterday in an interview. "At least half of the 310 admissions last year resulted from pressure by MPP's."

At first reluctant even to discuss this phase of the overcrowding problem, Dr. Hamilton said that, "After 41 years"—and he made a correction there—he said, "I've only been in 35, I do not know how they got the 41, I am now on the last lap and maybe I'm free to speak out. It is a political racket," he said, "and everybody knows it. First I get a letter from the parents, then I get one from the local MPP, then I get one from the Minister's office, if the child has not been admitted by that time. It does not seem to matter whether we have beds.

"In one case I was told by the parents that the patient would bring his own bed. The pressure never ends."

He said the government had ordered acceleration in plans for new hospitals at Chatham, Palmerston, Goderich and Owen Sound.

Superintendent Hamilton, who agreed that his major problem was overcrowding and old buildings, said that, "The political pressure was being exerted by MPP's of all parties, and not just members of the Conservative party."

He said, "In the mail yesterday morning, for example, came a request from a prominent Liberal, living in western Ontario, to have admitted to the hospital a retarded child whose parents were known to him."

As soon as Dr. Hamilton read that article, he called me and he said, "Lloyd, I never did say to that reporter that it was a political racket. What I did say was political pressure." I can reasonably understand his saying that, and I can understand what would bring that about.

Now, in all common sense, let us be reasonable. If parents are worried, and have a retarded child, the first thing they are going to do is go to their family physician for counsel, advice, and guidance. Then undoubtedly the family physician would say, "Well, why do you not go and see your member of Parliament? Perhaps he could help to get this child into a hospital."

I maintain, sir, that if an hon. member of this Legislature is worth his salt, and is doing his job, the first thing he will do is get in touch with the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) and try to put that child in a hospital. If he does not try to get that child in a hospital in a hurry, the chances are that the father and the mother, or other relatives of the family who must live with that retarded child, are going to come down with a nervous breakdown. Then we would have 3 or 4 faced with hospitalization instead of just the one.

In my 6 years as a member for the riding of Simcoe East, I have never once approached Dr. Hamilton of the hospital in Orillia to have a retarded child admitted. I had only two cases come up during that time, and I immediately referred them to the then Minister of Health, my good hon. friend Mr. Phillips, and, bless his dear heart and soul, within a matter of weeks he had them both in an eastern institute.

I say that this government is being condemned by one or two newspapers and a few individuals for not moving faster to correct the overcrowding in hospitals of our mentally retarded. I say we are doing a wonderful job, having regard to the many difficulties in providing accommodation fast enough, and also having regard to the pocketbooks of our citizens.

So I would like to place on the record what this government has done in trying to provide increased and better accommodation for our mentally retarded, at the Ontario hospital in Orillia, since it came to power in 1943.

The first project undertaken was the construction of a 300-bed extension, consisting of 6 one-storey and basement wings for patients, with the centre wing accommodating the food service centre for the unit, together with dining rooms for ambulatory patients, and the staff.

This is known as the first group of the children's unit, providing 300 beds, and was completed in 1946 at a cost of more than \$434,000.

The second project was the construction of an isolation building. Contracts were awarded in 1953 for a self-contained unit, having a kitchen and food service system, so that the maximum segregation is obtained when desired. This building provided accommodation for approximately 76 patients and was completed in 1955 at a cost of over \$453,000.

For the third project, contracts were awarded in May, 1953, for the construction of a reception and dormitory group of buildings and connecting passageways. This group of buildings provides 300 beds, and was completed in 1955 at a cost of \$1,124,000.

The additional projects include a new powerhouse which has been recently built at a cost of \$1,468,000; new offices and stores buildings for The Department of Public Works, \$236,000; a new heifer barn, \$66,000; new sub-station, \$102,000.

I am giving all even figures.

Renovations to main kitchen and dining room, including installation of modern equipment, amounted to \$641,000.

In addition to the new bed programme and ancillary buildings constructed at this institution, The Department of Public Works have expanded a considerable amount with relation to capital improvements. Some of these capital improvements of major concern are: fireproofing section to the building; major alterations to the laundry building and the laundry equipment; provision for outfall sewers; installing new watermain; installation of the new elevator in the stores building; complete renovations to the electrical system, including the installation of the emergency power plant.

They include provision of non-static floors in the operating rooms; installation of a TV antenna system; and the hard surfacing of roads and landscaping work.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I submit that this is an impressive record of progress at that hospital over the years. Since this government took office, 676 new beds have been provided at that Orillia hospital, with a capital expenditure of \$6,821,000. That is not chicken-feed. This, in addition to the running expenses of that institution, would amount to well over \$1 million a year.

I think the hon. members will agree that this record will indicate that this government has been alert and active in trying to meet the needs of our mentally retarded. It is regrettable when newspapers such as the *Toronto Daily Star* and the *Toronto Telegram* get down into the gutter and publish those things which will bring heartaches and concern to the parents of these people in order to increase their newspaper sale.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. member should read some of the letters I got from parents, not one—

Mr. Letherby: I wish the hon. member would go up to Orillia. They would tar and feather him after what he said up there.

I say it is all the more regrettable when an hon. member of this House, who should know better, would come up there and make a hit-and-run attack as the hon. member for York South did. He is a man who would pour salt into the aggravated wounds of these parents of these retarded children solely for political purposes.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. member sounds like the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren) now.

Mr. Letherby: The hon. member as much as told the parents of those people that their loved ones up there are piled into our mental hospitals like cordwood, and they are being shabbily and dirtily treated.

Mr. Speaker, I am one who welcomes, and even admires, sincere and honest criticism. But I do not like, and I detest, criticism which is not sincere, and which is designed to destroy, rather than improve, a situation for selfish, political reasons.

The hon. member for York South was lavish in his destructive criticism of the Ontario hospital, but not one word of praise did he have for all the good things that they have done and for all these new buildings—for the loving, tender care that great staff are giving to these people. Not a word, nothing, was said about the new building which is the most modern, I suppose, that one could get.

Nothing was said about the dozens and dozens of trips which are planned by the staff up there for these mentally retarded children. Throughout the year they take busload after busload up to the Midhurst forestry park with picnic baskets. Attendants play games with them. They see the birds and the animals, which are at the park, and they have a lovely time.

Nothing was said about the many many trips which are planned to take these retarded children down to Orillia to enjoy a hockey match in the arena, to skate at the arena, to see the theatre and to enjoy the swimming pool at the YMCA.

None of these things was mentioned—cordwood, hazards, intolerable, terrible, that is all they had to say.

I say that it is nothing but destructive criticism. In other words, I am sorry to say that my hon. friend is a one-man demolition gang. As the hon. Prime Minister said in the House the other day, the hon. member for York South has done more to injure his own progress, in a political way, by his serious personal attacks on people and institutions than anything else.

Sir, if I were him, and had the ability he has, I would take some of those smartening-up pills, I think they would help him.

Mr. MacDonald: Would the hon. member permit a question?

Mr. Letherby: In a minute.

The hon. member reminds me of a man who, if he were to set out to kill a fly, would not pick up a fly swatter to do the job, but would reach out for a 20-pound sledgehammer and do untold other destruction in the process of killing that simple little fly.

Mr. Bryden: Is the hon. member for Simcoe East the man who is concerned about so-called personal attacks?

Mr. Letherby: Mr. Speaker, will you tell the hon. member for Woodbine to be quiet?

Mr. MacDonald: He does not want to hear from anyone.

Mr. Letherby: I have the floor and I will not surrender it to any hon. member in this House at the moment. I listened to the hon. member for York South for two hours like a mouse, so let him just be quiet.

Mr. MacDonald: I was just going to ask one question.

Mr. Letherby: Now, Mr. Speaker, while two newspapers and the hon. member for York South were pretty rough in their condemnation of the Ontario hospital at Orillia, 3 other newspapers—and one other hon. member of this House—were very kind and were very objective and constructive in their encouragement toward what we are doing.

I would like to say that that great metropolitan daily, the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, gave us a splendid editorial on the work which is being done up there. My newspapers in Orillia, the *Orillia Packet and Times* and the *Orillia News Letter* were loud in their encouraging praise of the great work we are doing there. That is because they live there, they know, they do not run in and just see some little incident or some situation at the moment and then run away.

I was very grateful to my good friend, the hon. member for Kenora, who wrote a leading article which appeared in the *Globe and Mail*, I think around January 11, which condemned the attitude, not only of the other newspapers, but the attitude of the hon. member for York South.

Now, sir, I would like to say, as I try to draw to a conclusion, that I am proud of the great work that hospital in Orillia is doing for our mentally retarded.

I am proud of the long years of public service which have been given to that hospital by my old friend Dr. Hamilton and his staff—the medical staff, the nursing and the attendant staff and The Department of Public Works.

I am proud of the leadership which is being given up there to this Department of Health by my friend and colleague, the hon. Minister of Health.

I am proud of the leadership of this government in the field of health and welfare and human betterment—with the greatest record, in my opinion, of any government on the North American continent.

This government is determined to go forward to meet the challenges of health problems and the other responsibilities of this great and growing province and, in the words of my hon. leader and the words of my hon. friend from Peel here the other day, we are going forward because, “even greater progress lies ahead.”

Let me say, in conclusion, that I have many matters of great interest to me and my riding which I would like to discuss at this time. But I do not think it is a good thing for any private hon. member to speak unduly or at any great length. I would rather hear an hon.

member speak for a short time and speak more often. So I will reserve those matters for a later occasion.

I would just close on a little more humorous vein, and tell a short story, and that, sir, concerns 4 professional men: a doctor, a dentist, a lawyer and a minister.

They were great old friends, great old cronies, who decided to retire. So they decided to build their cottages or their homes in a resort which was largely populated by Scots.

As is the custom of those Scots, many of them named their cottages with those heather-flavoured names such as Dunbrae, Dunkirk and so forth, so they decided they would pattern themselves after that fashion. So the doctor, when he finished his cottage, called it Dunkillin; the dentist called his Duncpullin; and the lawyer called his Dunrobbin; and the minister his Dunraven; and so, sir, I have, like the minister, “done raven” for the minute.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I might ask the hon. gentleman a question? The hon. member has questioned my sincerity in what I said following my visit there. Under the rules of the House I might become indignant about him but I like him and I shall not.

My question is this: If an organization like the Canadian mental health association commended the hon. member for Woodbine and I for our visit and what we said, commended the hon. Minister for his frank admission of just how bad the conditions were in the older wings, would it be legitimate to come to the conclusion that the Canadian mental health association is not sincere too? Because, after all, they commended us. What is the hon. member's view on that?

Mr. Letherby: Now, my great objection, my hon. friend from York South, was this. Basically he was right. We know the place is overcrowded, we know that those facilities are not adequate to look after those mentally retarded people.

But until such time as we do get new accommodation, I think it is wise to put up with it.

But here is the punch line—what I did not like, sir, was the hon. member coming up and saying: “Now listen, this is terrible, that is worse, this is disgraceful, that is intolerable,” then he gets headlines.

What I would have admired the hon. member for York South very much for having done, had he and his young hon. friend from

Woodbine come up to Orillia and made their thorough check and inspection of that hospital, and said: "Now listen, you are doing a good job up here, but you are overcrowded."

I would have appreciated his criticism very much, but the only part I did not like was that everything said about that great old institution was bad.

Mr. MacDonald: I will give the hon. member a copy of the release.

Mr. Letherby: I would appreciate it.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

I must point out to the members that, in asking questions, they should be direct questions so they can be answered fairly well, yes or no, which is the nature of a question and not questions which actually sponsor another speech.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, will the hon. member answer a question for me, please? Does the institution in Orillia have any play area for the patients?

Mr. Letherby: I would say, sir, I could not just give the hon. member the exact acreage, but they have a lovely area there bordering on the lake, with lovely landscaped lawns and areas where they have ample room to play. I would say it consists of many acres.

Mr. Newman: The second question is in the same vein: Do they have a play area that can be used in inclement weather?

Mr. Letherby: Well, I would say the area would be just as good in inclement weather as any other area in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Newman: The third question, Mr. Speaker: Does the hospital have any physiotherapists?

Mr. Letherby: I understand they have. Yes, they have the most up-to-date facilities in every matter regarding health.

Mr. Newman: My understanding is there is not a single physiotherapist for certain branches, or certain divisions.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Since one of the hon. members in the other House said, "Well, how about them taking a trip up there?" I did.

I would like to know if they have removed that ugly thing that even a man in his right mind, when he comes out of the playground down cellar, has to look at—which is 6 vaults

that they used to put the dead in, just outside of where the children play? Have they taken that vault out of there yet?

Mr. Letherby: I am sorry, I did not hear the hon. member's question.

Mr. Bukator: There is a vault that they used to store the dead in, just outside of the playroom for the youngsters, that has been abandoned for quite some time. Have they taken that one out of there?

Mr. Letherby: I cannot truthfully say, sir, but I would say to my hon. friend that this hospital, I think, has one of the lowest death rates of any hospital in the province. I was told last year, Mr. Speaker, they had only 50 deaths, or less—that is, one a week, for over 2,500 patients.

Mr. Bukator: Mr. Speaker, the question I asked was, did they remove those vaults?

Mr. Letherby: How do I know? I do not know anything about it.

Mr. Bukator: Can the hon. member imagine the effect that that would have on the children in the other room?

Mr. J. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, may I join with the others who have risen to speak to this House, to congratulate you on being raised to the high office which you hold.

Although as a new member I cannot talk of all the years I have known you, the very fact that you have been elected by all the hon. members of this House—a membership, that consists of many men of long and distinguished careers—is ample evidence of the high esteem in which you are held. I wish you great success in your high office.

Mr. Speaker, I know that it is quite common for a new member to speak of the riding which he represents. I represent the riding of Parkdale which is a part of this great city in which the Legislature is held.

So often, when one represents a riding that is part of a large city, it often loses its identity with the greater part. However, we in Parkdale have been fortunate in the many distinguished people who have come from that area and, as a result, we can always have our local pride, as well as pointing to the men who have served this province.

I might even point out that such things of music and beauty as the Leslie Bell Singers began in Parkdale high school, but I am more interested in pointing out to hon. members the careers of 3 men from Parkdale who have

served this House even though they sat on the other side.

Parkdale has been known as a Tory stronghold and naturally I, as the first Liberal member from Parkdale to sit in this House, hope to keep it in the Liberal camp.

But, Mr. Speaker, whatever battles may lie before me in this House, I could not begin my work here without saying a few words of tribute to the 3 men who have been in my place in the years gone by, even though all 3 of them, and two of them are still living, are diehard Tories.

When Parkdale first became a riding in 1914, William H. Price was the man who was chosen by the people to sit for Parkdale in this House, and he sat from that time to 1937 until he retired undefeated. He had a very distinguished career in this House and for 3 years he was Treasurer of the province of Ontario and, from 1926 to 1934, he was Attorney-General.

He did leave the city for a while during World War I when he became a lieutenant-colonel, raised men and went overseas and fought. In World War II, one of his own sons was killed in action. Colonel Price, even though he is a man over 80 years old, is still a vigorous man whose sense of humour has remained unimpaired despite all the battles he had in this House.

Mr. and Mrs. Price still live in Parkdale, where they have lived most of their lives, and they are among our most distinguished citizens. We in Parkdale are grateful for their service and I am certainly glad to mention it here to hon. members today.

Fred McBrien succeeded Colonel Price as the member for Parkdale and, although I never knew Frederick McBrien, he was a man whose life and career is certainly worthy of note. At the age of 16 he began in the hardware business in west-end Toronto with his brother, William McBrien, who later became chairman of the TTC, and who was an ardent advocate of the subway which is now a fact.

Fred McBrien later became a lawyer, and for many years represented what was then called southwest Toronto, Seat B, and then for two years represented Parkdale.

Although he represented Parkdale only for a short term of two years, his whole career and his whole life was devoted to that area of Parkdale and west-end Toronto. He was a man who had vigour and enterprise, and I know from the many old-timers who knew him that he won a place of respect in their hearts. His wife still carries on the McBrien

reputation for good public service as a member of the board of education in Ward 6.

Mr. Speaker, 21 years ago William J. Stewart was elected to represent the people of Parkdale, and no one could stand in William's Stewart's stead without calling to attention his great service to this city and to this province. He was an alderman of the city of Toronto, 5 times the mayor of the city of Toronto, Speaker of this House and, in the last House, he was government Whip. This is indeed an imposing record of public service.

Any disagreements that I may have had with Mr. Stewart have been strictly on party lines and, as I campaigned around Parkdale, I could not help but be impressed by the high esteem he was held in by people, no matter what their political party.

In fact, there were many good Liberals who told me that "Bill" Stewart was just so much a part of Toronto that I would never see the inside of this House. However, on election night, as it was obvious that the Tory tide in Parkdale had ebbed away, Mr. Stewart, good sportsman as he is, came and wished me luck, and gave me the good advice that I did not just represent the Liberal party, but that I represented all of Parkdale. It is advice that I intend to follow.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I have taken the time of this House so that I, as a Parkdalian, may place on record the outstanding service of 3 Parkdaliens with whose political party I disagree, but whose political and moral integrity and service, to this city and province, I am anxious to be a part and to follow.

Since the end of World War II, Canada's population has undergone great changes. We have gained over 3 million people, the greatest change ever to take place in a similar period in our history. In Toronto, one out of every 5 people has arrived since World War II. With Canada still producing more goods than she can sell, these people reduce materially our dependence on markets outside this country.

Instead of the goods in search of people, the people have come in search of the goods. These newcomers, spread across Canada, bring \$1 billion annually into this country. One billion dollars, Mr. Speaker. It is equal to our combined annual trade with the United Kingdom and Europe. The newcomers who have come to Canada are the greatest single factor in our post-war expansion. A great number of these newcomers now live in Parkdale, and I feel that Parkdale is indeed fortunate.

In the true tradition of people who are

on the move, they are the best, the most vigorous, the most active of their race. It is no easy thing for people to come to a new country, in some cases to learn a new language and to make their homes. It is not a job for the weak or the lazy.

As the people of England, centuries ago, were a mixture of various races and became strong, so I feel, Mr. Speaker, that Canada gains new strength from these people with their new varied bloods.

As a Canadian with 4 generations of his family who have pioneered in Ontario and Manitoba, I count it a privilege to be able to serve these new pioneers.

Many of these new pioneers, Mr. Speaker, have suffered grievously at the hands of the Reds, and have lost their homes from the evil gang that rules in Russia. I think we would do well to heed their warning of what could happen to us unless we are careful of our cherished freedoms.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot build a great nation in Canada unless we have more people. We have the natural resources, but we do not have the people. I am proud, as a Liberal, to point out that the great strides in nation building have been under Laurier, King, and St. Laurent. It was under them that Canada was an attraction to anyone who had a will to work, and it was a mecca for all those people who wanted to try for themselves new lives in this country.

May I point out to this House that 1959 is the lowest point in 9 years for immigration into this country? What a pity it is, Mr. Speaker, that now we have in Ottawa a government that is all talk and no action, and that we have slipped back into the old Tory lethargy.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): And in Ontario, too.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Speaker, as a citizen of Toronto, I could not help but pass a few words on the metropolitan set-up. I will speak on it very shortly because others have spoken on it, and they are far more expert on the subject than I.

But there is one thing in the set-up of Toronto that I feel neglects and ignores an underlying principle in democratic government. The ignoring of this principle can be blamed on the government of this province. They have created a chairman of the metropolitan council. It is a position whereby, no matter what or who the personality may be, he holds vast power over people, he

controls vast sums of money, and he is not elected by the people.

Mr. Speaker, they tell me that Metropolitan Toronto could not be brought about unless they had somebody appointed, or that it could not continue unless they had somebody appointed. Oh, I know they tell one in council he is elected. But as far as going down and facing the people is concerned, such an election is nonsense. He should be elected by the people.

Yet we are told that this cannot be done unless that person is appointed. We built a nation from coast to coast of various breeds and creeds, and it was done by people who are not afraid to be elected by the people and to be voted in.

And I say, Mr. Speaker, that as long as a situation exists in Toronto, where a man holds vast power over people and public money, he should be directly elected, just as every hon. member in this House must face the people. Every man in the House of Commons must face the people, and of all the city councils and town and village councils throughout this country, these individuals must go down and face the people themselves.

Yet we have, in this great city of Toronto, a man with a vast power who is appointed. I say, Mr. Speaker, that this is wrong, and that it is up to this government, here in office at the present time, to correct the situation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is one matter that has already been brought to the attention of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts), but I would like to bring it to his attention again, to emphasize what I think is a dangerous situation taking place in our society today. It is symptomatic. It is just one of these things that we must watch.

There is the matter of these bailiffs who were found not guilty when they were charged with going into somebody's home.

Now, I am glad to hear that the hon. Attorney-General is investigating this matter, to try, I hope, to bring about a change in the law to protect our people.

I say this because it was brought to mind, when I read it in the paper and it was discussed in this House, what William Pitt the Elder said about an Englishman's home. Because we have assumed the law of England here, the common law, I think it should be emphasized again. We must never forget it, especially during an age and a time with so many regulations, with so many things, that seem to cover up basic principles.

No matter what reforms we try to bring

about, there are certain essentials about the common law that must never be forgotten.

William Pitt the Elder over 200 years ago, when talking about—in this case—money matters, said of the Englishman's home:

The poorest man may in his cottage bid defiance to all the forces of the Crown. It may be frail, its roof may shake, the wind may blow, the rain may enter, but the King of England cannot enter. All his force may not cross the threshold.

And yet, even in west-end Toronto today, Mr. Speaker, we find that people can come in and take what they feel is theirs without a court order. I feel that this is a point which the hon. Attorney-General can consider and take action upon, for it is only by being eternally vigilant that we are going to protect the ancient freedom of the common law.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) was once quoted on his method of governing Ontario as saying:

Things in this old province of Ontario move very slowly. We do a little here and a little there, then wait for next year.

Such a lacklustre policy may seem to be good politics for the moment, but it can be dangerous in the long run for our province and for our country.

I am one of those, Mr. Speaker, who feels that Ontario is still young. It is abounding with opportunities in many fields, and it is a real tragedy when we see Russian and Chinese Communists seizing the imagination of nations in other parts of the world, and we seem to follow along despite our immense wealth, despite our immense opportunities, on a little here and a little there.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Very little there.

Mr. Trotter: A sample of this "do as little as possible" policy is the present government approach to mental health.

Now I am glad that the hon. member for Simcoe East (Mr. Letherby) talked about Orillia. I do not intend to argue with him the particular smell in some particular room at the Orillia hospital. But we have known from the press, and the government has known for many years, that a sad situation exists not only in Orillia but it exists throughout many hospitals in the province of Ontario. There is certainly overcrowding in the Toronto hospitals on Queen Street and in New Toronto. Shortages of bed space and trained personnel are the result of a long period of neglect and indifference by the government.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in justice to the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), he has pointed out that he is aware that there are these shortages. But no speech, no excuse, by that hon. Minister can excuse the many long years of neglect by the present government of this province.

Mental illness, Mr. Speaker, is crippling more people than cancer, heart disease, polio and all the other physical diseases combined. It is an amazing thing that on this type of illness, which is such a burden on this country, Canada loses \$1 billion per year in direct and indirect costs from mental illness. Every day, it is estimated, approximately 150,000 Canadians are in hospital. Half of these people, Mr. Speaker, are there because of mental illness. It is simply amazing to see the long neglect that this problem has suffered, not only in all of Canada—but especially in Ontario.

I think, Mr. Speaker, there is a greater blame to be placed on Ontario because they have had far more opportunity. Ontario has more wealth and far more facilities in which to attack this problem.

The hon. member for Simcoe East said how alive and alert and active his government was in the case of Orillia, and he talked about the loving care which the patients receive. Mr. Speaker, in anything that I may say in criticism of the policies on mental health, I certainly do not criticize the staff. They are underfinanced, underpaid, and they must conduct their duties with loving care and have a real interest in their work or they just would not stay there. But I say it is a shame and a disgrace that they have not had more assistance and help in their work years ago.

Now, to give hon. members some idea of what other people think of mental health in Canada, Mr. Speaker, I have a document. It is a report on mental health treatment services in Canada, and it is from the world mental health organization. As I go over this, point by point, I would like to bring to hon. members' attention, some of the conditions that exist in Toronto and in Ontario in our mental hospitals—not only for the retarded children but the mental hospitals all over the province of Ontario.

This report from the world mental health organization said:

A large-scale development of mental health services and facilities is required now, in all parts of Canada, since present services are inadequate for either hospitalization or proper care,

and then it goes on with recommendations

and what should be done to give people in Canada proper mental health care.

It says as far as hospitals for mental illness in Canada are concerned, despite some notable exceptions, there is a tendency for development to lag behind essential need, or to continue along outmoded lines. How true that is when we examine the record of this government, or listen to excuses from the hon. member for Simcoe East.

It is obvious that he could not be acquainted with the conditions existing in hospitals throughout this province, or he would never have said that the government is alive, alert and active. It is nonsense.

This report goes on to say it is recommended that the overcrowding of present mental hospitals be carefully documented and emphasized across Canada. It is further recommended that this information be the basis of a concerned, public information programme. It is further recommended that no more large mental hospitals, or additions to existing large mental hospitals, be built in Canada.

Now, I would like to emphasize that again, Mr. Speaker, for what evidence I have of how the government has conducted its hospital building in this province. It completely ignores the information that has been available to it, and has been given to it, on how to build mental hospitals and how to care for the mentally ill.

It is recommended by mental health authorities throughout the world, Mr. Speaker, that hospitals for the mentally ill should be for between 300 to 500 even, let us take it, patients—on the outside, 500 patients—but the mental authorities, the health department here, and the hon. Minister must know that—

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Well, why does the government not do something about it?

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Speaker, may I point out that it was just, I believe, a year and a day from today, February 12, 1960, when the hon. Minister of Health made an excellent speech in regard to the approach to the building of mental hospitals. I compliment him for it, but he has one extreme difficulty. He is a member of the Tory party. I do not think in the present administration that he ever has a hope of bringing about what he would like to do.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Trotter: The present government, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: That is why the hon. member is there and we are here.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Speaker, there have been, in many Throne speeches—as there was in the Throne speech that we heard in the opening of this Legislature—a lot about the building and opening of new hospitals. This government has a great habit of going about announcing and broadcasting the opening of hospitals which never seem to take place, or they just manage to get open the odd one just before election date. Now they had a year ago—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: How ridiculous can the hon. member get?

Mr. Trotter: A year ago, Mr. Speaker, it was announced by the government that there would be a new hospital opened, for the mentally ill in Toronto, of 1,000 beds. We have never heard anything more of it since. But even then, a year ago—and this is the point I would like to emphasize—how they ignored completely the up-to-date information that they had on hand. Why would they announce a 1,000-bed hospital when they are told that the proper way to build a hospital is for the maximum of 500 people?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Who is the hon. member's authority? Tell us his authority.

Mr. Trotter: Now, my authority comes from the experts on this matter, and I have no hesitation—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The Liberal party?

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out to hon. members why the experts, and the men who have spent their lives in this type of work, have emphasized that there should be smaller hospitals. There is a greater possibility of curing the individuals who suffer from mental illness. This is something for us to remember, not only from economic and human values, but it is a tremendous help in the long run for the budget of this province to rehabilitate a person who is ill. Instead of leaving them in an institution, cure them and send them back earning their way and paying taxes.

Yet the policy is still ignored by the government.

On a number of occasions they have announced that a new mental hospital would be built in Goderich and in Palmerston. Indeed, last July they announced there would

be another hospital built in Owen Sound, again with 1,000 beds.

We have heard nothing since about the new Toronto hospital, Goderich, Palmerston or Owen Sound, I do not think a shovel has gone to the ground. They just keep announcing something as they did in the Throne Speech.

This government keeps talking about building hospitals. I believe that the hon. Minister of Health really wants them to build the hospitals, but that he is in with a government that, as it has in the past, does not care and does not have the foggiest idea of what to do about it, and is not even going to try.

I quote from an editorial of December, 1959, from the Toronto *Daily Star*, it says:

We were reminded of it—

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Do not get mixed up now.

Mr. Trotter: I continue with the *Star* editorial:

We were reminded this week by Dr. Dymond's announcement—

and then they have in quotation marks the word announcement,

—that a \$6 million psychiatric hospital, the biggest and most modern in Canada, will be in the work programme for late next year or early in 1961.

This was news. It was also news on October 16, 1959. And the hon. Prime Minister confirmed—and that is in quotation marks—that a new psychiatric hospital was to be built.

It was also news on October 14 when the hon. Prime Minister announced plans for the same hospital to be built at a cost of \$5 million. Somehow, within two days or so, it had jumped \$1 million, but evidently, they were not taking it too seriously anyway, and \$1 million here or there did not mean too much. "It was even better news," the editorial goes on, "eight months ago"—that would be in April, 1959, when the hon. Minister of Health first announced it. "On that occasion he said he hoped a start would be made on the hospital sometime this year." That was last year, of course, in 1959.

Milking the same announcement for the sake of headlines is, of course, an old pastime for politicians. It assumes unhappy overtones, however, when the subject is human suffering.

Mr. Speaker, on this question of mental hospitals, it is surprising how northern Ontario is neglected as well as other parts of the country.

Mr. Whicher: All Ontario.

Mr. Trotter: I have heard from many hon. members of this side of the House how neglected northern Ontario has been by the present government. If the way they have built mental hospitals is any indication, it is certainly a very neglected part of the country.

May I point out, that the government has announced and, in part, built hospitals at North Bay and Port Arthur. But they have never finished the surgical buildings, and I do not know what a hospital is without the surgical end of it, but certainly they remain uncompleted. And heaven knows when they will get around to completing it.

But in the north country they need at least 3 or 4 hospitals for retarded children. There are about 1,500 to 2,000 retarded children in that area.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Do they? Has the hon. member ever been up there?

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Speaker, may I show hon. members how that area has been forgotten? If a family lives in Kenora, or the Lakehead, or North Bay, or Timmins, they must send their child all the way to Smiths Falls. It is pretty difficult for a workingman, who has to send his child all the way to Smiths Falls, to ever get down there to see the child. Yet, as the hon. member for Simcoe East pointed out: "The parents have loving care for their children."

Well, I believe they certainly have. I have never seen any indications to the contrary, no matter how sick these children are. But certainly there are people from that area—the Lakehead, North Bay, and Timmins—who have no opportunity to have their family close by.

In the city of Ottawa, a city of 200,000 people, the children must be sent to Brockville.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): He is wrong.

Mr. Trotter: No, I am sorry, it is the mental hospital, there is no mental hospital in Ottawa, an area with 200,000 people. If there is mental illness in Ottawa they must be sent to an area such as Brockville.

The reason, Mr. Speaker, why I point out that some of these hospitals are so far away is this: that one of the reasons, and one of the ways, one can cure people of mental illness is to have them close to their families. There are many opportunities where these people can be rehabilitated back to family

life. But if they have no opportunity to be close to home, or even to be sent home for a week or a weekend, in the long run it costs this province more money by not having such a system of mental hospitals that will restore people to health.

An apt illustration to give hon. members, Mr. Speaker, of the neglect and the way they build hospitals is down at 999 Queen Street West. As I have gone by streetcar from Parkdale down to the centre of town, over the years, I have seen the building as it was a few years ago, a very old building looking like a fire trap and one would think, in fact, I remember saying at different times, they will probably tear that building down, and then turn that area into a park.

But what have they done? They built a new wing right up the front, and this new building—a good-looking building—of course, covers up the back part. One does not see the dirt and the grime at the back. But, in doing that, the government ignores two essential things.

One is rehabilitating people for mental health. Once again, Mr. Speaker, I emphasize the importance of rehabilitation. We save money in the long run. We save human values in the long run, by rehabilitating these people.

But they have this new wing and, instead of having smaller hospitals as recommended, they make them all the bigger, and then there is another danger.

If someone goes into the hospital, and they are emotionally and mentally disturbed, but not too seriously, they are put into the new wing and then there is an undercurrent of talk among the patients. The new patient, who has gone into the new wing, learns from the others who say: "You had better get better in a hurry or they will put you back in the old wing."

There is a situation where they are dealing with somebody already mentally disturbed who is under this pressure. Of course, the authorities of the hospital do not mean it to happen. They cannot help it, it is not their fault. They are simply not given the facilities in which to rehabilitate the patient.

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Was the hon. member in there? Is that hearsay evidence?

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Speaker, I know of one instance of a doctor practicing in Parkdale. One of his patients had to be assigned to the hospital on Queen Street. In October, 1958, he got a telephone call that this patient of

his, in Queen Street, had pneumonia and was dying and they thought the patient would die. He said: "Well, put her in an oxygen tent." They discussed what should be done, and the reply came back: "We do not have an oxygen tent."

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): That is ridiculous in the extreme. That is absolutely false.

Mr. Trotter: Now, I do not know if it has changed since October, 1958, but certainly that is what that doctor told me, and I do not doubt him for one moment.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege, will the hon. member document that evidence?

Mr. Trotter: Yes, I will be glad to give it to the hon. Minister privately. Unquestionably it is correct.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes, that is all I ask.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Parkdale is going on hearsay evidence. Did he examine the rooms where the care is being given?

Mr. Trotter: My statement, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): The hon. Minister of Transport, in all probability, has never been in the institution. This hon. member has.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: He is quoting—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, is the hon. Minister of Health in order when he says that what the hon. member from Parkdale said in this House was absolutely false, or an absolute falsehood?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Speaker, I stated that the information which the hon. member was putting before this House is false, and I stand by that statement. I am not saying that this hon. member is guilty of a falsehood, I am simply stating that the information which he has put before this House as factual is completely and totally false.

Mr. Speaker: The member has agreed, I understand, to send the information to the Minister and I think we can let it go at that.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I insist that the situation be clarified. If the hon. Minister now says that the information is incorrect or false, I think that is his privilege. But I think originally the hon. Minister said that what the hon. member is saying was

completely false and that the hon. member is telling a falsehood.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The information that he is repeating is hearsay evidence.

Mr. Speaker: It seems to me that there has been some misconception here, and the member has agreed to submit the evidence which he has been given to the Minister. I do not see how anybody could say it is false at this time until it is checked.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Then he should withdraw the statement, Mr. Speaker. If that be your ruling, I agree with it.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): The hon. Minister is smearing.

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister would care to withdraw his statement, I think he can, but I do not see enough in it to have a ruling. He did not accuse the member of a falsehood.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Speaker: Order. I would just like to point out, at this moment, that I would ask all of the members, when they are speaking, to address the chair. That includes those who wish to ask questions. I will add the observation that, in my opinion, the members need no assistance in making their speeches. Will the member proceed?

Mr. Trotter: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

I suggest that one of the difficulties that The Department of Health may have—in carrying out a desire that the hon. Minister from his speech of a year ago showed—of improving the health facilities in this province, is caused by two things.

First of all, these hospitals are put up by The Department of Public Works. A department should construct and give the orders itself, and make its own plans, because after all, the building of hospitals for the province of Ontario is not just a matter of bricks and mortar, but it is really a social plan. It is a scheme to rehabilitate people to health.

So I feel that this could be done more efficiently if the department itself, The Department of Health, had the power to issue the contract, and to really decide how big that building is going to be.

But The Department of Public Works seems to be having control of this—they pretty

well do, I believe—and it would seem for the record to suit their own purposes.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): The hon. member had better stick to facts.

Mr. Singer: Oh, sit down.

Mr. Trotter: I was hoping to find some explanation of why the hon. Minister seemed to have, as he showed a year ago, such a progressive view on building hospitals, yet the government continues to announce—and to seem as if it were going to go ahead eventually to build—these large hospitals. Their announcements are against all the modern theory of mental illness and the rehabilitation of mental patients, and I feel—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. Trotter: I feel, Mr. Speaker, as this mental illness is such a great expense, a great cost to this country, that more should be done in the way of research. In all of Canada, only about \$750,000 is spent per year in research, mostly from federal sources, and I might say even these had their beginnings under a Liberal government when hon. Paul Martin was Minister of Welfare.

It is an amazing thing, Mr. Speaker, when here is an illness that is costing this country \$1 billion a year, that nothing, or very little, seems to be done in order to do the research to find out what can cure it.

Years ago, if someone had diabetes, he just got sick and died. Today, we have found cures in this very city. We have used the brains of men in this city that have been of service to the world. The people who are diabetics can live normal lives, and some of them can become very outstanding citizens. They produce, they live good lives instead of dying—and, while they are dying, being an expense to themselves, their families and to the country.

We spend, Mr. Speaker, on the average of 5 cents per person per year on the research of mental illness. This is about what it costs us to keep the mentally ill in Canada for 7 days. It is just about one-fifth of the amount we spend in Canada in one day on liquor.

This great disease is an increasing threat to the economy of the country. Modern society aggravates tension. Because it is an increasing illness, the result is an increasing danger. Yet, its increase is strictly because of the lack of money that is made available

to combat it. There are people willing to work, but they are hampered by the lack of money in this country put to the purposes of research.

The Americans spend 2.5 times as much per person as we do in mental research. They have at least 10 major centres devoted solely to psychiatric research, and several more are being built in the United States. But here in Canada there is not a single building, large or small, that is devoted to psychiatric research. People who want to do research in mental health must do their work in an attic, or in a cellar, or in some room borrowed from somebody else—

Hon. Mr. Phillips: I would like the hon. member to stick with facts.

Mr. Singer: Oh, sit down.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. Trotter: For the benefit of the hon. Provincial Secretary who stood up, I have gleaned this by word of mouth and from documents—some that I have right in front of me now—these very words are by men who devote their lives to this profession of curing mental illness. I do not question their good faith in what they have said or what they have written.

I suppose it is an indication, the way the hon. members from the government's side have spoken up, that they obviously have been unaware of what has been going on. It is, therefore—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Trotter: It is, therefore, Mr. Speaker, not surprising that psychiatric research in this country has been suffering because of the lack of attention it has received from the government. The tragedy of it is that the men who are trained, the men who have ability, are attracted to the United States when they see that they are neglected here and have opportunities elsewhere. That is why it hits their morale—and we have much difficulty in this province in getting proper personnel to man our hospitals, not only for those who are already ill, but to get the men to work who can possibly stop people from getting mentally ill in the first place.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that, in the policy toward mental health, there should be two things emphasized.

First, we need a tremendous increase in personnel, even before the buildings go up, to properly man what we already have now, we need also to expand the buildings in

order to properly take care of those who are ill now, and to restore them to health, and then, also, do the tremendous work that is needed in research.

In point of human values, in point of economic values, it is far wiser for governments to take energetic steps for the cure and prevention of mental illness now, so that thousands of people in the future can be well adjusted and tax-paying citizens of this province.

On Dundas Street, just outside my riding, Mr. Speaker, a new liquor store has gone up. It is all modern construction. It has drapes, a mosaic wall on it, which is rather fancy. It is always an amazing thing to me that we can put up that type of building and yet, we hear these ghastly stories from Orillia and other hospitals. I think it is high time that the government reassessed its values, and made up its mind that it is going to do more in this most necessary field.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The Liberals are calling for more outlets.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Speaker, I would at this point like to say a few words regarding a comprehensive prepaid health plan for this province. I think that this is something that is long overdue and even by the words—

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I could ascertain how long the hon. member—

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Speaker, I still have quite a bit to say.

I would like to break at this point if you intend to call on me in the near future. I could go at least half or three-quarters of an hour.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Speaker, I would remind the hon. members that the session will begin at 2 of the clock on Monday.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, could the hon. Provincial Treasurer say whether or not the energy bills will be taken up on Monday?

Hon. Mr. Allan: I think that is likely. I do not have a programme for Monday.

The House adjourned at 3:50 of the clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Monday, February 15, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1960

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Today we welcome, as guests of the Legislature, pupils from Levack high school, Levack; Greenacres school, Stoney Creek; Wexford public school, Scarborough; and Bloor Collegiate of Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): I have here a series of motions arising out of discussions which I had with the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer), relative to allocating certain boards and commissions to certain committees.

I think perhaps it would be better if I move one motion, and then explain to the House all of the motions. If my hon. friend would like these to be given as notice, they could be printed on the order paper. I could move them and they could be taken as notice and put on the order paper.

On the other hand, committees may be meeting tomorrow, and perhaps they would want to get on with their business.

I think, sir, that these motions are according to agreement. But I would say to my hon. friend that, if it is felt that some of these items should be on some other committee, we could meet and that could be arranged.

However, with that explanation, I may say I have a dozen or more motions, but I will read this first one, and this will give us the opportunity to make the explanation and to discuss all of these motions.

I move, seconded by hon. J. N. Allan, that in order to promote economy, efficiency and improved service in the operation of Crown agencies—that wording will be familiar to hon. members of the House—it is deemed advisable to invite the observations of the committee on agriculture on the present organization and

methods of procedure of the undernoted Crown agencies, with a view to determining whether the procedures, methods and organization generally are well adapted for the most economical operation as is possible, consistent with the efficient and comprehensive conduct of the affairs of the respective Crown agencies.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the Crown agencies mentioned in this motion are:

1. Advanced registry board for beef cattle.
2. Advisory board for conjoint administration of Ontario agricultural college, Ontario veterinary college and Macdonald institute.
3. Artificial insemination board.
4. Milk industry advisory committee of Ontario.
5. Milk producers co-ordinating board.
6. Ontario fertilizer board.
7. Stallion enrolment board.
8. Ontario telephone authority.
9. Ontario telephone development corporation.
10. Ontario junior farmer establishment loan corporation.
11. Co-operative loans board of Ontario.
12. Ontario agricultural college.
13. Ontario veterinary college.
14. Macdonald institute.
15. Ontario food terminal board.
16. Ontario stock yards board.
17. Milk industry board of Ontario.
18. Farm products marketing board and local marketing boards.

Further, I move that there be referred, to the said committee on agriculture, the most current annual reports and their accompanying audited statements of the Crown agencies mentioned in this resolution.

Now, I discussed this matter with the provincial auditor as did the hon. leader of the Opposition. We are of this opinion, that those words being added to it place these boards and commissions in the same relationship to the committee as does the placing of the public accounts with the public accounts committee. Now, sir, after this resolution is read, if the question is not put—I do not

think it should be put at this moment—I will give the gist of the other resolutions, so that it will give the way the matter has been broken down.

Mr. Speaker: Would the members require this whole motion read? We will dispense with the reading.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now, Mr. Speaker, the other motions are as follows:

There is a motion referred to the committee on education on identically the same terms. The Crown agencies mentioned are:

1. Training schools advisory board.
2. Defence training board.
3. Teachers' superannuation commission.
4. Board of parole.

The board of parole, of course, emanates from The Department of Reform Institutions and I think we determined that we would let the reform institutions run with the education committee.

The next motion refers to the committee on energy. The committee on energy, sir, would deal with:

1. Ontario fuel board.
2. Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Now, in relation to the matter discussed here last Thursday, regarding the Samia lands, that requires a separate motion because it is dealt with outside of the area of this reference.

However, I will discuss it with the hon. leader of the Opposition, and I would propose to place that before the House tomorrow.

The next resolution is in relation to the committee on government commissions. The agencies referred to this committee would be:

1. Ontario research foundation.
2. Ontario-St. Lawrence development commission.
3. Soldiers' aid commission.
4. Ontario northland transportation commission.
5. Ontario water resources commission.
6. Ontario racing commission.
7. Liquor control board of Ontario.
8. Liquor licence board.
9. Alcoholism research foundation—which previously, as I discussed with my hon. friend, felt it would be better in this committee.
10. Civil service commission.
11. Public service superannuation board.

12. Ontario parks integration board.

13. Ontario securities commission.

Now, we were referring the Niagara parks commission to public accounts and it might be better to put all of the parks commission in public accounts, instead of on the committee having to do with government commissions, but that can be determined.

The next motion deals with the committee on health and welfare:

1. Cemeteries advisory board.
2. Commission for the investigating of cancer remedies.
3. Council of nursing.
4. Board of review.
5. Medical advisory board.
6. Ontario cancer institute (Princess Margaret hospital).
7. Ontario cancer treatment and research foundation.
8. Ontario hospital services commission.
9. Board of directors of chiropractors and, 10 to 17, boards of drugless therapy, masseurs, osteopathy, physiotherapy, embalmers and funeral directors, optometry, chiropody, and dental technicians.

Now, sir, the next committee is that of highways and highway safety. Referred to these are:

1. Research advisory board.
2. Ontario highway transport board.

To the committee on labour would be referred: 1. Committee for designated building trades, and, 2 to 5, the same for the trade of barber, trade of hairdresser, trade of motor vehicle repairs, trade of worker in servicing and installing air-conditioning and refrigerating equipment.

6. Ontario anti-discrimination commission.
7. Industry and labour board.
8. Board of examiners of operating engineers.
9. Ontario labour relations board.
10. Workmen's compensation board.

To the committee on lands and forests would be referred simply the Lake of the Woods control board.

To the committee on legal bills:

1. Accountant of the supreme court of Ontario.
2. Commissioner of police for Ontario.
3. Office of the fire marshal.
4. Office of the official guardian.
5. Public trustee.

To the committee on mining:

1. Sulphur dioxide committee.
2. Mining commissioner.
3. Sulphur fumes arbitrator.

To the committee on municipal law:

1. Municipal advisory committee.
2. Ontario municipal board.

To the committee on public accounts:

1. Civil service board of review.
2. Joint advisory council (*re* civil service).
3. Ontario municipal improvement corporation.
4. Province of Ontario savings office.
5. Housing Corporation Limited.
6. Niagara parks commission.

Now, I did suggest, sir, in reference to one of the other committees, that perhaps the other parks committees could go into that board so that they would all be under the one committee. But that is not very fundamental.

To the committee on travel and publicity:

1. Ontario archaeological and historic sites advisory board.
2. Board of censors.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that is the disposition we felt would be most satisfactory. What it does, of course, is this. Instead of having all these boards and commissions come before the one committee, they are divided up in the form that the committee that would be closest to it would be dealing with the departments concerned, and would be dealing with the committees that were related to those departments. Now, sir, I have moved the first motion, these other motions I shall hold pending the viewpoint of the House. Now, they could go on the order paper if so desired as notice of motion, so that they could be considered tomorrow.

Tomorrow, I propose to move a motion in connection with the Hydro matter that was discussed here last Thursday and on other days, and I think that, sir, would bring matters up to date.

As far as the Niagara parks matter is concerned, a motion did not seem to be necessary, it seemed to be all covered in the motion that involved the other matters.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition). Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister did, as he said, discuss this with me. As far as how I am personally concerned, I have no objections to proceeding with the motions at this very time.

I think the primary purpose is simply to allocate the various boards and agencies to respective standing committees. It may be that one particular board or commission can be argued to be the responsibility of one or more standing committees. But I certainly think this is a step in the right direction, and I have no objection to proceeding.

However, I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister one question, and that is in respect to public accounts. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the Niagara problem will be referred to that particular committee. Now, does the phraseology that has been included in the motion assure that witnesses can be called on that particular occasion? Does it mean witnesses, other than witnesses who are employed by the commission?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes, there is no question of that.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): We certainly would have no objection to the division which the hon. Prime Minister has indicated. It may be that experience will suggest a shuffling of some of these boards to other committees, but experience can be our guide.

There is just one other aspect, with regard to the Niagara parks commission, Mr. Speaker, that I would like to raise. It is that, if the Niagara parks commission is being referred to the public accounts committee, normally this committee would deal only with public accounts.

Now, there are other aspects of the operation of the commission that would not fall directly within the term "accounts." Are we to assume that these other aspects of the commission's operations can legitimately be considered by the public accounts committee—or just accounts?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, this is a very broad reference. This reference gives the committee the power to look into the whole organization and methods, hon. members will understand, of the Niagara parks commission. Now, that would include such things as tendering, and letting of contracts, and the way they do business. That is a very broad reference.

In addition to that, it refers the most current annual report, so that places the committee in identically the same position as the public accounts committee. My authority for that is the provincial auditor, who discussed that matter with the hon. leader of the Opposition and myself.

Mr. Speaker: We will deal with this main motion as submitted, and as we have heard

it read. Is it the pleasure of the House that the motion carry?

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I do not think it is necessary for me to read this, although someone has to read it. Perhaps it might be better, sir, if I did it myself and relieved you of that heavy onerous burden.

I would move, seconded by hon. Mr. Allan, that, in order to promote economy, efficiency and improved service in the operation of Crown agencies, it is deemed advisable to invite the observations of the committee on legal bills, on the present organization and method of procedure of the undernoted Crown agencies, with a view to determining whether the procedures, methods, and organization generally are well adapted for the most economical operation as is possible, consistent with the efficient and comprehensive conduct of the affairs of the respective Crown agencies.

Now, with this I have taken the liberty, sir, of making one change at the request of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts). I have put the Ontario securities commission on the legal bills committee where it might more properly be than on one of the other committees.

Now the concluding paragraph is this:

Further, that there be referred to the said committee on legal bills the most current annual reports and their accompanying audited statement of Crown agencies mentioned in this resolution which, as I say, takes the place of the public accounts.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now, sir, this resolution I can abbreviate further.

Moved by myself, and seconded by hon. Mr. Allan, that certain commissions be referred to the committee on government commissions.

Now, they are identically as I read them, sir, with the exception that the Ontario securities commission is removed from this because it is in the other resolution.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now, sir, the resolution relating to the committee on education, which is identically as explained.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Moved by myself, and seconded by hon. Mr. Allan, the reference in connection with the committee on energy.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Moved by myself, and seconded by hon. Mr. Allan, the resolution in reference to the committee on health and welfare.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Moved by myself, and seconded by hon. Mr. Allan, the reference in relation to the committee on highways and highway safety.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Moved by myself, and seconded by hon. Mr. Allan, the reference in relation to the committee on labour.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Moved by myself, and seconded by hon. Mr. Allan, the reference in relation to the committee on lands and forests.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Moved by myself, and seconded by hon. Mr. Allan, the reference concerning the committee on mining.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Moved by myself, and seconded by hon. Mr. Allan, the reference in relation to the committee on municipal law.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Moved by myself, and seconded by hon. Mr. Allan, the reference concerning the committee on public accounts.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Moved by myself, and seconded by hon. Mr. Allan, the reference in relation to the committee on travel and publicity.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

Orders of the day.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I should like to make reference to the passing of the mother of the hon. member for Kent West (Mr. Parry). Now, Mrs. Parry passed away yesterday, I think, at the age of 97 years.

Her son has been an hon. member of this House since 1945, and I take this opportunity of saying that the hon. member for Kent West has, I believe, only been absent from

this House 11 times in the last 15 years. He is a very constant attender of this House. I mention that at this time because, of course, he is absent from his seat.

Now, I know, sir, that all of the hon. members of this House, of all sides and of all parties, would want me to extend to him, sir, through you, our deepest sympathy in the passing of his mother.

I had the opportunity one time of meeting her when she was not quite 97, but she was well over 90. Actually in the compass of her lifetime, of course, tremendous things have happened. If we go back to the year of her birth in 1863, it was a very much different world.

At this time, in the year 1863, the United States was torn by strife and civil war, the Battle of Caspar Hill still had to be fought. If we went back to 1863, at this time Gettysburg and the other battles which had such a profound effect on the history of the world were still in the future.

At that time, it was before Confederation, everything concerning Canada's growth since Confederation and Confederation itself was in the future. The Quebec Resolution of 1864, of course, had not even been considered. The visit to Charlottetown, I think, was still in the future.

So, sir, in the passing of one person there is all of the compass of our history. She was a very grand old person, and I know that the hon. members of the House would want me to extend to the hon. member for Kent West, and the members of his family, and all of her friends, our deepest sympathy.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have before me a note written by yourself, Mr. Speaker, to two hon. members of our party advising them that certain questions that they submitted to you in writing have been refused. It has been suggested by yourself that those particular questions should be written out and submitted to the clerk to be put on the order paper, as questions by members.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have just had an opportunity to look at these, and both of them seem to me to be matters of policy which, I understand, are the proper prerogatives of the oral questions, provided that that question is in writing and submitted to yourself. I would ask you for your explanation of refusal in these particular instances.

Mr. Speaker: On Thursday last, February 11, there was some discussion relative to the procedure on questions and statements before

the orders of the day. I, therefore, felt it desirable to review the rules and customs of the House applicable.

Firstly, with respect to questions, I should point out, at the outset, that the proper way to ask questions is to give notice thereof to the clerk at the table and have them placed on the order paper as inquiries of the Ministry, as provided in rule 37.

The only questions that may be asked orally before the orders of the day are those where some urgency is evident. In such cases, oral questions are permitted if they are submitted to the Speaker in writing before noon and approved by him. The question must then be asked in the words in which it has been approved by the Speaker, no preamble being admissible.

This is the normal rule as to any question as provided in rule 37. Of course, adequate notice of such questions must also be given to the Minister concerned in order that he may prepare his answer.

Secondly, as to statements made before the orders of the day. By the custom of the House, Ministers of the Crown are not only permitted but, indeed, are expected to report to the House, from time to time, on matters within their purview, which they deem to be of particular interest and concern to the House. A reasonable number of questions in clarification of such statements are customarily permitted.

However, should a private member wish to direct the attention of the House to some matter which he considers to be a definite matter of urgent public importance, he may only do so by complying with rule 38, which provides that a motion before the orders of the day to discuss such a matter may be moved if it "has previously been submitted to, and approved by, the Speaker."

If the Speaker considers that the matter is not definite or not urgent, or not of public importance, or could adequately be discussed on some other early opportunity, such as the Throne or the Budget debate, he will not approve and the motion cannot be moved. If the Speaker does approve the motion, the member moving it, and any other member, may speak to such motion for not more than 10 minutes.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, I am not sure what you have just said is debatable, but I think this is a matter of considerable interest to the House and maybe you would permit some discussion.

I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that, if we are to follow your ruling, what in effect you

have said is that, unless a matter is of urgent public importance and comes in within the purview of rule 38, all questions will be required to be submitted in writing to the clerk and put on the order paper under the heading of questions by members.

This will have the effect of completely destroying the opportunity to ask verbal questions in the fashion that we have been accustomed to.

I do not think that you differentiated at all between rule 38—that is, the rule of urgent public importance—and the observation that you have made now that, unless a matter is urgent, you will not permit it to be asked verbally.

I suggest to you that this is a change in the procedure of this House that I, personally, do not like. I think that the opportunity to ask questions on matters of public interest should be given to the hon. members in the widest possible fashion.

Obviously, the hon. members are required to submit these questions in writing.

You are given the opportunity to submit them to the hon. Minister of whom the question is asked, and he has an opportunity to prepare his answer, and if you are going to curtail the opportunity of the procedure of this House in that fashion, I suggest that you are doing something that is detrimental to the legitimate activity of the House.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, might I suggest that the hon. leader of the Opposition and myself might discuss this matter with you if there are any changes required in the rules of the House, then they could be considered by the House.

I would say personally I have no objections to questions, provided there is reasonable notice of the question. And then again, and I know the hon. leader of the Opposition will agree with this, there must be control over a question period. Otherwise, we would never conduct any business at all.

My recollection of the British House of Commons is that questions there are printed, and they are then asked by the questioner, and the Speaker permits that question to be answered.

Then, if there is any refinement of the question that some nimble-witted member may ask that is within the ambit of the question, then the Speaker may allow that question or questions to be asked.

Subject to this, the whole control of the matter is in the hands of the Speaker and the Speaker himself determines when, in his

opinion, enough questions have been asked. He also determines when the question period shall be over. I think that is very reasonable and very desirable.

I would not question your Honour's ruling on the terms of the rules, in relation to the question that has been propounded here. On the other hand, I think, perhaps we might look at that as I do not want to modernize the rules if they do not need it.

Personally I have no objection to questions provided there are certain safeguards. So I think perhaps the hon. leader of the Opposition and myself might discuss this matter with you after looking at the rule book, if that would be satisfactory, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I cannot quarrel with the observations of the hon. Prime Minister right now. My understanding is that, in the British House, a special question period is set aside, and I am sure the hon. members would be quite happy about such an arrangement.

But what I am very much concerned about is the refusal to accept the type of question that has been submitted, one of which was a question of the legality of the liquor advertisements.

This particular matter is a matter of, I think, urgency, in any sense. It is a request for an observation about whether or not a particular policy of the government is legal. So I submit, Mr. Speaker, that in this connection we must have some clarification.

I would be prepared to sit down with the hon. Prime Minister, and I only make this one suggestion publicly. That is my suggestion to him that we might be well advised to follow the procedure in the British House where, I understand, a special specific period is set aside wherein questions in writing will be answered.

Now, any such arrangement is acceptable. But I am very much concerned about the effect of your immediate ruling, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Frost: These, I think, are on the order paper—

Mr. Wintermeyer: That may be, but there is a special time given for answering.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Of course, at Ottawa—

Mr. Speaker: I think the discussion has probably gone far enough.

I would like to point out that I could see difficulties arising with the increasing number

of questions, and I could see difficulties arising with the questions coming at a late hour prior to the opening of the House.

Certainly the mechanics are not available for handling this, and I thought that I would review the ruling so that we would understand the proper procedure. But I can assure the members that there will not be too much strict procedure followed and I am quite happy to let it go with the suggestion that the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition made.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, will these questions be allowed tomorrow? Is that your suggestion, Mr. Speaker?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Let us look at them, and we will decide.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, could I ask the hon. Prime Minister when we are likely to get any answers to the 39 written questions that are now standing on the order paper? None of these has been answered as yet.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say to my hon. friend, in answer to that question, that perhaps I could reply to it this way: They will be answered in the fullness of time.

However, I would point out to my hon. friend that, in regard to questions on the order paper, there is not really any actual obligation to answer them at all. Personally, over the years, I have endeavoured to answer these questions meticulously, and I can assure the hon. member that, very shortly, the mill of answering these questions will start grinding, if I can put it that way.

I point out that there are many questions that involve the use of departmental officials. Pressure of other work makes it very difficult to answer them. But I assure the hon. member that we will try to answer every question as soon as possible, and certainly before the termination of the session.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): There are some old ones still unanswered.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, I think I answered them all.

Mr. Thomas: No, I do not think the hon. Prime Minister did.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I cannot understand that. I worked night and day to answer the hon. members' questions.

ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD

(second reading, continued)

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, when this debate was adjourned last week, I had just begun to make my remarks, and was in the process of documenting what I feel is a fairly conclusive case with regard to the failure of the fuel board, in the past, to administer what were believed to be the rules with regard to rate base and the supervision of companies in the field.

As a result, in my opinion, consumers in this province were being overcharged.

Now, I want to come back to this point in a concluding part of my remarks because, having had an opportunity in the past week to consider the bills more fully, and particularly to consider them in light of the observations that were made by the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay), there are other even more fundamental aspects of this energy board bill which disturbed me greatly.

The first point that I want to make, Mr. Speaker, with regard to this bill, is that it is desperately difficult for a layman to come to any dogmatic conclusions with regard to the powers that are now being suggested for this board—their adequacy or their inadequacy. To be frank, I suspect there is no hon. member of this House who is really competent, from first-hand experience, to list the observations that should be made here.

I imagine that the hon. Minister himself would confess, apart from his attempt to "swat up" on the details of this whole issue in the last few months, that he, along with the rest of us, is not in any sense an expert in this field.

In other words, we find ourselves in the position of laymen who have to go to the views, the writings, of people who are experts in the field, and try to come to our own conclusions as to whether or not the powers set forth in this Act are going to be adequate to meet the objectives that should be laid out for a new energy board.

My own conclusion, in light of what I hope will be convincing representations to the House, are that the powers of this board are not adequate. In fact, I conclude that they are vague, that they are permissive where they should be mandatory, and that they are seriously inadequate for providing protection for the consumers in the province of Ontario.

The basic point that disturbs me, with regard to the set-up which has been proposed

by the hon. Minister, is in the division of responsibility as between the board itself and what is known as the energy returns officer. The board has been set up as a quasi-judicial body, and is to operate at a level somewhat aloof from the industry. The responsibility for digging up the facts, with regard to the capital structure of any one of the companies whose operations are being surveyed, or with regard to their operating expenses, is left, not with the board itself, but with this energy returns officer.

Now, who is this energy returns officer, Mr. Speaker? He is not an official of the board. He is an official in The Department of Energy Resources. It is going to be, for the most part, his responsibility to take the initiative as to what investigations are going to be made, to bring the facts before the board.

Then the board, having been presented with these facts, will render its judicial decision.

Now, why was this done? Why is there this separation of the functions and the responsibilities of the energy returns officer and the board?

Well, the explanation of the hon. Minister was this: That the board should not be an administrator or investigator as well as judge. In other words, it is invidious to have the same people investigate vigorously, and having secured the facts, then render judgment on those facts. Therefore, as the hon. Minister explained to the House, it was his view that they should remove these investigatory responsibilities from the board, so that they could be aloof and could render their judgment, presumably without prejudice.

After listening to the hon. Minister's explanation, I was interested to discover that there is some precedence for this kind of officer. For example, in the United States, in some of the jurisdictions, they have established what are known as consumer counsellors, or public counsellors. It is the responsibility of these officials to dig out the facts and bring them to the board.

But, I think I am correct, Mr. Speaker—and if perchance I am wrong and the hon. Minister with his staff has had an opportunity to survey all of the various jurisdictions in the United States, he perhaps can correct me—but I think I am correct in stating that, in every instance where they have resorted to the establishment of what are known as consumer counsellors, or public counsellors, that this official is an official of the board.

In other words, he is, in effect, in the same

position as the counsel for a commission set up under The Public Inquiries Act.

He works very closely with the board; he works under the direction of the board. And there is not this division of responsibilities, this detachment, of having him off under the direction of another of the departments.

I would like to make just one other comment with regard to this effort, of the hon. Minister, to separate the judicial functions from the continuing investigatory functions of the board.

From our experience with this kind of body, or others roughly analogous to it, I am not certain that we seriously prejudice the judicial capacities and the impartiality of a board because we give it the right to do investigations itself.

I would remind the House, for example, when a commission is set up under The Public Inquiries Act, or a Royal commission is set up, that counsel is appointed to work for either of these commissions, and that this counsel, under the immediate direction of the commission, goes and gets the information and presents it to the commission. There is a close liaison. In fact, the counsel for the commission is, in effect, a servant working under the direction of the commission, and this close working relationship does not in any way cast doubts on the impartiality of the judicial decision that must ultimately be made by this board.

Now, I would like to document my case from people who are regarded to be experts and have done some writing in this field. I was rather interested, for example, to find that a gentleman by the name of Wilson, one of the authors of what is considered to be a basic text in this field, entitled *Public Utilities Regulation in the United States*, had this comment to make:

It is a recognized part of the duty of a commission to pass judgment upon the rates and practices of public utility companies, but for the commission merely to sit as a court throws burdens of prosecution upon the consumers which they are not able to support.

In other words, he points out that this detached approach of the commission, sitting aloof and letting somebody else bring the facts without taking the initiative themselves in getting the facts, places an undue burden upon consumers to go out and protect their own interests.

I say this because, obviously, consumers collectively do not have the means, they do not have the detailed knowledge that the

counsel of the public utilities company would have in coming and presenting their case before the board.

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): Would my hon. friend say from what page he is reading?

Mr. MacDonald: As a matter of fact, I have this quotation in some notes that have been prepared for me. I am sorry I do not have the actual page number, but I can get it for the hon. Minister.

Now, I come to a second quotation that I think is of considerable interest—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That observation is valid if one does not have an energy returns officer. That is how we have tried to get around it.

Mr. MacDonald: I said to the hon. Minister, Mr. Speaker, that the energy returns officer is going to fulfil some of the functions of getting it. But I am trying to address my remarks to what seems to me to be a weakness in having the energy returns officer not an officer of the board but detached, as an officer of the department. Quite frankly, I cannot see the validity of this kind of detachment.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, the hon. member has heard the argument. Does he mean he just does not accept it? Is that not what he means?

Mr. MacDonald: I agree, and I am trying to present some arguments to the contrary.

For example, another American expert in this field, by the name of Burton Behling, in a book entitled, *Competition and Monopoly in the Public Utilities Industry*, has made this observation:

The ascendancy of monopoly has placed increasing stress on the necessity for continuous and vigorous regulation of rights and services. Mandatory state commission regulations have no doubt achieved the above in greater measure than any preceding regulatory experiment. Nevertheless, the results have not been completely satisfactory.

The fundamental merit of providing continuous regulation has been offset by inclination of the commissions to neglect their duties as fact-finding bodies and champions of the consumers and to degenerate into boards of arbitration.

In other words, here again is the basic criticism that the board is standing aloof, listening to the presentations of both sides and presumably accepting those presentations as complete, without taking any initiative on their own, and then acting as a referee between the two representations that have been made. This may result in a situation in which the very competent and highly trained counsel for a company presents its case, which in a particular instance may be much better prepared than that presented in opposition to it, and the net result is that the board is going to come to a decision without having secured all of the facts.

As a matter of fact, in this same connection, it is interesting to note that the natural gas inquiry commission in the province of Manitoba, on page 72 of its report, makes this observation:

The Manitoba municipal and public utilities board, in its operation with respect to utilities, tends to take up more of a position of referee in the matter of disputes between public utilities and the public which they must serve—

Again, there is this basic fear that the board is not being vigorous and continuous enough in its digging into the facts so that all of the information will be before it.

I acknowledge the point that the hon. Minister made a moment ago, that the energy returns officer in The Department of Energy Resources is going to be involved in all cases that come before the board. But is he going to be a servant of the board to the point that they can, in effect, say to him: "We are not satisfied with the case that you have presented here. We want you to go and dig up more information"?

Is he going to be a servant of the board? If he is not going to be a servant of the board, then I suggest that the board is not competent to do the kind of job that is necessary in protecting the welfare of the consumers in the province. If he is going to be a servant of the board, why have him over in The Department of Energy Resources? Why this division of responsibility?

This is a basic point that I raise before getting down to considering some of the principles of the Act itself.

In doing that, Mr. Speaker, again I am going to take refuge in the observations of an acknowledged expert in the subject, because I lay no claim to detailed information or competence in this field. But there is an American by the name of John Bauer, PhD, LL.D, formerly a lecturer in public utilities

regulation at Cornell University, at Princeton University and at Columbia University.

Dr. Bauer is director of the American public utilities bureau. In other words, he has become the key person in what is the co-ordinating body in this field for study and improvement of regulations all across the United States.

Back in the year 1950, Dr. Bauer was author of a book called *Transforming Public Utilities Regulations*, published by Harper Brothers. In chapter 17 of this book, he presents what I think should be a very useful guide. I do not know whether the hon. Minister happens to have seen this. If he has seen it—fine. If he has not seen it, I would be glad to lend him my copy. For the moment, all I have is photostated copies of that particular chapter.

But what Dr. Bauer presents in this chapter is a model utility regulatory bill. In other words, out of all of his experience, drawing upon the whole experience of the American jurisdiction, the 48—or now the 50—states, this is what he presents as a model bill.

It would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that, as a layman, the best that we can do is to take a look at this model bill, born of this wide experience on the North American continent, and compare it with the Act we have before us, then come to our own conclusions as to whether or not the Act is satisfactory.

The first two sections, or clauses, of this model bill have to do with objectives and definitions. We do not need to go into that. The third one, however, gets down to a basic point. It deals with “reasonable rates.”

Now, let me read a couple of sections in this model bill that he proposes. I am quoting from page 331:

The utility commission shall proceed as rapidly as possible to establish, for every utility under its jurisdiction, a definite financial structure for rate making and to fix rates so as to cover the total cost of service, including:

- (1) all reasonable operating expenses incurred under efficient and economical management;
- (2) current depreciation due to physical and functional causes—

If I may interrupt myself for a moment, in this reference to “functional causes” they get at these assets that have ceased to have any function and make any contribution, like

the old manufactured gas plants that have been discarded. I continue with the quote:

(3) taxes paid to federal, state and local governments; and,

(4) the protected returns to which the investors are entitled.

Mr. Speaker, if hon. members will read this later—because I recognize the difficulty in grasping it at one reading—it seems to me that here is set out, clearly and unequivocally, the kind of approach by which we are going to get reasonable rates. There is no guessing about it. It is not vague. It is specific in every detail.

But when I turn to the Act that we have before us here, by comparison there is nothing, virtually nothing, set out.

True there is something in the powers and regulations given to the energy returns officer in The Department of Energy Resources. But there is nothing spelled out in the bill with regard to the energy board—certainly nothing in comparison with the explicitness of this clause of Dr. Bauer's.

Then Dr. Bauer has a (b) section under “reasonable rates”:

The consumers as a whole shall pay the total cost of the service (and no more) through the rates fixed for service, and the utility shall be entitled to total operating revenues, equal to the total cost of the service (and no more):

The relative rights and obligations of the investors and consumers as a whole shall be precisely established and maintained and duly protected through appropriate accounting methods and administrative procedures.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, the thing that is so obvious here is that it is explicit what the board is to do. We have had, in the instance of the fuel board—and whether or not the energy board is going to act in the same way in the future, we can only guess—a reluctance for years to hold a public hearing on rates. Certain newspapers editorially have been asking the question: “Why, why, why, for 3 or 4 years, does a company like Consumers' Gas get away without having a hearing as to whether their rates are justified?”

Now, if our Act laid procedures down, as does this model bill, there would be no possibility for our board drifting along without holding rate hearings. If the hon. Minister thinks that we are unduly suspicious, I remind him that, on the basis of past experience, this is the kind of thing that has happened. Is it going to continue to happen?

I submit that if it were to be laid down in the energy bill, instead of the vagueness that characterizes the bill, there would be no doubt as to what this energy board should do. They would have to act, and act very quickly.

Before I leave this, I would like to note that, not only with reference to this particular section, but with the whole Act, the word "may" predominates. By contrast, in this model bill, the word "shall" is the rule. Almost always, throughout, the powers and the instructions are mandatory.

If hon. members will examine the bill which has been presented to the House by the hon. Minister, they will see that, in almost every instance, it is "may"—may do this, instead of shall do this.

Now, I am a little curious to know, if this is what the hon. Minister feels should be done—vague as his proposals are, with regard to the powers—why the additional vagueness of permissive powers?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Mr. Speaker, with great respect to the hon. member who is now speaking, is not the question of whether phraseology shall be "may", or shall be "shall", is that not special phraseology that should be referred to in the committee of the whole House? Are not a number of my hon. friend's observations really directed toward specific phraseology and not principles of the bill? Should we not be debating principles? I point this out because, with great respect, I would say firstly, Mr. Speaker, if we are going to get in to the fineness of language on every second reading, first of all it precludes the sense of doing it in the committee of the whole House; and secondly, I do not know how we will get through the procedure to get these in the committee of the whole House.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I did not interrupt the hon. Minister when he took about an hour and half to present his introduction of this bill. I do not propose, at the moment, to go into the details. I have never yet referred to a single section. If he thinks I have gone into the details, he will find out, when we get into committee, that we will really examine the details of this.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: With reference to "may" or "shall", is not that a detail?

Mr. MacDonald: Let the hon. Minister please not hang his hat on this one reference. I was just citing this as an indication of the vagueness throughout the bill. I was asking the general question why, if these are the

powers that the hon. Minister wants to give, does he qualify once again by saying that it "may" be, instead of it "shall" be? This is a characteristic of the whole bill.

However, let me go on.

The third section of this model bill deals with reasonable rates, which I just covered. The fourth section refers to the rate base. Just let me read a paragraph or two here:

For the purpose of ascertaining and protecting the returns to which the investors are entitled, the commission shall establish and maintain the prudent investment rate base, and shall be in a position to determine promptly at any time, from any utility, the amount of investment on which returns are currently predicated.

Now, the interesting thing there is that, apart from the fact that it is explicit as to what shall be done once again, we now get into an issue which is unresolved in this bill before us.

Last year, when I raised this question of the base upon which the companies were having their rates fixed, we had considerable discussion as to whether it should be a "fair assessment," or this American terminology, "prudent investment," which I think is roughly the same thing; whether we should move into the Borden commission formula; or whether we should move into the field of trended costs.

When I raised this matter in the House last spring, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) entered the debate and he was very explicit on one point. When we were talking about trended costs, and the growing practice in some of these companies to inflate their capital base, the hon. Prime Minister left no doubt at all that this was the kind of thing that the government was not going to tolerate. This is what he said:

Now let me say to him—referring to myself,

—that we do not accept trended costs as the answer. We are not going to accept a revaluation made by the companies holus-bolus on the basis of some formula devised by the companies.

Well, having said that, Mr. Speaker, what I am puzzled about is why the hon. Minister is not coming into the House with some clear picture as to calling a halt to this procedure? We have had no indication, for example, that the hon. Minister has heeded the hon. Prime Minister's warning of a year ago—that anything has been done, or is going to be done, about this kind of thing.

Union Gas Company buys Dominion Gas Company. They buy it for \$15 million, and they immediately write it into their books as \$25 million. Now, are the rates of Union Gas going to be based on this trended cost, or inflated cost, that they have written into their books?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I would like to say to my hon. friend, if I may, just for his own information, that he made a statement to the House last year, I think it was that assets of Dominion Gas were purchased at about \$15 million and written up to \$25 million.

Is that a statement my hon. friend is making again? I ask because the rate base does not include \$25 million. The rate base includes the original cost they paid for them, and that is what their rate is based on. It is not based on any other figure.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I am interested—at this late date, some 12 or 15 months later—to have this explanation.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, my hon. friend cannot surely complain that I did not give it last year, when I had no responsibility for it. An additional fact that I would draw to my hon. friend's attention is that they paid \$15 million for the assets, and added another \$10 million to bring it up to \$25 million, an out-of-pocket expense. Now that certainly should be included at \$25 million. My hon. friend is assuming that they took it at \$15 million, wrote it up to \$25 million, but that is not what happened, in fact. I am advised thus by Ormsby and Ormsby, who are the accountants for the fuel board.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, let us take another case. Consumers' Gas Company gets an American firm, Price Waterhouse and Company, to examine the whole capital structure of the company, which is a very old company and, as a result of the report of Price Waterhouse and Company, they write up their capital investment by some \$39 million.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Even that is wrong. It was Stone and Webster. It was not Price Waterhouse and Company.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, let us deal with the relevant point. The hon. Minister is right as to the company, and I am glad to be corrected. But did they write up their capital investment by \$39 million? That is the point.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: The rate base is not based on it. However, they have tried to arrive at a replacement cost because it happens that some of their assets, as I understand

it—and that is one of the reasons why we have this rate study group, or this energy study group, in The Department of Energy Resources, if this House approves of it, is to go into these kind of matters—but apparently Consumers' Gas, if what I understand is correct, have a number of assets, the historical cost of which they are no longer able to trace. Some of these have therefore had to be valued from their point of view.

That is one of the things that a rate hearing will bring out. It will not be accepted incidentally. A trend in costs will not be acceptable to the government's policy in relation to rate base—a trend in costs or replacement costs.

Mr. MacDonald: We are making some progress. In this very important aspect of regulation, after a great deal of discussion last year, we got only a general protest from the hon. Prime Minister, plus the observation that the government was going to look into it. Certainly, in presenting this bill the other day, this was not made explicit.

But there is another aspect of it that interests me, Mr. Speaker. When we were debating this last year, the then hon. Minister on whom responsibility of the fuel board fell—now, the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Spooner)—made this comment:

I think it would be very wise for us to wait on the findings of the Borden commission before we definitely set down what our policy will be with respect to rate fixing procedures, and we ourselves are conducting studies. As I said in my few remarks a moment ago, we have engaged a firm of well-known chartered accountants who are doing some work for us on this subject.

And later, when I got into a pretty serious give-and-take, with the hon. Prime Minister, as to whether or not trended costs or the Borden formula were going to be discussed, the hon. Prime Minister made this observation on page 1497 of *Hansard*:

It would take some auditors to look at that, and that is what we are arranging right now.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what puzzles me is that if a year ago the department, under which the fuel board then came, had hired a firm of auditors to take a look at the Borden commission formula, and make up its mind as to whether or not we were going to continue to operate on a "fair assessment" base, or as the hon. Minister now comes to the House and says perhaps fair assessment combined with the Borden commission formula, why,

one full year later, with a firm of chartered accountants presumably on the job, do we have a bill in which this issue is not clarified?

This is just another indication of how we are still moving along without laying down the ground rules by which we are going to operate in this whole field.

The hon. Minister states that it is going to be fair assessment but, after a full year with a certain chartered accountant company studying the problem, he is not in a position to state specifically what compromise he is going to make between the fair assessment and the Borden commission formula.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Oh yes, I said—if I may be permitted—I said specifically to the hon. member, when this was up for second reading the first time, the policy of the government and the board in relation to the rate to be fixed is historical cost less depreciation, and has been since 1919. It will continue to be so until such time as we see—from an energy study, examination of these things, and from actual rate hearings, and an assessment as to how the Borden formula would have worked out—whether it might not be fairer to obtain the 3 objectives: a fair rate of return to the company, a sufficient rate of return to attract new capital for expansion, and sufficient to guarantee a fair rate to the consumer.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, this is all very fine, but having hired a firm of chartered accountants to try to come to a decision on this a full year ago—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: There is no evidence yet on which they can come to any conclusion. We cannot do it until there are rate bases, or until the legislation is passed and rate hearings are held. I tried to explain to the hon. member why we needed these two Acts before we launch into full-scale hearings, and I think the hon. member thinks that is a fair explanation.

Mr. MacDonald: It is a fair explanation except that—

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): He did not mean—

Mr. MacDonald: But, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister has said we are going to continue on the same basis upon which we have been operating, namely, historical costs less depreciation.

In other words, he has a great backlog of experience upon which to come to a conclusion. He does not have to wait for the energy board to accumulate a backlog of

experience. He has it. The energy board is going to be the successor, so to speak, to the fuel board.

It seems to me that this is once again a straight case of procrastination. Why do we have to wait to get some experience from the energy board? Are we suddenly going to cut ourselves off from all past experience, and forget all about the experience of the fuel board?

As a matter of fact, on second thought, that might be wise, because I think the fuel board has not implemented some of the basic principles that allegedly we have been operating on, namely historical costs and the 7 per cent. profit maximum.

However, I hope I have made my point here, and I shall leave it.

But there are one or two other observations in connection with rate base, which are spelled out in this model bill, that I would like to quote. In doing so, I draw to the attention of the House, once again, how clearly it is spelled out—so that the companies know what is involved, the consumer knows what is involved, the energy board knows what is involved—everybody in the picture knows exactly what the rules are that they must live up to.

The second point, with regard to rate base, is this, and I quote:

To establish the prudent investment rate base, the commission shall ascertain for each utility the original cost of construction or installation of all the physical properties used in the public service.

So far as possible, the costs shall be derived from the accounts and records of the utility; otherwise they shall be estimated in reasonable amounts, consistent with conditions at the time of construction or installation.

When they have been determined for the various classes of property, the commission shall order them to be entered in the plant and equipment accounts of the utility, to replace, for subsequent rate-making and all regulatory purposes, the amounts theretofore reported in the accounts.

Thereafter, the utility shall charge, or add to the account, the actual or reasonable cost of all new property installations to be used in the public service, and shall credit or deduct the original cost of the property unit retired from service, so that the account shall show, at any time, the original cost of the physical property then used in the service.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: But that is a prudent investment method of arriving at a rate base, that is not historical cost less depreciation.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister, just a moment ago, cited the case of a company that has lost its historical costs, they do not know where they are, they cannot be ascertained.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Not altogether, but some assets, as I am advised.

Mr. MacDonald: Just a minute. Let the hon. Minister please not interrupt me. If we have lost the original historical costs and cannot ascertain them in full, what is the only alternative? The only alternative is to come to some decision with regard to what is known as prudent investment, a fair assessment of the value.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That is not what the hon. member is talking about.

Mr. MacDonald: So let us not say that the two of them are sort of contradictory, or that the two of them are mutually exclusive. It seems to me, in some instances, we have to combine the concept of prudent investment along with the actual historical costs.

However, here is part (c) of this clause:

Along with the original cost determination for every utility, the commission shall ascertain also the amount of depreciation that has been incurred by the various classes of property due to the physical wear or deterioration and to obsolescence, inadequacy or other functional factors that have impaired.

In other words, without reading the next 8 or 10 lines, Mr. Speaker, this model bill spells out specifically what the commission, or what our board, would have to do on this question of depreciation.

Here is another point from the model bill, in connection with rate base:

Besides the determination of original costs and accrued depreciation, the commission shall determine also, for each utility, the amount of working capital used in the public service. The amount shall consist of the cash, the bank balances, the materials and supplies and such other current assets used in furnishing public service, less all current liabilities and operating reserves.

Let me cut the quotation there—for the point is clear that, in this model bill, in light of American experience, they suggest

it should be a function of the board to examine not only the historical cost or the prudent investment cost; not only to spell out the depreciation, specifically how it should be calculated; but, finally, that the board should examine very carefully the working capital of this company; and that this working capital shall become part of the rate base.

Now, I am not familiar with the detailed operations of the fuel board. But I would be very, very surprised if our fuel board in the past has operated with that degree of investigation and scrutiny of the operations of, say, Consumers' and Union Gas Company. And I am curious to know whether the energy board is going to continue this superficial approach, or whether it is going to be vigorous and continuous in its investigation in the fashion that is suggested here.

Now, the next section in this model bill, Mr. Speaker, has to do with the rate of return. It says, in connection with the initial findings, as to the rate base and the adjustment of rates:

The commission shall determine for each utility the proper rate of return that shall be applied to the rate base, in deriving the total protected return to the investor as a whole or in title.

And the second point—

In fixing such rates of return for each utility, the commission shall adopt such an overall percentage as upon due inquiry and experienced judgment will be required by investors to furnish a capital sum equal to the rate base under conditions of an established and stable volume of business and a duly protected return to the investor.

In other words, once again, they operate here with the flexibility that the hon. Minister was calling for the other day when he claimed that perhaps 7 per cent. would not be adequate; they suggest in this that one might have a different rate base granted to one company than to another.

But it is specifically laid down as to how they are to ascertain this rate base, and what rules they must follow in coming to a conclusion regarding a fair rate return.

Another clause in the model bill—and, on this, I see no suggestion that, in our bill, we are going to attempt this kind of job. It has to do with the adjustment of capitalization and accounts, I am quoting:

When the initial finding as to the rate base and rate of return have been made, and the protected returns have been embodied in systematic rate control, the commission shall order such adjustments in

the accounts and records of each utility as to segregate completely the utility from other interests of the concern, and to show correctly the facts relating to the utility investment, capitalization, rates of return, and to all property balance sheets of income items.

And a second point:

The commission shall require each utility to divest itself of all interests other than the regular public service, and to recapitalize or reissue its securities outstanding and in conformity of the rate base, and the returns as found, so that the returns could be protected, may be derived directly from the accounts and records relating to the securities outstanding.

And another interesting observation:

The commission shall not permit inclusion in the utility balance sheet accounts of any purported investment item which does not constitute a recognized part of the rate base, or does not have a direct relation to the rate base in the form of securities, reserves or otherwise.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, once again, here is an indication of how, in this model bill, it is suggested that the regulatory body—in other words, our board—should meticulously examine the capital structure of the company to see whether or not they are involving, in this capital structure, assets of subsidiaries that do not legitimately bear a relation to the public utility, and if so, that they should be definitely segregated.

Is this going to be done—I am curious to know—with regard to our energy board? Is this going to be a vigorous, continuous kind of investigation and regulation of the internal financing of the company?

Then, there is another clause in this model bill: Control over operating expenses. This, Mr. Speaker, as far as I know, is not something that has never been looked into with any degree of thoroughness by the fuel board, and I see no suggestion in the bill that the energy board is going to operate any differently, namely, control over operating expenses. This is what the model bill indicates:

Inasmuch as every utility has the inherent duty to furnish proper service as economically as possible, under proper organization and efficient management, the commission shall currently examine and scrutinize the operating expenses so as to preclude unreasonable costs to be paid by the consumer through rates fixed for service. While the management will have the right

to agree on wages, salary and other expenses, the commission shall, nevertheless, exclude from the cost of services, payments that are not justified for efficient and economical operation.

Now, what are some of those? They are spelled out—there is no vagueness about it:

The commission shall keep under particular scrutiny the overhead type of expenses commonly included under commercial business promotion and general administrative accounts, and shall exclude from the recognized costs of service all such expenses that are not in fact warranted for efficient and economical operation.

Such exclusion applies especially to advertising, to public relations, and to like activities which often not only do not contribute to the economy of the operation, but are, in fact, directed against the public interest.

Now, the hon. Minister may recall a little episode, two or three weeks ago, when some of the members of the national energy board drew attention publicly—with obvious surprise—to the fact that one of the companies before the board had spent well over \$1 million for their presentation to the board.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Before the Alberta conservation board.

Mr. MacDonald: I am sorry, the hon. Minister is right. It was before the Alberta conservation board.

As a matter of fact, one of the members of the national energy board, Mr. Douglas Fraser, even drew attention to the fact that they had claimed this as a deduction on taxes for a previous year, even before they had made their representation to the board.

In other words, it just underlines what is spelled out here—namely, that if we were going to have a guaranteed assurance that the consumers' welfare is protected in a company that is admittedly being brought under regulation, then the operating expenses of the company have to be examined very, very thoroughly.

I am certain that this has not been the case with the gas distribution companies in the province of Ontario, up to now, under the fuel board, and I raise the question: In light of this extensive American experience that it is considered necessary, are we going to have it in the energy board?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: May I ask my hon. friend a question?

Mr. MacDonald: No, the hon. Minister will have an opportunity to answer these questions later.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, would the hon. member tell us in what jurisdiction this model code has been adopted?

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Speaker, I think I explained that this model code is written by a man who is today director of the American public utilities bureau and it draws from his experience and knowledge, from all of the jurisdictions, and so, therefore, it is not in any one. It is a model bill.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: It is so model that nobody has adopted it.

Mr. MacDonald: All right. Why does the hon. Minister of Resources not make a precedent?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: We are.

Mr. MacDonald: All I am saying to the hon. Minister is that, when I examine his bill in light of what is regarded as a necessity in this model bill, I can come to no other conclusion but that this bill should be thrown out completely. The hon. Minister should start from the very beginning, and write it over again. I say this because if what is in this model bill is required to protect the interests of the Ontario consumer, then the hon. Minister's bill is seriously inadequate—to indulge in an understatement.

However, one other thing that is not even mentioned in the bill at all—and this is something that I, quite frankly, had not been aware of, and it strikes me as being an exceedingly important factor that should be included in our bill—is described under the heading of rate equalization reserve. Just let me quote:

To add assurance to the protection of the returns to which the investors are entitled, and to prevent frequent and undesirable changes in rates paid by consumers, also for adjustment of returns in regard to general business fluctuation, the commission shall require each utility to create a rate equalization reserve.

The rates, as fixed after the initial findings as to rate base and rate of return, shall be adequate, not only to cover the total cost of the service, but also to build up a proper rate equalization reserve.

The annual revenues above the total cost of the services shall be credited to the

reserve, and when the proper total balance has been reached, it is found adequate and reasonable, the rates shall be reduced as may be justified in accordance with the judgment of the commission.

Thereafter, any excess revenue, above the total cost of the service, shall be added to the reserve, and any deficiency shall be deducted therefrom, and rates in general shall be reduced or increased only when the balance of the reserve shall reach a maximum or a minimum amount as prescribed by the commission for the purpose of safeguarding the returns to which the investors are entitled.

In other words, this is something like a balance wheel set in the rate structure to cope with business fluctuations, to avoid the necessity of frequent changes in rate basis—a reserve to which one can add, in years when there is a surplus, and into which one can dip to meet deficits in the years in which one happens to have deficits.

I commend this to the consideration of the House and the hon. Minister, because there is nothing in his bill to suggest that this worthy feature has even been considered.

Now, another clause has to do with control of the public interest:

Subject to safeguarding the returns to which the investors are entitled, the commission shall constitute a responsible planning agency of the state for the purpose of obtaining, for all communities and localities in the state, proper utility service at minimum cost under efficient and economical management.

Is there going to be anything like this in the energy board in Ontario?

The commission's duties will include surveys to determine needed and desirable plant improvements and extensions, interconnections and co-ordination between utility systems, reorganizations and consolidations, methods and facilities of operation, and any change that will produce better service or reduced costs.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, let me ask this question:

If one does not have this kind of planning function, specifically fixing the board with the responsibility of assuring that the public welfare is being met fully, what is there to stop a company that has a monopoly franchise in a certain area from putting its distribution lines into the areas where they can cream off a profit, and ignore putting in distribution lines in areas where it will not be profitable?

What assurance is there that we shall have this kind of planned distribution—that in the distribution of gas we will achieve what we have achieved through the distribution of hydro—the provision of power to everybody in the province of Ontario?

This is what we had done in Hydro, partly because it was a public utility that could plow back its surpluses—in fact, we have even supplemented the surpluses from the provincial treasury to make certain that we got out into the rural areas. There is no guarantee in this energy board bill that public welfare is going to be met.

Now, I am not going into any more detail than that, Mr. Speaker, because I hope I have made the point clear that, if this model bill is what is required to meet the needs of the consumers, to protect the interests of the investor—in short to do a well-rounded job on behalf of a regulated utility—then I submit to the hon. Minister that the bill he has presented to the House is hopelessly inadequate to do this job.

Not only does it fail to tackle some of the essentials as laid out in this model bill, but even when it does spell out some of the powers, it does it in this vague and permissive fashion instead of in the mandatory fashion.

Now, finally, I want to return to the point that I was dealing with when we adjourned the debate last week, and that is my contention that, as a result of the half-regulation, or failure to regulate, that we have experienced under the fuel board, and which I am fearful is going to continue under the energy board, the net result in the province of Ontario is that the consumer has been paying more for gas than he needs to.

I had covered—and I will just review it, for I do not propose to go into the detail again—the instance with regard to Consumers' Gas. Consumers' Gas now are seeking the right to export gas, through one of their own subsidiaries, to another subsidiary in the United States. They are proposing to sell that gas in the United States at less than they are charging the consumers in the province of Ontario.

The hon. Minister disputed my figures, although my figures had been taken from his own brief, and he argues now that the margin between what is going to be charged in the United States and in Canada is not 40 per cent., he says it is only 12 per cent. Well, for the moment, the point I am making is that Canadian gas, handled by the subsidiary of a Canadian company—handled in the United States by that company—is going to be sold

for less than it is going to be sold to the consumer in the province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: But why does the hon. member not mention why? I told the hon. member why the other day. I gave him the 4 reasons.

Mr. MacDonald: The only reason that might conceivably have some validity is that the hon. Minister said that there was a different balance in consumer and industrial selling of the gas in the area over there.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I told the hon. member that the average consumption in Ontario for Consumers' Gas was 80,000 cubic feet a year; and in this area, for the residential consumer, it will be 170,000 cubic feet.

Mr. MacDonald: And that is what?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That is double the amount of consumption, and the hon. member can understand, therefore, there may very well be justified difference in price, but that is one of the things that the energy control board or energy board in Ontario is going to have to go into.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I should think that they should go into it because—for I will concede this to the hon. Minister—these problems are so complex that, quite frankly, it would not take a very good lawyer, and the hon. Minister is a very good one, to be able to come up with some rationalization that would appear to explain the situation.

But the point I am making is this, Mr. Speaker, that we may give all the reasons we want, but we cannot argue away what is not only true in this case, but in other cases that came before the Borden commission when it was investigating all across the country. This, namely, is the tendency for Canadian gas to be sold by these companies, dominated to a considerable extent by American capital, over the line cheaper than it is available to our own people.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: We are opposed to that and I said so—

Mr. MacDonald: Well, if we are opposed to it, I trust that we are going to be a little tougher in our investigations to make certain that it does not happen.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Now let us be sensible. How can we do anything about the price that the national energy board permits gas to be sold, on a retail basis, to the United States? Now what can we do about that?

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister can do something about what they are charging consumers in the province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: And I intend to do so.

Mr. MacDonald: If they can bring the price down 12 per cent.—let me, for the moment, accept the hon. Minister's figure—12 per cent. lower in the United States, I suggest that we could reduce it in the province of Ontario, if we had a hearing with regard to consumer rates—really come to grips with the problem. Instead, we have drifted for years—with the government not laying down the rules, except in very vague terms and with the fuel board not even having rate hearings—so that for year after year we have had no public investigation of what is a monopoly franchise.

Now, in the instance of Union Gas, Mr. Speaker, I recalled the occasion back in 1948, where, for a variety of reasons, Union Gas Company had been granted approximately 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet increase in their rates—from about 80 cents per 1,000 cubic feet to something over \$1 per 1,000 cubic feet. They got it partly because of an emergency situation in Windsor, partly because they had not yet started to use extensively the storage basins, partly because they had not obtained this American gas at off-peak prices, and partly because they were faced with the heavy expense of manufactured gas through auxiliary plants integrated with their system. All this was the situation in 1948.

By 1952, Mr. Speaker, all these conditions had changed. By 1952, Union Gas cut off their auxiliary plants so that they got rid of this extra heavy cost of manufactured gas. By 1952, they had developed the storage basins, they had developed the use of gas produced in the province of Ontario, they had extensive contracts with Americans which enabled them to buy gas at off-peak prices and store it.

In other words, they had eliminated all of these factors that had, to a great extent, justified their rate increase in 1948.

Yet, from 1952 until the present year, they have continued on with no further examination of what I believe to be their excessive charges.

I give to the House another example. I have, in my hand here, the industrial rates that are charged in the city of Sarnia, and in Port Huron in the United States, just across the river. In Sarnia, for example, for 100,000 cubic feet of gas the price charged is \$99.64. The price in Port Huron is \$75.25.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Does the hon. member call that an industrial rate? Why, people cook with more than that—that is some industry indeed.

Mr. MacDonald: This is not the quantity, this is their rate schedule.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: The hon. member means a day. Is he talking about a day, or an hour, or a year?

Mr. MacDonald: I am talking about the cost for 100,000 cubic feet.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: No, but the contract—

Mr. MacDonald: For 500,000 cubic feet, the figure is \$479.64 in Sarnia; it is \$355.25 in Port Huron. When we get up into the larger amounts for industrial gas, for 14 million cubic feet, it is \$11,292.64 in Sarnia and \$7,380.25 in Port Huron—in other words, about two-thirds of the price.

Beyond the 14 million cubic feet, the figure is 70 cents per 1,000 cubic feet in Sarnia; it is 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet in Port Huron.

Therefore, this documents the general case that I am attempting to make here, for, in this instance, we have pretty specific proof of a difference ranging from one-quarter to one-third lower prices on the American side, at Port Huron, as compared with the prices charged—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: The difference may very well be the same as in this consumer problem. The hon. member is quoting the unit price, but he is not talking about the load factor, and he simply cannot compare unequals, and that is what he is doing.

Mr. MacDonald: I am talking about a schedule. It is comparable to both.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: No, my hon. friend, not unless one shows what the average load factor is, there is no point in comparing. But why cite a case where a fellow, say, buys 10 apples, how much they are per apple? One fellow may buy 100,000 apples, and he will get a better price per apple than the fellow who buys only 50.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, these are figures which have been calculated by the Lambton gas storage association, made up of people who are thoroughly familiar with the field, who got their figures on the American side as well as on the Canadian side. These people are not novices in the handling of gas.

And I have every reason to believe that these are comparative figures.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Then let the hon. member tell me what he is citing from, so I can make a check.

Mr. MacDonald: I am citing from this document that was given to me. I think that the hon. Minister will find—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Would the hon. member be kind enough to let me have a copy of it?

Mr. MacDonald: Surely. Now, there is a final point I would like to make, to try to document my general observations. I am having difficulty convincing the hon. Minister on this, but maybe this will help to convince him.

We have been told that gas prices must be competitive with other fuel. In fact, I remember when the first statement of policy was made, back in 1954, by the then Minister in charge (hon. Dana Porter). It was even suggested that it would be unfair for gas to be sold in the province of Ontario at a price that would be unduly competitive with existing fuels.

I was interested in reading the submission of the Consumers' Gas Company to the Royal commission on energy, that they even say that the whole position is so relative in its competition that it would be unfair to gas if there was an arbitrary and a sharp drop in the price of other fuels.

Well, against the background of that, let me present to the House this anomaly.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Would my hon. friend tell me what page of *Hansard* he is referring to? I understood my hon. friend to say that he was quoting or—

Mr. MacDonald: That was away back in the year 1954, and I will have to go back and look it up. I will do so for the hon. Minister if he has forgotten that little nugget in there.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: No, I think I have it and I think our interpretations differ.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, this is conceivable. When the hon. Minister spoke the other day, we found that people on two sides of the issue can come up with fantastically different interpretations on quite a succession of occasions.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Quite correct.

Mr. MacDonald: But during the last election I happened to be watching the hon. Minister of Energy Resources on a television programme during which he was explaining to the people of the province of Ontario the bounties of this government. One of the points he made, which I thought was extremely interesting, was this:

In Ontario, the per capita consumption of electricity is twice the per capita consumption of hydro energy in the United States. This is a very interesting figure. He went on to state that one of the reasons for this is that the price of hydro energy in the United States is close to twice what it is in Ontario.

I was a little puzzled as to why he did not draw the obvious conclusion from this—that we have a high per capita consumption of electricity in Ontario because it is publicly owned and is, therefore, available at cost. But, being something of a doctrinaire free enterpriser—when it relates to gas distribution—he did not draw this conclusion.

However, the thing that puzzles me is this, Mr. Speaker, if gas is competitive in Canada, is it not competitive in the United States? And if it is competitive in the United States, how do we explain the fact that gas prices generally are lower in the United States, in spite of the fact that their hydro-electric costs are close to double what we have in Ontario?

I ask the hon. Minister to reflect on this. I suggest that it is convincing proof of the fact that, in the province of Ontario, gas could be supplied to the people at much lower prices.

But what this government has done, and what clearly it has no intention of departing from, is to fritter away the natural advantage of this prime new kind of fuel, which should be cheaper than any other fuel. It is frittering that advantage away so that it will not be unduly competitive with other fuels in the field. It is frittering it away, partly by handling it as a private utility rather than a public utility.

The hon. Minister can talk as long as he wants, but, on the basis of his own analogy on that telecast at election time, he has to explain away that, when gas and electricity are competitive, gas in the United States is selling at less than Ontario's, while their hydro prices are almost twice ours.

This brings me back to my general observations with regard to the energy board. The energy board has all the appearance, Mr. Speaker, of operating on much the same pattern as the fuel board. And I submit to

hon. members that the fuel board, partly because this government has not laid down the ground rules, partly because it has not been vigorous and continuous enough in its investigation, has not really been regulating these companies at all.

As a result of it, the fuel board has become not really the guardian of the public interest of this province. It has become—inadvertently, at least—a servant of these companies. And this Act has to be seriously changed if the energy board, that the hon. Minister proposes now to establish, is really going to become a guardian of the interest of our consumers.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, in conjunction with this question, frankly, I think there is a lot of opportunity for strict analysis of this particular bill. I expressed the observation the other day that, personally, I think it is too vague. I think some substantial defining must be subjected into the bill.

But I am concerned whether or not we can accomplish it here, and I am inclined to think a committee where we had experts would be better.

Now, personally, I must say this: I like the idea of discussing rates. But very frankly, except possibly for the hon. Minister who has had the opportunity to talk to experts, I doubt whether there are very many hon. members who are in any intelligible position to take a definite stand with respect to rates.

One of the things I do hope of the committee is that the opportunity will be provided to talk to experts who know something about this. I for one—and I would hope everybody in this House—will expect that this bill is going to define the rate structure in some specific fashion, and I would—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

One of the rules of this House is that an hon. member, on second reading, may not speak more than once, and I have indicated to the House, Mr. Speaker, that I would send this bill to the committee on energy and—

Mr. Wintermeyer: The hon. Minister told me the other day that he would allow me to speak the second time, and he did not even have the bill printed. He did not have Bill No.—what is it?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: We are not on to the other bill, yet.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, I thought the hon. Minister was discussing both bills together,

and certainly both bills were discussed by the hon. member for York South.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: We are discussing Bill No. 38.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, we have to discuss both together. Now, if the hon. Minister wants to do it that way, then fine. But there is little use in taking up the time of this House by talking about various things—frankly mine was intended to be a constructive suggestion. I am very much interested in what the hon. member for York South has said. I think he makes a lot of good points. But I just wonder whether they cannot be made more effectively with experts before us.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That is right, my hon. friend, and I indicated the other day that is what I am hopeful of doing.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, I believe there may be merit in what the hon. leader of the Opposition says, that the place to deal with some of these points with regard to rate structures is not here. But, I would call to the attention of this House that, in this bill as it now stands, there is no place where they can ever be dealt with. That is the main reason why I feel impelled to rise in this debate on the second reading of the bill.

I would like, Mr. Speaker, to refer to some comments of the Gordon committee regarding the Ontario fuel board, as it is now known, and the Ontario energy board, as it will become known, if this bill passes. As the hon. Minister himself pointed out, the Gordon committee recommended that there should be a division between the judicial functions, on the one hand, which should be assigned to the energy board, and the administrative and regulatory functions, which should go to the department.

As far as I can see, without having gone into every conceivable detail relating to the two bills that are now before us, that particular recommendation is carried out to some considerable degree. I will put it stronger than that, I think it is pretty well carried out.

Actually, however, I cannot see, as far as The Ontario Energy Board Act is concerned, that—apart from the fact that there has been this division of function—there is any real difference from the old Act.

I would point out to the House that the Gordon committee had another important recommendation to make with regard to this board. The hon. Minister read the recommendation out to the House when he was

submitting the bill but, as far as I can see, he really has not paid any attention to it.

It appears on page 75 in the last sentence of a paragraph which the hon. Minister read in full to the House.

The first two or three sentences of that paragraph deal with the matter of division of function between the board and the department, and then the Gordon committee goes on to say:

We further recommend, with particular reference to the determination of retail rates for natural gas, that the basic standards of policy to be applied by the board be established either by statute or by order-in-council.

That is one of two recommendations on the fuel or energy board made by the committee.

It may be suggested that, since this was just tucked in at the end of a paragraph, perhaps the Gordon committee did not attach too much importance to it.

But I think, Mr. Speaker, if we read this in the context of the report as a whole, we will see that the committee actually attached very great importance to it. I would like to make a couple of references to the report, out of many that could be made.

First of all, on page 17 of the report, I would like to read this sentence. At this point, the committee is talking in general terms about the problems inherent in the delegation of power, and it says:

Parliament itself can reduce the risks inherent in the delegation of legislative powers if details of policy are included wherever possible in the governing statute.

Now, it is quite true that there the committee says "wherever possible," which, I assume, recognizes that there may be cases where it is not possible.

It goes on to elaborate on this point on page 49, where it is talking about some of the different reasons why boards or commissions may be set up. It says one of the reasons why the government and the Legislature may see fit to set up a board or commission is because their own policy is still not clarified and, in the period of clarification, they want a board or commission in existence to assist in that process.

The committee refers specifically to the case of the hospital services commission. But it does make what I consider a very significant statement on this particular type of procedure. It says here:

Accountability to the government and the Legislature should be retained, but

initially it may not be considered necessary for this to extend to detail. As the situation clarifies, the Legislature should be asked to define the duties and responsibilities of the new agency more precisely.

In other words, the committee does—which I think is reasonable—recognize the possibility that, to begin with, when we are entering a new field, we may not be able to set down responsibilities precisely. But it suggested that, after we have had some experience in the field the government should be able to do so.

Mr. Speaker, this Ontario energy board will have a new name but it is not a new board. The board has existed for some substantial time. It would seem to me that this period of, shall we say, jelling a policy should be completed by now. Both the hon. leader of the Opposition and my own hon. leader (Mr. MacDonald) have referred to this point. Both of them, if I understood them aright, have taken the stand that this bill, which the hon. Minister is now submitting to us, should lay down what the Gordon committee recommended—basic standards of policy to be applied by the board in fixing rates.

I believe that both the hon. leader of the Opposition and my own hon. leader have taken the position that those standards should be in the statute.

Mr. Speaker, I myself am a very easy fellow to get along with, and I would not take quite as strict a position as those other two hon. gentlemen. But I would say this, that I would like to see the standards laid down in this statute. I believe that it should now be possible, after a good long period of experience, for the government to lay down standards in the statute.

But since the hon. Minister has indicated to us that the government is not yet ready, notwithstanding a very long lapse of time, to lay down principles—either in a statute or anywhere else—then I would certainly say that at least we should subscribe to the alternative suggested by the Gordon committee, which is that these principles should be laid down in order-in-council just as soon as is possible.

Perhaps some time this year they could be laid down by order-in-council, and be incorporated into the statute at a later time, when they could be debated in the Legislature.

However, there is another matter about which I am concerned, Mr. Speaker, and that is that, even if the government finally makes up its mind on the principles it wants

applied—and I trust that it will do so fairly soon, not in the fullness of time but reasonably soon—even if it makes up its mind about that, there is no method whatsoever in the proposed bill whereby the government can direct that the board shall follow those standards.

Being quite concerned about this matter, I read through the bill a number of times. I decided that there must be something I was missing in the bill. So I asked the hon. Minister of Energy Resources a question about it just as he concluded his remarks the other day. My question appears on page 206 of *Hansard* of February 8:

When the government ultimately decides on the principle that it wishes to apply in the fixing of rates for natural gas, what is the procedure provided in the bills that are now before us, whereby those principles—as laid down by the government—will be communicated to the board?

Now, I had to repeat this question about 3 times before I got across to the hon. Minister what I was talking about, and then according to page 207 of the same *Hansard* the hon. Minister replied:

I would think, to be perfectly fair, that the normal procedure in any jurisdiction is for the Minister, to whom the board is responsible, to communicate—either by letter or by verbal instruction—to the board what the policy of the government in that connection would be, and this is what I would intend to do.

Mr. Speaker, I have read that answer over—I heard it, I could not believe my ears, I have read it over a couple of times in the cold print of *Hansard* and, frankly, I cannot believe my eyes. I cannot believe that the hon. Minister means what he says there. I presume he does, but it is hard for me to believe it.

Is he stating to us that important matters of policy, governing the basic operation of a board, would be communicated to the board either orally or at most, by letter?

I submit to you, sir, that matters of that kind should be laid down in a legislative instrument, preferably in the statute. But if that is not possible, then at least it should be by order-in-council where they become public information, where everybody knows exactly what they are—all the people appearing before the board and everyone else. But the hon. Minister says that he is going to do it by letter or even by verbal communication.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that it should be envisaged, and that provision should be made

in the bill, whereby, at the very minimum, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council will have authority to lay these matters down by regulation for the instruction of the board.

Moreover, I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that under the bill as it now stands, if we assume that the hon. Minister writes a letter to the board or has a talk with the chairman, the board would be quite within its power—and I would say, would be acting quite properly—if they told him, in a nice way, to go jump in the lake.

I do not think that under this bill, if it is passed, the hon. Minister can lay down any principles for the board, and I do not think he should be entitled to.

If I can refer to a couple of sections in the bill in order to illustrate this point, without the hon. Minister suggesting to me that I should wait for committee, I would like to refer to section 12, subsection 3, which says:

The board has exclusive jurisdiction in all cases, and in respect of all matters in which jurisdiction is conferred on it by this or any other Act.

Jurisdiction is conferred on it by section 17(1):

to approve or fix such rates and other charges as are required by the regulation.

All that the regulations are going to say, according to the authority granted for the issuing of regulations, is merely to indicate to the board the kind of rates that are to be fixed—nothing about principles to be applied, just the general area in which the board is to operate.

Once the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council has laid that down, then the board has complete jurisdiction to fix rates. It does not have to pay any attention, whatsoever, to the hon. Minister. Furthermore, I do not think it should pay any attention to him.

This is surely a quasi-judicial board. The whole reason for giving it this type of authority is so that it will be removed from executive intervention. I was going to use the word interference, but I think a better word is intervention because it may not necessarily be interference.

I think that once this board is operating, if it is to retain its independence, it should not be subject to the influence of the hon. Minister or to any other individual, either on general matters of policy or on specific sense. The whole purpose, surely, of the board is that it will hear cases and decide them on their merits, without reference to anyone, within the framework laid down for it.

Under this bill, as it now stands, the framework is a *carte blanche*, if one can call a *carte blanche* a framework. The board has complete and unlimited authority to act according to any principles it feels like acting on, and to notify, or not notify, the public as to what those principles are.

Now, I submit, Mr. Speaker, that this is not good enough. It is certainly not in accordance with the recommendations of the Gordon committee.

Therefore, I am hoping that the hon. Minister may reconsider this matter, which I believe to be of fundamental importance. Perhaps at the committee stage he can bring in an amendment which at least will give the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council power to lay down standards. That seems to be the most we can hope for at this session at any rate.

If such an amendment is adopted, I trust that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council will proceed with all due speed—I am not quite sure what the expression is—but all due speed, let us put it that way, to lay down standards.

We are not going to, I understand, have them presented to us at this session. So be it—it is unfortunate, but there it is.

But surely, in the reasonably near future, standards can be laid down publicly and by legislative instrument, governing the conduct of this board in this very wide power of fixing gas rates.

I would submit, Mr. Speaker, that not only should the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council be given authority to do that, but that this authority should be exercised in the very near future so that the board will, at least, be subject to some basic principles in exercising the wide discretion which is given to it under the bill.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that with this discussion, which has been very ample and upon which I can recognize there are a great many differences of point of view, that this bill should be referred to the committee on energy. At the committee stage the whole matter, as the hon. leader of the Opposition says, can be considered, and witnesses and experts can, at the discretion of the committee, be called to hear these various points.

There are, of course, as I say, many points of view; one of them deals with the matter of the rate base fixing the rates.

I am bound to say that I think there is a good deal in what the hon. member for

Woodbine has just said in relation to that. As a matter of fact I do not think, and I think my hon. friend will agree—as a matter of fact he has said—that it would be a very unwise thing to freeze the rate base into the statute at the present time if, in fact, ever. But certainly it would be unwise at the present time.

If it were to be frozen into the statute now, of course, it would be on the basis of our experience which goes back to 1919 and which is, I think, original cost less depreciation, which method is followed by a very great many jurisdictions in North America.

As a matter of fact, original cost less depreciation may not be the best method to follow. I would not for a moment say that it is, and I think that is the position which has been taken by the hon. Minister in relation to this. He has said: "Here is what we have done over these years." Now, as a matter of fact, I think, there are many things that perhaps were not done over those years. I do not think, perhaps, over those 40 years, that reports were kept as to the basis of decisions and so on. Even if they were, they probably are not in the shape in which anyone can lay their hands on them very quickly.

I think the idea hereafter will be to do that, and probably to take and sort out the decisions and the various bases of decisions over the years, so that they would be available for people to see.

Now, the hon. Minister has referred to the matter of setting up a study committee that would study these matters and come forward with something which—to us at least, and to the people of this province—would seem the logical thing to do. I think that that is what the Gordon committee means when it says only after experience should certain things be done.

Actually speaking, it may be very desirable to put that in the form of regulation, and I think that section 28B gives the authority to do that. If I am incorrect in that, someone can correct me.

In any event, if the matter is referred to the committee, it can be sorted out there. When it comes back to this House, every section will be subject to consideration again, and it would seem to me that, by that time, we ought to have the opportunity of having heard the viewpoint, not only of the hon. members of the House, but of others who might be called by the committee on energy, in its wisdom.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that might be the best method to follow. So, I would suggest

that we commit the bill to go on to the committee with the reservation that has been expressed here. I would say also with the reservations of the hon. Minister himself, who has said that this is not put forward in any dogmatic sense, but is put forward with the idea of striving for the best type of bill we can get.

I have come to the conclusion that there is not any model legislation in effect anywhere in relation to this matter. As a matter of fact, after these deliberations I have suggested, we here may come up with the model legislation. I am very optimistic of that in any event.

Mr. MacDonald: Not with the bill the hon. Minister has presented.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

AN ACT RESPECTING ENERGY

Hon. R. Macaulay moves second reading of Bill No. 39, "An Act respecting energy."

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few comments, and not at nearly the length I did in relation to The Energy Board Act, in moving second reading of An Act respecting energy in this province—known, by the short form, as The Energy Act.

I would say to this House that, in general terms, it can be described this way.

Section 1 is a general section which offers to the Act a number of definitions. Then follows what is known as part 1 of the Act, which deals generally with matters such as inspection of pipe lines, transmission lines, distribution systems, inspectors, tagging lines and so forth.

The second part of the Act deals generally with the provisions that were formerly contained in The Pipe Lines Act which this Act will now replace.

The third part of the Act deals, generally speaking, with matters which my hon. friend from York South and I have been discussing this afternoon in this House, namely, the energy returns officer, and the type of returns that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council may, by regulation, require companies governed by this Act to file.

The fourth part deals with what could be called miscellaneous and transitional sections dealing with the name of the Act when it comes into force, and so forth.

Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to deal at any length with this Act other than to

say that again, in connection with this Act, it may contain a number of imperfections as with the other Act. We are more than anxious, in committee of the whole House and equally when the bill goes before the committee on energy, for study by the hon. members of this House. We wish to have the recommendations of both committees, and to implement those that it would seem reasonable and possible to implement.

For example, dealing just for a moment with the detail under section 1, subsection 11, there is a provision that hydro-carbon means any chemical compound of carbon and hydrogen, which includes any gas to be used as a fuel. It is conceivable that that subsection is wide enough, broad enough, to cover the retail or wholesale price of gasoline, for example.

Now, it was never the intention of the department, in drafting this Act, to include that type of legislation. On the other hand, a number of these definitions and provisions will have to be fairly carefully gone into, and I know that this House and the committee on energy can be counted on to do that.

Generally speaking, this Act completes the dual purpose in mind, as I envisage it, of the Gordon committee's report with reference to the transfer, from the old fuel board, of certain duties and jurisdictions to the Ontario energy board, and the balance of these duties to The Department of Energy Resources. Therefore, such portions of the Ontario fuel board jurisdiction which dealt with the inspection of transmission lines, distribution lines, appointment of inspectors and their obligations, safety codes, emergency measures, drilling and production procedures, and matters of like intent, are transferred by this Act from the Ontario fuel board to The Department of Energy Resources.

The other chief change involved in the Act is a matter to which the hon. member for York South has made reference today, and to which I made reference the other day. That change is in connection with section 21, and following, dealing with the establishment of an energy returns officer, who will have a supporting staff with reference to the material and returns to be filed by supply companies that are governed by the Act, with a view to analyzing them and culling out the information that is necessary so that, upon a proper application, either a rehearing of a former hearing can be held or had, or a new rate hearing itself can be had.

I do not think that I will advance the prospects or the matter this afternoon by

taking the time of the House in going deeply into any of the details of this principle.

Actually, my hon. friend this afternoon referred to—the exact name of which I have forgotten, consumer—what did he call it?

Mr. MacDonald: Consumer counsellor?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Consumer counsellor.

Actually, I have not looked at legislation in that connection, and it may very well be that there is a type of analogy to that. But the best analogy that I was able to turn up was one that is used in The Federal Power Commission Act, where they have a rates examiner—this is the closest analogy I think that there is to that person.

Again, without attempting to repeat unduly the concern of the government in relation to an energy returns officer by making him a member of the board, it puts the board in a position where it has weighed evidence, before a hearing is had, by determining when the hearing should be had, and has looked at the evidence as it comes in. The feeling—I certainly know of the Bar association, and of most lawyers and I think of many others—is that the fuel board or energy board, working under circumstances such as those, has prejudged or is put in a position to weigh evidence which is not before it before a case is heard, upon which rates or in which rates are determined.

Now, that is the basic reason for attempting to place a system such as this with the department rather than with the board.

The second advantage that I pointed out to the House some days ago, on second reading of Bill No. 38, was that such a person's responsibilities will be to see that all the evidence which is available is put before the board. Thus, although not taking part as standing on one side or the other, namely, the producer or consumer side, he will see that what evidence there is available, as a result of whatever returns are required, is presented to the board. This, we hope, will insure that the decisions of the board are—not that they have not been in the past, but I want to insure them completely in the future—fair and just and equitable, and that the board has all the evidence that it needs upon which to come to a determination. This procedure will insure that the day will not be won just by those who have the best counsel, but will favour the most equitable and fair position.

I do not think other than that, Mr. Speaker, that, in terms of general principles, I can perhaps usefully say anything more at this time, and I would move second reading.

Mr. J. Gould (Bracondale): Will the hon. Minister take a minute to answer just one question? I observe that Bill No. 38, section 11(3), provides, and I read:

The Regulations Act does not apply to the orders of the board.

And then I go to Bill No. 39 and I observe no such—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I am sorry, my hon. friend. What section was that he first referred to?

Mr. Gould: Bill No. 38, section 11(3).

Provision has been made, if I may go back to The Regulations Act, which provides that every order and every regulation must first be filed with the registrar and then gazetted. In other words, the public must be given notice.

Now, Bill No. 38 provides, by section 11(3), that The Regulations Act does not apply to the orders of the board. In other words, I gather from that, Mr. Speaker, that under Bill No. 38, any order of the board is not required to be filed, or the public given notice therefor.

Now, going to Bill No. 39, I observe there is no such section provided for in Bill No. 39. May I legitimately draw from this that all orders of the board under Bill No. 39 are to be filed and gazetted? If that be so, why is there this difference between Bill No. 38 and Bill No. 39, as to the filing and non-filing of the orders of the board?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, I would say to the hon. member that, in relation to that particular subsection, that subsection 3 of section 11 is as was contained in The Ontario Fuel Board Act itself. This is continued forward. Now the hon. member has referred to section what in Bill No. 39?

Mr. Gould: I say that Bill No. 39 makes no similar provision. Why?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I am happy to have the suggestion of the hon. member in this connection. As I said the other day in the House, it is our intention that all of the decisions of the fuel board or the Ontario energy board will be made public. They will all be in writing, and if it is best to obtain publication of these to file them under The Regulations Act, that would be the procedure that would be followed.

As I indicated to the House, the Gordon committee recommends that decisions be in writing, that they be made available to the public, and that is my intention. If, through

some slip, I have continued a section in the earlier Act that should not now be in, we will amend that and take it out. I thank the hon. member for having drawn it to our attention.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, if I may make some references to the Act respecting energy in terms of principle, I would appreciate the opportunity to ask some general questions of the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker, firstly, it does seem to me that, on reading the bill, one gets the impression that the draftsman had in mind giving, or at least centralizing, the authority with respect to energy in Ontario, either in the hon. Minister or the board, and that this effort has been pursued in the ultimate. The definition section would suggest that all conceivable control over energy is to be centralized in either the hon. Minister or the board.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am not suggesting that critically. It may well be that this is a desirable thing and that is the purpose of the legislation. If so, I think it spells it out very effectively.

But I do feel, Mr. Speaker, that there is room for some doubt as to whether or not that theoretical concept is, in fact, to be pursued in Ontario.

For example, I can find no reference to the control that this particular piece of legislation will have on the operation of Hydro. So I would ask the hon. Minister whether it is his intent, in proposing this legislation, that the House, by virtue of the legislation, shall have any control over Hydro, other than what it has at the present time?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I would say to the hon. leader of the Opposition, in response to the question, that this Bill No. 39 does not include, in its definitions of energy or any source of it, any words which would be wide enough to include the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, the second question I would ask of the hon. Minister is whether or not the Act intends to control atomic and uranium energy?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, I would say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that I would think atomic energy—

Mr. Wintermeyer: There is one section, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I would think not.

Atomic energy is produced from uranium, and creates electricity. If we leave electricity

out of the Act it strikes me that atomic energy would be out of the Act. I will point out where we ultimately may assume some responsibility in this connection, if the hon. leader of the Opposition would permit me just to say this.

When I said a moment ago that hydrocarbons went so far perhaps as to include gasoline, it may very well be, and I think it is, that this Act would not be intended to control the price of gasoline.

Yet it might very well be that we should have, in The Department of Energy Resources, some control over the transportation of gasoline, from a safety factor. That is to say, we include the safety factor in transporting natural gas. It may very well be that this House should feel, as far as safety is concerned in relation to the transportation of gasoline, that the same should be so. So it may very well be in atomic energy that the generation of electricity from uranium—natural uranium or refined uranium, as a reactor—should be dealt with in some other way.

I would take the view that it is not included in this Act except perhaps as a safety measure where we might ultimately come to it.

Could I just say, however, that if the hon. leader of the Opposition would look at section 9, subsection 1, subsection 39—

Mr. Wintermeyer: That is the only reference I can find to uranium.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Yes. That is regulating the acquisition, storing, transportation, distribution, sale, processing, preparation and use of uranium.

Now, that may be far too wide, I do not know what the wishes of the House will be in that connection. But this is a grey area, if the hon. leader of the Opposition knows to what I refer, not black or white.

I mean that the federal government has certain responsibilities, and we have certain responsibilities. The difficulty is we have had no experience in relation to safety. The only people who really have are The Department of Trade and Commerce and Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. The question is, where should we go in this grey area, over what aspects do we have jurisdiction?

But, as far as the generation of electricity from uranium is concerned, I would say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that it is not envisaged in this Act that that should be covered.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, I appreciate these observations, because I think that this is the essence of the particular bill.

Mr. Speaker, may I merely suggest that I personally have felt for a long while that an energy board in Ontario is an absolute necessity. I think that I am simply saying what everybody knows when I say that the control of energy in Ontario is one of the most fundamental economic controls that we can exercise, and that it must be done with great wisdom and diligence. Therefore, when we heard that a Department of Energy Resources was to be set up and this legislation was to be passed, I think all of us were very enthusiastic.

Very frankly, Mr. Speaker, I am now greatly disturbed. I personally think that we have before us nothing more than a gas and oil bill. I do not think we have an energy bill before us at all. I suggest that one of our primary responsibilities is to control all forms of energy. That can be the only essence, that can be the only purpose, of energy control in Ontario.

The only reason that I personally am opposed to the nationalization of the gas distributing line is in the fact, firstly, that we have no control over the source. But more primarily—more primarily by far—is the simple proposition that nationalization of gas will work only if we distribute gas in large measure throughout all of the provinces.

Gas is economical only if we have something like 60 per cent. of concentration in any given area, and I say to hon. members it will be successful in that operation only if we underscore Hydro—in other words, if we cut the pinnings from under Hydro.

I personally feel that the very essence of this Act is to bring all forms of energy under the control of this particular department.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I find with great regret, and I say to the hon. Minister of Energy Resources—who is a very capable Minister, the type of Minister who I think can pull together the necessary faceting in our economic set-up to use our energy forces as efficiently for the public good as possible—that we have obvious loopholes.

Firstly, there will be no further control over Hydro and, secondly, there is doubt for control over atomic energy.

Mr. Speaker, I say to you, with great regret, that I am disappointed. I thought this department was going to serve a very, very efficient and commendable purpose in our economic development. But now I find that we have nothing more, as I said a few

moments ago, than a gas and oil bill. We have nothing more than we have had heretofore. There is great doubt whether or not these bills that have been suggested are too vague, whether they are going to hand over to boards and commissions authority that we should exercise.

Regrettably, Mr. Speaker, in spite of the promising advance notices and the abilities—and I say that very frankly, the hon. Minister is a man of great ability, a man that I think could do this job very effectively—in spite of all that, I suggest to hon. members that when we get down to brass tacks, we have nothing more than we had last year or two years or 5 years ago, nothing more than this particular Legislature can put its teeth into.

Now that is my first observation.

The second observation, Mr. Speaker, is that there are references the hon. Minister has made to the appointment of inspectors in part I of the bill. Now, herein, I would simply, at this time, draw to the attention of the House the fact that these inspectors will not be under the control of the department.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Yes, they will.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Will they? Now, excuse me. Are they to be licenced by the department? Are they to be paid by—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: A number of inspectors, those on our own inspection force, will be on our staff and will be inspected by us. There are two or three kinds of inspection which we will outline, if I may say this to my hon. friend, when we come before the committee and also when I am reporting to the House.

Certain inspections will be carried on by the company. There are certain inspections which are carried on and must be reported to, and certified to, under a new system in relation to the installing.

There are also inspections which are made by the department. In relation to those made by the department, the inspectors are paid by the department, and are in our civil service.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I think the hon. Minister makes a valid point that it might be wise to wait until he goes to the committee.

The next observation that I would make, Mr. Speaker, is with reference to the matter of appeal. As I understand this particular bill, and I commend it in one respect—the matter of expropriation proceedings. The opportunity of a person to test the validity of the amount of money that he is to be paid

for land that will be taken away from him is, firstly, in his opportunity to negotiate with the department, the feeling of favourable disposition. He can appeal to the municipal board and from there to the court of appeal.

Frankly, I commend the hon. Minister in this respect. I think it is as good a set-up as one would want.

But I am concerned about licences and permits, Mr. Speaker. As I read the Act, there are no appeals from the decision of the hon. Minister in that respect. That is, having made the determination that a licence should be granted, there is no appeal from the hon. Minister's decision and—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: But, my hon. friend, I would think, would be not objecting to the appeal where a licence has been granted, but where a licence has been refused or withdrawn.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I am sorry, yes. Yes.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I am certainly happy to discuss that in the House, my hon. friend. It certainly has concerned me. When we discuss it in committee, and before the committee on energy, I would like to have the benefit of the opinion of the hon. members. There are problems on both sides of it and I try to weigh them. I knew it would focus the attention of the House on the matter and, if the House is of the opinion there is a better way of dealing with it, we will—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, I appreciate these comments that the hon. Minister has made in effect, that he is certainly quite cognizant of this. This is one thing we are certainly going to have to think about and talk about. Very frankly, I am inclined to think that the committee may be a better place in which to do these things than this particular House right now.

There are just two other questions that I would submit, Mr. Speaker. The last two are these: I rather regretted, again, the fact that the Ontario water resources commission obviously is not within the purview of this particular legislation. It has been assigned to The Department of Municipal Affairs. I question the wisdom of that particular move. I frankly think that here again—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: There are two sides to this problem, there may be three.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I know, I think, after the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) has had the opportunity to address this House,

that nobody will be in any doubt as to whether or not we should move forward in this particular area of water resources. I am confident that he will suggest that we do so, and do so in the form of a public utility.

It would seem to me that then there would be less reason and justification for including that particular commission in The Department of Municipal Affairs. I think it rightly belongs here.

Mr. Speaker, my last observation is that maybe we should consider the advisability of assuring that the legislation require that all applications for rate increases—and I may be a little out of order here in going back to them—be opposed. I suggest that there should be no opportunity to grant any rate increase unless there be formal opposition to it, that we should somehow artificially create the opportunity to formally oppose it.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That, of course—

Mr. Wintermeyer: I make this in the form of a suggestion—I think it may be one of the mechanical devices that we are looking for to try to assist us in this very complicated area.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: May I say this to my hon. friend? There are two problems in that connection, the one I hope we have covered—that is sometimes the municipalities, and individual municipalities, want a rate change and there may be, therefore, no opposition to it. However, the hon. leader of the Opposition's point is a valid one, and we should discuss it.

I tried to get around the other problem by creating an energy returns officer, who shall be a party to every application. He will, in effect, be in opposition even when the municipality is consenting. Strictly speaking, he may not be in opposition but he will bring out all of the relevant facts.

May I just mention one further matter that my hon. friend made reference to, and that is that the Minister may withdraw a licence.

Frankly, this is not anything that appeals to me at all—withdrawing licences or granting them—and I hope I will never have to withdraw them.

On the other hand, I think this House would expect me to do so where somebody obviously was not doing a good job. Therefore, to get around this, I tried to provide that, if the Minister, or whoever it was, turned down a licence or withdrew a licence, the person could then go before the energy board for a full hearing. This would give him,

in effect, an appeal from the Minister to the board and the Minister would then receive the board's recommendation.

But now we are getting into the problem of trying to carry out government policy, or legislative policy. However, we can deal with that.

I am just showing my hon. friend that I did try, under section 83, to enable a person to go from the Minister to the board, which then would have a full hearing of things and make a recommendation to the Minister. I am confident that he would accept it.

I want to meet my hon. friend's objections because he feels about these things as I do.

Mr. Wintermeyer: In conclusion, those are the observations that I wanted to make.

I must emphasize again my primary objection to the entire bill. I think all of us anticipated that we were moving in the right direction by creating, or setting up, a Department of Energy Resources that would control, for the benefit of all people in all industry in Ontario, all forms of energy of whatsoever kind in nature. But we now find that we have, as I said at the outset, nothing more than a bill which will control, basically, gas and oil—and there is no control over even coal. I supposed there would be—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Hydro-carbons would include everything.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, that may be questionable. Certainly if there is no control over Hydro, and seriously doubtful control over atomic energy. I think this is a fatal shortcoming in the legislation.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Could I ask my hon. friend this? I think that atomic energy would really come under the Hydro, and the safety aspect of plutonium and other radiated products would come under this control Act. But would my hon. friend advocate that this Act include Hydro under energy resources?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Oh, yes. Yes.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I am happy to have my hon. friend's advice, in that connection, because my hon. friend put the position the other day, as I recall, that he felt that Hydro should report to the hon. Prime Minister.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Wait a minute, now. I am talking right now, if you will, philosophically. I was talking about a specific problem heretofore, and I think my hon. friend knows it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Would the hon. leader of the Opposition be politically against putting Hydro under energy resources?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, now I will rise above politics on this occasion.

Mr. Speaker, I am trying to talk, as I said, philosophically, and philosophically I have no hesitancy at all, in this world, in saying that if the energy board, under the Act, is to do the job that should be done, fundamentally Hydro must be under the jurisdiction of the legislation.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, there are two points I would like to deal with very briefly. The hon. Minister touched on the definition of hydro-carbons and, at one stage, in reference to the previous bill, he suggested that it had been drawn to his attention that perhaps the definition was wide enough to control the retail distribution of gasoline.

Then, when he got over to this bill, he said that perhaps there was some merit in leaving the definition as wide as it is, because—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Yes?

Mr. Singer: Because there might be a reason to deal with safety in transporting gasoline.

Now, the first point that I want to make sure of with the hon. Minister is this: Is there any intention of controlling the retail distribution of gasoline, either in Bill No. 38 or Bill No. 39? If not, is that going to be dealt with in committee by making the definition more exact, and making the government's intentions abundantly clear on this point?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, the government's intention is not to include the retail price of gasoline.

Mr. Singer: Will that be taken care of?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Yes, I would think it will require an amendment. It might be better to exclude some other things, too, my hon. friend. Well, we will go into the problems when we come to them. My hon. friend is a lawyer, and he knows the difficulties of drawing definitions. But we will deal with these things in the committee, and I am looking forward to receiving some assistance in this connection.

Mr. Singer: There is a second point, Mr. Speaker, which I want to draw to the hon. Minister's attention.

These are the provisions of section 6 of Bill No. 39.

Now, as I read that section, I hope I am mistaken, but it seems to me to indicate a brand new departure in labour relations in this province. It seem to indicate that, in the gas industry, regulations may be made when the Minister decides it is necessary to maintain the supply of gas to the public.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Where is that, my hon. friend?

Mr. Singer: Section 6 of Bill No. 39, yes.

Now, as I read this, it would seem to indicate that if the Minister considers it necessary, and if there is a labour dispute here—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: No, no. No.

Mr. Singer: Well, that may not be the hon. Minister's intention, and I hope it is not. But as I read it, I suggest to the hon. Minister, that is what it appears to mean.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That is a very valid comment to make, and my hon. friend's interpretation is one that was not intended. I am grateful to him for pointing this out. Actually, this section was directed to this problem:

Just outside of Toronto, let us say, on a very cold afternoon, in the middle of the winter, when a subdivision is being cleared, a bulldozer goes through a pipe line. Perhaps the operator gets out to light a match to see what he hit, and in so doing blows up a long section of the line.

As a matter of fact, a mere spark caused by collision with the metal pipe might be enough to blow up the line. This is indeed possible, for I discussed the matter with the companies.

What would subsequently happen? There would be no back pack on the line if it is broken outside of the city. Therefore, how would the gas service be maintained if some of the companies who had gas in storage did not want to distribute it?

Fortunately, I think none of the companies feel that way about it, and they have a kind of plan to maintain service. It is a good plan in fact, but I wanted it reduced in writing so it would merely be a matter of ringing a bell to get the general service back in operation. This is really what I had in mind, and I thank my hon. friend for drawing my attention to the wording.

Mr. Singer: Well, just a small addendum. This is not a bill, Mr. Speaker, in which we should set a new policy in labour relations.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: The hon. member is quite right.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I would like to revert to some of the comments that were made by the hon. leader of the Opposition, to expand upon them, perhaps in a way that he will not necessarily agree with.

Like him, I was somewhat intrigued when I first saw notice being given of an Act respecting energy. I must say I waited somewhat impatiently to see this bill. When we finally got the printed copy of it, I must say I was very disappointed in it.

I would suggest that the title of the bill is a complete misnomer. It is not an Act respecting energy. It does not deal with the broad problems of the efficient use of energy in the province. It deals instead with a number of subsidiary matters.

I wrote down 4 main topics that it seems to me the bill deals with.

First is the conservation of gas and oil; second is the safe handling, mainly of gas; third is the matter of construction of pipe lines, particularly with regard to the expropriation of land for pipe lines; and, finally, the matter of the powers and duties of the energy returns officer.

I am not suggesting that any of these things are not important matters, Mr. Speaker. I believe they are all important. But I do suggest that they are very definitely subsidiary matters.

I believe the hon. Minister has stated, on a number of occasions, that he considers the provision of energy to be of vital importance to the future economic development of this province. I hope I am summarizing in a fair way what I think I have heard him say. At any rate, whether he has said it or not, I certainly believe that myself. I think that fundamental to all economic developments are our sources of energy.

This province has enjoyed a very high degree of industrial development, and one of the fundamental reasons is that, over the last half-century, we have had a very cheap source of energy in the form of hydro-electric power.

We are now reaching the situation where cheap sources of electrical power are no longer available unless, at some time in the future, atomic energy becomes a substitute for hydro type. But in our present situation, atomic energy is not competitive even with power generated from steam—and from other sources such as coal or gas. At any rate, that is my understanding.

So we are facing, in this province, a new era when we can expect energy costs to increase.

Into this situation has come a new factor—which has come fortuitously—and that is natural gas. Most of it is admittedly not produced in this province, but here it is, coming to us and available for our use.

As I understand it, natural gas is, after electricity, perhaps the most flexible source of energy that is available. It is available for a good many different purposes. So I think we have an opportunity—and it is very important that we should take advantage of the opportunity—to now use gas to fill the gap being created by the fact that we have run out of cheap sources of electrical power.

There is certainly no indication in this bill that the government has any policy along that line. As far as I know, there is no indication of policy anywhere. I think that somewhere there should be an indication of the government's policy along that line.

On the integrated use of all forms of energy, I am just going to say this. I believe that we should have co-ordinated planning of all sources of energy—of the uses of all sources of energy within the province—to insure that all types of energy are used for the purposes for which they are most efficient. I do not necessarily mean for the purposes out of which somebody producing some form of energy can make a profit, but for the purposes for which they are most efficient in the basic economic sense of using our resources in the best possible way.

I believe there should be an overall policy and an overall plan along that line. But we certainly cannot have any overall planning of the use and development of energy resources in this province if we do not have some means of co-ordinating the use of hydro-electric power, or electrical power from other sources for that matter, and natural gas, because they are really the two most important sources of energy.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Do we not really do that?

Mr. Bryden: Well, I would say that it will be done most inadequately, if at all. But I would—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Does the hon. member not think the hon. Minister is pretty adequate?

Mr. Bryden: I think he is very adequate. But the government policies under which he has to operate are most inadequate indeed, in my opinion.

I will even give a suggestion of what I think the policy should be. I am quite ready to give my ideas on the matter free of charge.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member does not know whether—

Mr. Bryden: Well, maybe the hon. Prime Minister will consider they are expensive, even at that low price. However, I will offer them to him in any case.

In my opinion, it certainly would be most ridiculous to permit a situation to develop in this province whereby we were having hydro and gas competing, with duplication of facilities for the same function. That cannot help but inflate the basic cost of energy in this province, make all our industrial processes more expensive, and thereby slow down the further industrial development of the province.

It seems to me that these two major sources of energy should be treated as complementary items, and that there should be plans to use them in a way whereby each one is available for the purpose for which it is best adapted.

I also believe that we should have a policy whereby gas can become available to underdeveloped areas of the province. We speak a great deal about underdeveloped areas of the world, in talking about foreign countries, but the fact remains there are many underdeveloped areas right in this province, if we are talking about general economic development. They are behind some other areas.

I think it is desirable that everything possible should be done to encourage development in those areas, and the provision of power, as inexpensively as possible, is most important to their development.

Northern Ontario very likely is going to benefit to a very great degree from the fact that natural gas is available in substantial parts of it now. That, however, is purely accidental, Mr. Speaker. It would certainly not have come about through the normal operation of the market, if one wants to put it that way. It came about only because, in order to get the gas down to Toronto and Montreal, they just had to bring it through northern Ontario. So those communities in northern Ontario which are reasonably close to the main trans-Canada trunk line will benefit.

But then there are many other areas, for example in eastern Ontario, that are not so fortunately situated. I suspect that, failing

some positive government planning, those particular areas are going to be out of luck as far as this very important source of energy is concerned.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that there is only one way in which gas can be economically and efficiently provided to this province in a way that will make possible maximum development of the province generally, and specific areas thereof. That way is through a system of public distribution similar to Hydro, along the same principle—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Does the hon. member mean public ownership?

Mr. Bryden: Well, I was just coming to that.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. What my hon. friend is now saying is a reflection on a vote earlier taken in this House last year, or the year before, to which public distribution was voted against. The rules of this House provide that an hon. member cannot speak in a way which will be a reflection upon an earlier vote unless he has a motion before him at the time.

Mr. Bryden: Is the hon. Minister seriously trying to suggest that, once a matter has been voted on in this House, it is forever out of order to speak of it again?

Mr. MacDonald: In the same session.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Oh, no.

Mr. Bryden: On a point of order—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I am saying that the hon. member may not reflect upon an earlier vote taken in this House unless he puts, on the order paper, an Act or a resolution which would rescind the earlier decision to which he can speak. That is a rule of this House.

Mr. Bryden: I will be guided by what Mr. Speaker rules on this matter, if the hon. Minister is pressing the point.

I would submit, however, Mr. Speaker, that if this is applied in this way, it will certainly very seriously restrict debate. I certainly do not reflect on the decision that this House made on previous occasions though I disagree with it. But I do believe that matters related to it have a direct bearing on any bill respecting energy, and if I cannot discuss matters of energy under a bill

respecting energy, then I am afraid that debate is going to be very circumscribed in this House. Have I your permission to continue, sir?

Well then, I would like to state my own firm conviction, Mr. Speaker, that the only way in which we can provide for efficient use of natural gas in this province, and for efficient co-ordination of gas resources and Hydro resources, is through a system of public distribution similar to that which we now have with regard to Hydro.

There is this difference, of course, that most hydro-electric power is produced within the province, and most gas is produced outside the province. But I do not think that fact basically affects my proposition.

The main supply of gas for this province comes in through northern Ontario, through the trans-Canada pipe line, and once it gets here it is in our hands to use in such way as appears efficient.

I submit that we should have a system or grid, similar to the Hydro grid, of pipe lines—of secondary pipe lines—from the trans-Canada line and other sources, involving the very important storage areas in Lambton county, and that those should be provided by some provincially owned corporation.

Then the municipalities should do much the same thing as they do with Hydro. They should have their own local distribution systems, and they should be responsible for local distribution, buying the gas in bulk from the provincial corporation which, in turn, buys it from Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited and other sources.

I submit that is the only way whereby we can secure efficient utilization of gas, or efficient co-ordination of the use of gas and electrical power.

I would like to remind the House, Mr. Speaker, that 40 or 50 years ago we had, in this province, some men who were Ministers of a Conservative government, let it be said, who were faced with a new and vital source of power. These men could see that this new source of power was vital to the future development of the province. So they decided, and I think quite properly, that the way to make sure that that power was to be used in the best interests of the province, was to distribute it through a public system, a co-operative provincial-municipal system.

These men founded the hydro-electric power system that we now have in this province.

Many of us may have many points on which we disagree with Hydro policy. Indeed, I

would doubt if there will ever be a corporation in the history of this world which will be perfect in all its operations. Many of us may have many points of disagreement and many points where we think policy should be changed, but I would doubt very much if there is any hon. member of this House who would say that the basic concept of Hydro is not a sound concept.

We have, many times, paid tribute to these men of 40 or 50 years ago who settled this basic policy for us. I said they were Conservatives. I would imagine—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bryden: If any credit is coming to hon. members for their actions, I am glad to give it to them, and they were Conservatives.

I would imagine that they would have objected most vehemently if anybody had suggested to them that they were socialists. But it has always intrigued me, Mr. Speaker, when intelligent and devoted men deal in an intelligent way with a problem of basic importance about which they are fully informed and with which they are very concerned, how often in those circumstances such men come up with socialist answers to the problems concerned.

That is what happened with these gentlemen of 40 or 50 years ago, who were members of a Conservative administration. They came up with a socialist answer on a basic problem, and they were not frightened by suggestions that I believe were made at the time that this was socialism. They did not let words bother them. They saw a problem and they saw an answer to it, and they had enough vision to accept the answer that logic and common sense dictated.

I regret very much that there are no longer such men of vision in the Conservative administration in this province. We now have a situation where we are in very much the same position as those men were 40 or 50 years ago. They were faced with this basic and important new source of energy in the province, and we are faced with a basic and important new source of energy. Our old source of energy, that they arranged to be available to us in such an efficient way, is now less available on a low-cost basis. Here we have a new opportunity and we have failed to take advantage of that opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I had hoped that, in the bill on energy, we would have at least some indication of government policy. I have considered this matter myself, and I am firmly convinced that we cannot have proper co-

ordination and planning unless we have public ownership. Other hon. members have suggested that they think we can. Well, if they think we can, I think they ought to show us how we can do it.

I had hoped that, in this bill which is now before us, Bill No. 39, the government would be laying down its ideas on how we could handle this problem. Far from having done that, they give no indication even that they are aware that the problem exists.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether or not they are aware if it exists, but I can say this much, that circumstances over the next few years will bring it very, very vigorously to their attention. They will not be able to escape the problem, because it exists and it is inescapable.

I would hope very much that they will not, shall I say, back into this very important matter in the same way that they backed into the matter of safety control, where we had to have people killed in this province before we had any proper regulations affecting the safe handling of gas. That was a very serious problem, and there were some very regrettable incidents.

The problem that I am calling to hon. members' attention is even more serious, and I hope that there will be some government policy.

Failing public ownership, which the government has rejected, for the present at any rate, I cannot for the life of me see what the policy will be. But if they do have a policy, why do they not lay it down before us where we can discuss it? This problem is of fundamental importance to the entire future development of our province.

So far, I have been talking about matters that are not in the bill, Mr. Speaker, because I think they are more important than the matters that are in there. As far as the items that are in there are concerned, I would agree with the hon. Minister's proposition that they are very detailed, technical matters which probably can best be discussed in committee.

I want to make it clear that I am not trying to suggest that the matters dealt with in this bill are unimportant—they certainly have to be dealt with in legislation. But, compared to the fundamental question that has not been dealt with at all, I do submit that they pale into insignificance.

Mr. MacDonald: There are two points that I want to deal with, in speaking to the principle of this bill. The first one flows directly out of the remarks of the hon.

member for Woodbine, and the earlier comments of the hon. leader of the Opposition, with regard to the inadequacies of this bill in coming to grips with the overall field of energy and the necessity for some integrated co-ordinated approach.

My first comment, if I may suggest it for the hon. leader of the Opposition's consideration, is that once again he reiterated his opposition to public ownership of the distribution of gas. He claimed that if we have this we would have to have a 60 per cent. concentration and this in competition with Hydro.

Mr. Wintermeyer: In order to get below Hydro.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I just draw to his attention that this kind of problem has been faced up to in those areas of the province of British Columbia where the publicly owned hydro-electric system is distributing not only hydro-electric power, but gas. I submit to him that we cannot have a co-ordinated and integrated approach to the use of these sources of power unless they come under the same direction.

Now, I mention British Columbia, but if hon. members want to see a really effective co-ordination let us go to Saskatchewan.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Do not just pooh pooh this reference. The fact of the matter is that Saskatchewan does have a co-ordinated and integrated use of these two fuels, under the same board, and the challenge of the hon. member of Woodbine stands:

If this government believes that we should have some planned use of energy, how are we going to do it if we have not public ownership? This government has not indicated one iota—in fact, the complete inadequacy of this bill proves that they have no policy.

Now, let me give hon. members another illustration.

I was very intrigued when I read the brief that was presented to the national energy board by this government with regard to gas storage. Just let me read a paragraph or so here. The context in which these comments should be considered, Mr. Speaker, is this: That the brief was, in effect, arguing that until we were storing as much gas as the storage capacity in this province permitted, we should look very carefully at the proposition of exporting, particularly on an interruptable basis.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: The brief said no such thing. I wrote it. I hope my hon. friend will accept my interpretation of what I meant.

Mr. MacDonald: Let me read this then. I am quoting from page 6 of the brief:

The possibility that much greater quantities of gas could be stored in Ontario through the development of potential storage areas, not now in use, should be fully examined. The present working storage in Ontario is estimated at 22.5 billion cubic feet. However, the potential storage which could be developed, over a period of years, is estimated to be 85 billion cubic feet, or almost 4 times the present working storage.

We believe that storage in Ontario is a superior use of Canadian gas to export on an interruptable basis—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That is right.

Mr. MacDonald: That, in essence, is just what I said, or at least what I intended to say. I think that if hon. members examine what is in the record, they will find it is what I said.

The brief goes on:

In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that gas storage areas are as valuable a resource to this province as our natural gas reserve—

The point I have reiterated many times in this House.

However, the brief concludes:

As long as interruptable gas can easily spill over into the export market, there is little incentive to develop the full potential of the gas storage areas in this province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the thing that intrigues me about the hon. Minister arguing this in his brief to the natural energy board, is that he should have stayed at home and had a talk with himself. The national energy board cannot do anything about developing, to the full, the use of gas storage in the province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: We cannot stop export.

Mr. MacDonald: So they export. Well, just a minute now. The hon. Minister would have been in a much stronger position if he had gone up to the national energy board and said: "We have done everything possible to use the full capacity of gas storage in this province. In fact, we are now using it.

Therefore, this extra can spill over, but this is the kind—"

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: If I may say so, that is exactly the case today.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Speaker, I refer back to a debate a year ago or so in this House. I asked this government what it was going to do, since it refused to build a publicly owned, wholly integrated gas distribution system, integrating the gas storage into that system so that in effect we would have the equivalent of Hydro's grid in the province of Ontario.

The hon. Prime Minister interrupted to state that this integration might be achieved between private companies.

Well, what has happened? Consumers' Gas came to an arrangement with Union Gas so that, when they have built the line from the Dawn Valley over to north of Hamilton—making the pipe line a little bigger than originally planned by Union—Consumers' take the extra. But how much does it amount to? This past year they are using only 3 billion cubic feet—3 billion cubic feet of stored gas.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: From the Dawn area?

Mr. MacDonald: Right, and I understand that the maximum in the contract is 7 billion cubic feet.

Now, the latest annual report of the Union Gas Company indicates that last year they used 8 billion cubic feet of stored gas. So what have we, Mr. Speaker? We have Union using 8 billion cubic feet, and we have Consumers' using 3 billion cubic feet—a total of 11 billion cubic feet of gas when we have a potential of 85 billion cubic feet.

Now, if the hon. Minister had done something, either by making these private companies get together to use the storage basins more fully, then let us hear about it. But I suggest this is going to be difficult.

The really efficient answer to it would have been a publicly owned, fully integrated distribution system. But if the hon. Minister had done something on this, then he would have been in a stronger position to have gone to the national energy board and say: "Before we export on an interruptable basis, we should use our full storage capacity."

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I never said that we should use our full storage capacity. To fill up gas reserves, to take gas out of one hole and pump it down into another without

markets to use it, is just uneconomic. Furthermore, my hon. friend is allowing nothing for gas caps, which is about half the capacity of the gas storage.

Mr. MacDonald: If the hon. Minister wants to elaborate, or to clarify a point I am trying to make, I have no objections at all. He does not like other people to interrupt to clarify a point, but I have no objection to it.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: We were not dealing with a slander today, as we were the other day.

Mr. MacDonald: But the hon. Minister is confusing the issue, which is simply this, Mr. Speaker, that the responsibility for the full use of our storage capacity in Ontario rests with the provincial government. Therefore, the provincial government is in a weak position to go to the national energy board and say we should not sell gas, on an interruptable basis, to the United States until we do have this full capacity.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: We never said that. Now how many times do I have to say this to the hon. member?

Mr. MacDonald: Let the hon. Minister read his brief. He did say it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Is this discussion in order?

Mr. MacDonald: Certainly it is.

Hon. Mr. Frost: What relationship to this bill has this brief we filed with the national energy board? I do not think this is relative at all.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I will inform the hon. Prime Minister where it is in order. The hon. leader of the Opposition and the hon. member for Woodbine have pointed to the pathetic inadequacies of this so-called energy bill. It is not an energy bill, it is a bill to regulate gas and oil. It offers nothing by way of a co-ordinated approach.

I am suggesting that if we had a co-ordinated approach, one of the things we would have to take a look at is the full use of our storage areas which, as the hon. Minister says, are more valuable than the reserves of gas themselves. This government is doing nothing to see that they are used to the full.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: They may be more valuable, depending on where they are and on the economic conditions under which they exist.

Mr. MacDonald: Now the hon. Minister has changed it because in his brief he said they are more valuable.

However, I want finally to turn to one other small but very, very exasperating set of problems. I should leave this to the hon. member for Lambton East (Mr. Janes) because he has raised this in the House many times, and I know he has discussed it with the hon. Minister many times.

This energy bill is now going to have regulation and direction over the production of oil and gas. The hon. Minister knows—because we have discussed this privately—that there are many very frustrating, thorny problems faced by the farmers who have oil and gas wells on their farms, notably in Lambton county. There have been investigations of some kind by experts that the government hired to look into these problems and find a solution. But I see nothing in this bill that indicates that the government is going to move to regularizing the procedures down there—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: We have appointed a committee of some of the best experts in Canada to study that very problem, headed by Dr. George Langford.

Mr. MacDonald: When was this committee appointed?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: It was appointed in January.

Mr. MacDonald: Is this going to follow-up on the committee that was appointed two years ago and reported—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: There was no committee appointed two years ago on this particular matter. Apparently the problem the hon. member is referring to has something to do with the Lambton storage area people.

Mr. MacDonald: Partly, partly.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Not only partly, my hon. friend. When I deal with this on the estimates, I will show the hon. member the terms of reference.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, it was not a committee, the hon. Minister is right, it was a—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well then, why say it was a committee?

Mr. MacDonald: Just a minute now. The hon. Minister can correct himself on occasion, just let me correct myself. There was one American expert who was brought up, not

a committee, but one of many who were brought up.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: By whom, and for whom?

Mr. MacDonald: By the government.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Is that so? We will see.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I hope we will see. But the problems, Mr. Speaker, that I submit this government should give some consideration to, are of this kind. The hon. member for Lambton East pointed to the ruthless and roughshod fashion in which some of the companies operate in dealing with the farmers.

For example, in most other jurisdictions—in western Canada and the United States—there is a standard royalty that is paid to the people with producing wells. It is one-eighth of the price at the well head. Yet these companies continue to play one farmer against another. They will try to bargain and get some old farmer who is not familiar with the details, to sign for something less. I submit that we have reached the point where we should lay down rules so that all of this is taken out of the feuding stage which has gone on for too many years already.

There is another aspect of the problem. I will concede in advance that, from the legal point of view, this is difficult. Some of these contracts that the farmers have in the south-western part of the province are contracts that were signed by their grandfathers. They were signed at a time when the conditions we faced today were not even anticipated. Others were signed in recent years when a smart operator came in and, in effect, high-pressured a contract when a man did not know what his own interests were. In other words they are not fair contracts.

I know the legal problem, and lawyers react to this much more sensitively than, quite frankly, I do. If one has a contract, he has to live up to it.

But I submit, Mr. Speaker, that many of these contracts have been seriously altered to a degree because of actions that this government itself has taken. Because this government has stepped in and regulated, I think that there is a very valid case for the government setting up some procedure to renegotiate these contracts—to fix standard royalty rates, to rescue these farmers from all this confusion and conflict that is going on where companies are trying to play off one producer against another.

Now, at the risk of producing some catcalls again from the back benches, I would like to suggest that the hon. Minister examine what has been done in western Canada. In western Canada what happened was that many of the oil companies came in and signed contracts, sometimes by a bit of high-pressure selling. When farmers had an opportunity to study the contracts, they concluded, to use the vernacular, that they had been "skinned in the deal."

In the province of Saskatchewan, they have established what is known as a mineral contract renegotiation board, in which it is possible for the contract to come before the board and to be renegotiated if the interests of the farmer have not been protected.

If the answer to this is that these were grown men who walked into the contracts and they deserve to live with them—that the contracts are sacrosanct—I submit to this government that they take a look at their own actions.

This government signed a contract to contribute \$35 million to the building of a pipe line in northern Ontario and, for a variety of reasons, because they thought it was not a very good contract, a year later they got out of it.

I will not go into the details now as to why they got out of it. But I warned in this House that it was a bad contract.

In other words, if one has a bad contract and he happens to be sitting in the driver's seat like the hon. Prime Minister, then he can get out. But if a lot of little people are stuck with bad contracts, from which they are not getting a fair royalty, they can do little about it by themselves.

I submit it is within the jurisdiction of this government to step in and assist in regularizing this whole procedure. I see nothing in the Act to suggest that the government intends to do this. I would hope that, when we get into further discussion of it in the committee stage, the hon. Minister can give us some assurance that there will be action in this area.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, might I just clarify the position a little bit in relation to government policy?

First of all, I would just like to say this in relation to the reference of the hon. member for Woodbine to competition. I would say to him that competition is not altogether a bad thing.

Mr. Bryden: I did not imply that.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now, listen, I listen to these radio programmes, "living electrically" and so on, and I never heard any of those programmes before gas came into this province. It is a great thing, I am all in favour of that.

Now, in the community that I come from, actually Hydro had a monopoly there. Since the introduction of gas, the Hydro fellows have become really thoughtful. They are thoughtful of people. I am all in favour of competition myself. The people generally are, and I think it is a very good thing.

However, to get down to the question of general policy: I think that probably we would admit that this bill is largely a gas and oil bill, insofar as it relates to energy.

First might I say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that I certainly would hesitate to interfere with the traditional relationships that have been built up at Hydro in relation to the municipalities, their interest and ownership in Hydro, and its relationships to the government.

I found that last year, in introducing a very brief bill in relation to the creation of the new department, I had a large number of municipalities, including the municipal electrical association, coming and asking that these traditional relationships should not be interfered with. They had worked over the period of time, over 50 years, they had found the set-up satisfactory, and they asked us not to interfere with it.

Now they even went so far—and the hon. Minister knows this—even so far as asking us not to take a Minister from their board as a vice-chairman. Now these are very real and tangible things, and I would say that we would have a great deal of hesitation on any grounds—philosophical or otherwise—

An hon. member: Or even good.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say that the best grounds, after all, are what the people think. The overwhelming consensus of opinion, expressed by the Hydro municipalities, was that we should not disturb that relationship. Now that is the first thing.

The second thing is, as regards a comprehensive picture. Now, my hon. friends opposite did not use that expression, but I use it here now—a comprehensive picture. Where the comprehensive picture really comes, and is really taken in, is by the executive council. That is where it is taken in under this bill. It is not presumed that this bill should deal with Hydro. As a matter of fact, I will be quite frank with hon.

members and say that we clearly and intentionally avoided that because the Hydro municipalities felt it interfered with their rights and was disturbing the old traditional arrangements which they had found to be extremely satisfactory.

Now the point is this: Here we have the hon. Minister of Energy Resources who, through Hydro, is able to take the view of our energy requirements from the standpoint of electricity, of both water-developed power and thermally-developed power, either by uranium, or by coal or gas. He is able to give that picture to the cabinet council and to the treasury board—which is dealing with the billions or hundreds of millions of dollars involved and are going to be involved in the next 20 years. I have used the figure, I think, of about something over \$2 billion, and they tell me that the revised figure would show something like \$4.7 billion.

Therefore we have to take a comprehensive view of that problem. Added to that we have the effects of this legislation and the other legislation passed here today which, for the first time, enables the government and government agencies to deal with this tremendous problem in one picture. That, I think, is the answer to the hon. member for York South and the hon. leader of the Opposition and the other hon. members who have spoken.

It is true that this bill itself, if one wants to use the expression, is essentially a gas and oil bill. Nevertheless, in the set-up with the department itself, Hydro's vast plans and vast powers, that have been given to it over very many years, it is a good thing to tie these in with the government that has suited the partner municipalities. These municipalities are tied in with the head of the provincial government through a representative of the cabinet council.

Actually speaking, we now have, for the first time, through this legislation, the possibility and the ability to form an integrated picture of the tremendous requirements of this province for energy in the days to come.

I would say that this legislation is not the last word. Of course it is not. It is a very substantial step towards treating that problem in an intelligent way, in view of the many hundreds of millions of dollars we are going to have to use in power development in the years to come.

I think when this bill, like its predecessor, is referred to the committee on energy, a lot of these matters that have been referred to can be ironed out. I have no doubt that very

many of them will be refined and changed. There have been very many points brought up here today that are worthy of great consideration, and I am sure that the committee will give it that consideration.

Mr. J. Chapple (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I would like to make one or two observations on this particular bill. I will not speak very long because, well, I am not a very good lawyer, not being a lawyer.

There is one thing, though, that I would definitely like to point out, and that is that I feel that, although Hydro has spent a tremendous amount of money and has possibly done a great lot of good and will continue to spend an awful lot of money—millions, billions—that does not necessarily mean that there should not be some sort of control somewhere at some time in the future.

I feel that if the government is going to control at all, the government should not only control, one might say, a free enterprise, but should also control something that is government-owned or government-operated. They should be controlled from both sides.

In other words, this House should have control on the overall. It should be that if the rates go too high, or the expenditures go too high, then we should be able to do something about it. If these rates are too low when it comes to gas and oil, then over the years they should be either raised or lowered according to the requisite of the costs of operation. The way in which the energy board is operating should enable it to handle it that way.

I personally would like to think that we could get along without control. But apparently we cannot, because of the nature of the energy that we are handling, in all types of energy—atomic energy, electrical energy, gas and oil. Now, I think, that should be definitely in the back of the minds of the government, regardless of the marvellous job that Hydro has done.

I know Hydro has done a marvellous job. I have read it in the newspapers. I have read it in all kinds of publications. I hear it on TV—so it must be doing a very, very marvellous job. But, regardless of that job, being public ownership, many things can and possibly will develop within that organization, and I think already have, and I think that now is the time for the setting up of proper bills so that we can run it across the line.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South): Mr. Speaker, before motion is put, I would add just a few words to the discussion that has taken place.

I agree with my hon. leader, and others, it has been a move forward to set up The Department of Energy Resources. But with him I agree also that there is an element of regret in the restricted application of the new department over the fields of energy of this province. I want to mention one in particular, and deal with it perhaps more extensively than the others.

The hon. Prime Minister has suggested that it would be unwise to place Hydro under the jurisdiction of The Department of Energy Resources. He felt that his fundamental reason is the fact that Hydro has relationships with the municipalities that would be interfered with, perhaps jeopardized, according to his view, by Hydro's inclusion in the new department.

I imagine that, Mr. Speaker, if we wanted to argue that point, we could suggest that ways could be found so that Hydro and its relationships with the municipalities could be preserved in the manner in which it is presently set up, and Hydro could still be included in The Department of Energy Resources. I imagine, Mr. Speaker, that that could be done. I would say to hon. members, to the hon. Prime Minister and to the hon. Minister who guides this bill, that I am more concerned about another particular energy, and that is, of course, atomic energy.

Now, my hon. friend has suggested that atomic energy does not at the moment, at least, come under this bill and will not be a part of or subject to The Department of Energy Resources. Now, I say to hon. members that it certainly should. Perhaps there are reasons why Hydro as an entity should not come under The Department of Energy Resources. But there certainly is no legitimate reason that I can see why atomic energy should not come under The Department of Energy Resources even though it is related somewhat with Hydro. Surely that would be one aspect of Hydro that we could take away and put under The Department of Energy Resources.

It has not any relationship, so to speak, with a municipality. There is not that fundamental reason that the hon. Prime Minister spoke about as to why atomic energy should not be under The Department of Energy Resources. We who stand in this House today have no perception of what atomic energy may mean, even in our lifetime, as a source of power. Certainly, for the life of me, I cannot see, if we are going to set up a Department of Energy Resources to take all these things into their proper relationship, there is no reason under the sun that I can

see, Mr. Speaker, why atomic energy should not be under the direction of The Department of Energy Resources.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, there are a number of bills here that will all go to the committee on lands and forests, and that would enable those of the committee to get on with the work.

THE CROWN TIMBER ACT, 1952

Hon. J. W. Spooner moves second reading of Bill No. 2, "An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act, 1952."

He said: The purpose of this amendment, Mr. Speaker, was to provide our Act with a little clearer wording in connection with the term Crown timber, and I think that the bill is self-explanatory.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE LAKES AND RIVERS IMPROVEMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves second reading of Bill No. 3, "An Act to amend The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act."

He said: The purpose of this amendment is to broaden the Minister's authority in dealing with the matter of clearing flooded areas where water has been impounded for power development or storage purposes.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE WILD RICE HARVESTING ACT, 1960

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves second reading of Bill No. 4, "An Act to provide for the harvesting of wild rice."

He said: This is new legislation, Mr. Speaker, which we feel is desirable in that it would provide the department—which is after all, the department most closely concerned with the natural resources of this province, including the game and fisheries—with certain authority to deal with the harvesting of wild rice which, in some parts of the province, is developing into a rather important industry. I might say that the revenue from the harvesting of wild rice is worth from \$500,000 to \$1 million a year to some 600 or 800 Indian families. Our people are aware of certain needs in that regard, and we feel that this is a desirable piece of legislation.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Will we feed Red China?

Mr. Chapple: Mr. Speaker, in relation to that bill, this is legislation, not for the Indians, but it is legislation for someone who is going to go in there and take over certain areas of Crown land with a licence possibly, and make it so that they may hire Indians to do the job. This does not necessarily improve the lot of the Indians.

I think that The Department of Lands and Forests should go ahead and develop these beds where wild rice grows to the greatest possible extent so that the Indians can use them. I think that the department has a real obligation here, and that the Indians should not be licenced so much. There should not be a licence issued; the Indians should be allotted these areas so that they can go in and harvest this wild rice and collect money for the sale of the wild rice so that their revenue can be greatly improved.

Now, although we try to integrate the the Indians into our way of life, they do not necessarily go into our way of life. Because they are in that part of the country—north-western Ontario—they are shy, they are in bands, they travel for miles, and they only have certain revenues at their disposal.

Another revenue they may have at their disposal is the picking and selling of blueberries up and down the railway tracks. Well, are we going to licence the Indians as far as blueberries are concerned?

I think they should be allowed to sell the blueberries and the wild rice and everything else on Crown lands, and have the allotted areas not under a licence. I say this because, once we licence a thing, then we control it. Once we control it, then we are in a position where the advantage goes to the person who is actually handling it rather than the person who the job is done for.

I think the department has a real service to offer here, but I do not think licencing is the answer.

I do not think there should be any licencing because those areas that are licenced are no longer under the control of the government, and they should be under control not for the government, not for people who can come in and spend a year there and get allocation, but for the Indians themselves who should be looked after. That is one way in which that The Department of Lands and Forests can do a good job.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Lands and Forests): May I allay the fears of the

hon. member for Fort William? Our purpose in promoting this deal is exactly to do what the hon. member from Fort William has said.

We, in this bill, can again continue to do a job among the Indian population of this province. I think that every hon. member of this House, including the hon. member for Fort William, will agree that The Department of Lands and Forests probably does as much, if not more, for these Indian people of Ontario than the Indian affairs branch of The Department of Citizenship and Immigration which is the one department primarily concerned with the Indians.

We have no intention, my hon. friends, of taking away anything from the Indian population. Indeed by licencing, or by other means of regulation, we hope to achieve a result that will be still more advantageous to the Indian population than the present set-up.

By being able to set aside, in the same way as we have managed the trapping areas of this province, by having areas set aside for wild rice harvesting, we will see that the waste, which now exists, will be reduced to a very minimum.

I myself have had some experience in this regard, Mr. Speaker, and I can assure hon. members that, without this control which we desire, the situation is not going to be improved, whereas with this control we will be able to see that a better job is done for the people and by the people of this industry.

I can tell hon. members of one instance where wild rice was harvested, when it should not have been harvested, because two or three bands or groups were interested in harvesting wild rice in the same area, with the result that they improperly harvested 60 bags of wild rice and it was spoiled.

We would see to it through our district offices and our representatives—our conservation officers—that such conditions will not continue to exist.

Mr. Chapple: Mr. Speaker, the Indian is not mentioned here. The Indian is not covered in this bill. It is not specifically laid out and there is no protection for the Indian here in this bill.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: As far as I am concerned, Mr. Speaker, I make no differentiation or discrimination with regard to anybody. I do not care whether a person is an Indian or a white man.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I would announce a night session for tomorrow night. I might explain to the House the reason for that. First of all, in the order of business, I would like to go ahead with the remainder—there are 4 bills still standing in the name of the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Spooner) that could be referred or considered by the House, and if the House so determined, we would refer them to the committee that would deal with them.

I would like to take as our target and objective Thursday, February 25, for the introduction of the budget.

Actually it might not be necessary to hold night sessions, but I think it is preferable to

keep the debate under such control, that is as regards the numbers who are going to speak, to give those who want the opportunity of speaking on the Throne speech the full opportunity of doing so. It would seem to me, rather than perhaps at this time next week running into very late hours in dealing with the Throne debate, it might be better to hold a night session or two now, and not sit too late. So I would give that notice now, and we will proceed with the Throne debate tomorrow.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6 of the clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Tuesday, February 16, 1960

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1960

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Today we welcome, as guests of the Legislature, pupils from Bayview junior high school and Withrow Avenue public school, both of Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Clerk of the House: Mr. H. L. Rowntree, from the standing committee on private bills, presents the committee's first report and moves its adoption.

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

An Act respecting the incorporated synod of the diocese of Toronto.

An Act respecting the village of Killaloe Station.

An Act respecting the town of Orillia.

An Act respecting the township of Stamford.

Your committee begs to report the following bill with certain amendments:

An Act to incorporate the Ontario Institute of Professional Agriologists.

Your committee would recommend that the following bill be not reported:

An Act respecting the Kapuskasing district high school board.

The committee would recommend that the fees, less the penalties, and the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the following:

An Act respecting the Kapuskasing district high school.

An Act respecting the incorporated synod of the diocese of Toronto.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE TRAINING SCHOOLS ACT

Hon. G. C. Wardrope moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Training Schools Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, could the hon. Minister explain the purpose of the bill?

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): I would prefer to do it on the second reading, Mr. Speaker. But if my hon. friend wishes an explanation, I might say the amendment has 3 parts to it:

The first one will give us the authority to collect from the parents of children from age 16 to 18 who are in our training schools. We do not have that authority now. The second will allow us to remove the word "incorrigible" from the Act, and the third one will allow us to bring back children to our training school for certain offences that are not conducive to good conduct after their release.

That is the essence of the bill.

THE EXTRAMURAL EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE ACT

Hon. Mr. Wardrope moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to repeal The Extramural Employment of Persons Under Sentence Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE HOSPITAL SERVICES COMMISSION ACT, 1957

Hon. M. B. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Hospital Services Commission Act, 1957."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to bring the terms of the Act into line with federal-provincial arrangements.

THE NURSING ACT, 1951

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Nursing Act, 1951."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to repeal all the provisions, regulations, and so on, as they relate to The Department of Health in regards to the training courses for practical nurses. This is now being transferred to The Department of Education.

THE SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES ACT

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to repeal an obsolete section of the Act which provides for the establishment of special treatment units in sanatoria for chest surgery not associated with tuberculosis. This is not now being done exclusively in sanatoria.

AN ACT TO FACILITATE CORNEA TRANSPLANTS

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to facilitate cornea transplants from the bodies of deceased persons to living persons."

Motion agreed to, first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to provide proper and expeditious procedures to facilitate the functioning of eye banks, and to remove any uncertainties and strictures in the common law in this field.

THE REFORMATORIES ACT

Hon. Mr. Wardrope moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Reformatories Act."

Motion agreed to, first reading of the bill.

Mr. J. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, will the hon. Minister explain the purpose of this bill, please?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Mr. Speaker, this is rather a lengthy bill similar to The Andrew Mercer Reformatory Act. It is to bring into line an Act that has been unchanged for the past 30 years. It is a change in the appellation of the officers who are entrusted with the responsibilities of the department. It has to do with the changing of prisoners from one reformatory to another, and also to the handling of mentally defective patients who have been found defective when they are ready for release, and several things of that kind.

I would be glad to give the hon. members a very full explanation on second reading, and then if, from there, they wish it to go to the committee, why that would be quite all right with me, if that is satisfactory to the hon. member at the moment.

THE TIME ACT, 1958

Mr. R. Whicher moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Time Act, 1958."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

RE URANIUM INDUSTRY

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to make a statement in relation to a matter of considerable public importance. Last evening the press approached me to make a statement in connection with something that was this morning to be carried in the newspapers with reference to Elliot Lake and the uranium industry.

I indicated to the press at that time that, in view of the fact that the House was in session, I thought it far more proper that the statement be held until today, and that it be delivered to the Legislature where I felt it most properly belonged.

Mr. Speaker, the problem is one of great public importance and of considerable urgency. So I want, if I may, to make a statement this afternoon in relation to the uranium industry and the stretch-out programme with particular reference to Elliot Lake, the Blind River area, and the Bancroft area.

In January of 1960, this government, through The Department of Energy Resources, convened a conference, the first of its kind in North America, in relation to uranium and nuclear energy. I had thought that this afternoon I would give to this House a little bit of the background of the uranium contract. But I felt, when I looked at some of the papers which had been delivered at that conference, that I might more usefully make some use of the statements which had been given, and to save some of the time of this House.

Therefore, if I might, I would like to make reference to a statement which was presented to the first conference on uranium and nuclear energy in Toronto in January of this year. The statement deals with the background of the uranium contracts, who let them, why they were let, how they came to be let, and under what conditions. The statement is to

this effect, that it was known in the late 1930's that fission was possible—that is, the splitting of an atom. In the early years of the war the Manhattan project was initiated to make the bomb a reality. The United States, the United Kingdom and Canada contributed, to the project, men and money approximately in proportion to their capacity.

At that time there were only two developed sources of uranium, a mine in the Belgian Congo and the Eldorado mine on Great Bear Lake in the Canadian Northwest Territories.

Of the material required for the Manhattan project, the Belgian Congo mine produced the greater proportion, but the Canadian effort in this respect was not inconsiderable.

It was not long before it was realized that these two sources were limited, and that their output would have to be closely controlled and, if possible, new sources developed. These objectives became the responsibility of the combined development agency which was set up in 1944. This board, on which the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada were represented, was actually a subcommittee of the combined policy committee which came into being under the Quebec agreement. Canada was also represented on the combined policy committee.

Not a great deal was accomplished in the way of developing new sources, and there was perhaps no great urgency until the United Nations failed in its attempt to control atomic weapons in 1947 and the arms race was on. New sources of uranium had to be found at once.

The only known source which could hope to provide the quantities required were the gold ores of the South African Rand, which contained from .25 pound to 1 pound of U_3O_8 per ton, and there was the great advantage of having mining already well-established there. Many of the shales of the western hemisphere contained small quantities, but the per-pound production cost of this source was, and is, extremely high. A few small deposits were also known to exist in the western United States.

It was decided to bring the South African deposits into production as quickly as possible, with the United Kingdom and the United States putting up the money, and the combined development agency acting as the administrative body. As it had been realized at an early date that this source might have to be utilized, metallurgical research had been started in 1946. It was possible to begin construction almost immediately, and the first production was received in 1952.

Meanwhile, exploration was pressed elsewhere. The United States atomic energy commission underwrote exploration programmes in the western United States, and both the United Kingdom and the United States, through the combined development agency, did some work in Australia. But due to the high production costs, the United States withdrew from a large part of this effort at an early stage. The United Kingdom, however, continued with the Australian project. The combined development agency took no part in either the internal United States activity or the Canadian effort.

Canada, through Eldorado, pressed exploration and development in the northwest, and brought in the Beaver Lodge field and attempted, in the late 1940's and early 1950's, to interest the Canadian mining industry with the published price schedule. This was not effective, and it was not until the special price formula was established in 1953 that the public became interested. This interest resulted in the discovery and development of the Blind River and Bancroft areas. Serious work in these fields started in late 1953 and early 1954.

Then, unfortunately for the Canadian uranium industry, the exploration in the western states of the United States began to get results. The Ambrosia Lake field in New Mexico came in, in 1955 and 1956; and the Shirley basin in Wyoming about 18 months later.

With the finding of the Blind River deposits, an adequate supply of uranium for the western world was assured, and with the development of the Ambrosia Lake field and the Shirley basin, the world's proven ability to produce will exceed the estimated requirements until the late 1960's or early 1970's. I would like to point out here that we were adequately warned that a condition of oversupply was certain to develop by a series of public statements as follows:

An excerpt from an address by Mr. W. J. Bennett, at that time as I recall, president of Eldorado, to the Toronto board of trade in January, 1955. And this is what Mr. Bennett said:

It is impossible to say at this time what the demand for uranium will be after March 31, 1962, the present expiry date of the guaranteed market.

Mr. Bennett went on to say:

The military demand may continue at the present rate or may cease altogether. On the other hand, we may have a situation in which there is still government buying

but on a reduced scale. Whatever happens, it can be safely predicted that there will be some requirement for uranium for use in atomic power programmes in the early 1960's.

It is evident, however, that the demand for uranium in the early stages of Canadian atomic power programme will take up only a small part of our potential production. Consequently, if the military requirement ceases, or is cut back substantially, Canadian producers may have to look to export markets, and should expect to meet the same conditions which avail in the case of other base metals which are not in short supply.

Then Rt. hon. C. D. Howe made a statement in this matter in August, 1955. Mr. Howe said:

Because of the end-use of uranium which is being supplied to the United States atomic energy commission, it is not possible for security reasons to make public the quantity of uranium which Eldorado will be able to purchase under the special price arrangements, beyond existing contracts. However, I am now able to state that there is a limit on the amount of uranium which will be purchased under the special arrangement.

Mr. Howe said again in March, 1956:

In the circumstances, it seemed desirable that the mining industry and the public should be informed as to the future policy with respect to purchases under the special price arrangement. I stated that the uranium purchased under the special price arrangement was being supplied to United States atomic energy commission, and that there was a limit on the amount of uranium which would be purchased.

Then Mr. W. J. Bennett, in March, 1956, said this, in speaking to the prospectors' and developers' association:

The present information we have, as to the limitation of military requirements through the period up to March 31, 1962, and the uncertainty as to the amount of those requirements, if any, after March 1962, suggests strongly that we should now examine the probable demand for uranium for peaceful purposes at home and abroad, and this I propose to do today.

Our knowledge of uranium requirements has now gone somewhat beyond March of 1962. Both the United Kingdom atomic energy authority and the United States atomic energy commission are at present stockpiling, and existing firm commitments

to buy will meet estimated requirements until well into 1967, in the case of the United Kingdom atomic energy authority and, early in 1965, in the case of the United States atomic energy commission.

Again, the military requirement is indefinite after 1965, but where it was about evenly divided before, now the great weight is on the side of a reduction. Due to the uncertainty that all requirements are amply provided until 1965, and the uncertainty of the military requirements thereafter, the United Kingdom and the United States governments decided that they could not justify any additional stockpiling. The options on the Canadian production between March 31, 1962 and December 31, 1966 were dropped.

I would like to point out here that many of the early contracts did not have the option clause, and there was no demand for it. Later, amendments to these contracts were authorized, which included the option clause.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make reference to two other papers which were delivered at the same time on the afternoon of the closing session of this uranium and nuclear energy conference. The closing session was devoted to this one specific subject: "Canadian Uranium Producers and the Future."

In this discussion, there was a panel consisting of some of the most important men in the uranium industry on this continent, and they addressed their remarks to this conference. At this time Dr. D. L. Derry, who is the vice-president of the Rio Tinto Mining Company of Canada Limited, made a statement, to one page of which I would like to make reference if I may. Referring to the announcements of the governments of the United States and Great Britain, he said:

The simultaneous announcement in Ottawa and Washington, on November 6, that the United States would not exercise the options they held on Canadian uranium production, in the years 1962 to 1966, came as a severe blow to the Canadian producers. This was particularly so because the government doubtless, for what they consider to be the best of reasons, had not kept the producers informed after the negotiations with the United States until the final decision was reached. The industry did expect a partial exercise of the options which would have enabled a smoother transition to the period of healthier demand, which is hoped and expected toward the end of the 1960's and the early 1970's.

The short 5-year period of the original contract, compared with those arranged with South Africa, Australia and United States producers, is one of the causes of the present problem, one of which, in looking back, might have been avoided.

In fairness to all, we have to realize that the Canadian contracts were signed in an atmosphere completely different to that in which we now find ourselves. It was an atmosphere in which the problem was one of supply and not of demand, and the United States reserves were 30 million tons of ore coming 4 to 5 pounds per ton instead of the 89 million tons estimated now.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, in relation to that same conference, I would like to refer this House to the estimates which were made by Mr. Mullenbach, who is vice-president of a number of companies in the United States and a consultant on nuclear energy.

Mr. Mullenbach discussed at some length the United States' need for uranium, and pointed out that the supplies of uranium in the United States were being stockpiled, and that they had more than they needed, without mining anything more, to carry them well into the 1960's.

He pointed out that the world demand even by 1970, as I recall, would only be about 30,000 tons.

Mr. Mullenbach pointed out that he felt that that was optimistic by about a third, and his estimate was that by 1970 there would be a need for about 20,000 tons of uranium, of which about 15,000 tons are mined in Canada, and of which 75 per cent., or thereabouts, are mined in Ontario.

Of the 15,000 tons coming from this country, there is added to that another 18,000 or 19,000 tons from the United States, and another 6,000 or 10,000 tons from other places in the world, meaning a very large supply and a much shrinking demand.

I am going to table these documents for the House to consider at its leisure. The 4 documents—no, there are 5 of them—are all with reference to the future of the Canadian uranium industry.

One is an address by Mr. Gilchrist, president of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited; one is by Dr. D. L. Derry, vice-president of Rio Tinto; the third is by Philip Mullenbach who is a consultant on nuclear energy in the United States; the fourth was a statement by Mr. Bongard of Bongard and Company, Toronto; and the last one was by Mr. Aston Johnson, president of Faraday Uranium Mines Limited.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, if I may, I would like to speak just for a moment about the future of the uranium industry in relation to Ontario Hydro, so that these matters can be put into perspective.

At the present time Ontario Hydro has available about 6 million kilowatts of electricity. By 1980, it will require about 21 million kilowatts of electricity. By 1980, we anticipate that Ontario Hydro will be producing 21 million kilowatts of electricity, one-third from water, one-third from coal, and one-third from nuclear energy.

That means that, of the 21 million kilowatts produced by Hydro and used as we estimate by 1980, 7 million kilowatts will be produced from uranium by way of nuclear energy. We expect that this will cost about \$300 a kilowatt, or \$2.1 billion, to produce 7 million kilowatts.

Seven million kilowatts will only consume about 800 to 1,000 tons of uranium a year. The total production of Canadian uranium is in the neighbourhood of 15,000 tons and if 7 million kilowatts were to be produced by nuclear energy from uranium, even today—that is, 7 million kilowatts and we already have 6 million and we have a surplus of about 8 to 10 per cent. at the moment—if we were to produce 7 million kilowatts more, we would use up about 800 tons of uranium. That is something like 6 per cent. of the total production of uranium in Canada.

The most important aspect of this matter is that, even if the year 1980 were here today, and we were able to produce 7 million kilowatts of electricity from nuclear energy and thereby consume 800 tons of uranium, nevertheless, this would cost about \$2.1 billion. More, we would have no demand for the power which it would create, and it would mean that the present rates of Ontario Hydro, which are bearing up under a debt load of nearly \$2 billion, would be asked to assume an additional debt load of another \$2 billion. This would make it impossible to have a reasonable rate—I suggest it would be almost treble the present rate—in order to carry a debt of that size without a demand for the electricity which would be produced.

The simple essence of peaceful uses of nuclear energy from Ontario Hydro's point of view is this, that one would produce nuclear energy or electricity from uranium, if it were cheaper to produce it in that way, than to produce it in some other way. But development of nuclear energy must be done on some other basis—on a national basis and in a national way.

The suggestion that one should undertake a programme to develop great quantities of nuclear energy by Hydro at this time, I think, can clearly be seen to be an impossibility because, as I say, we already have an 8 or 10 per cent. surplus of power. If we were to produce 7 million kilowatts more of power, which is more than we already have altogether, it would cost us about \$2.1 billion, and it would only use 800 to 1,000 tons of uranium. This is not an insignificant contribution by any means to the uranium industry, but it is clear that this is not the solution of the problem.

In any event, it would be virtually impossible from a scientific, a contracting, or an engineering point of view to undertake a programme of producing 7 million kilowatts of electricity at this time.

This is true for many reasons. For instance, we are presently experimenting and working with heavy water—a cooled, heavy water moderated, reactor—on the Ottawa River, and we will be commencing the construction of one of the largest reactors of its type in the world on Lake Huron. The difficulty with nuclear reactors, or one of the many difficulties, is the unpredictability of its operation. Scientific teams can spend years in research as to problems that are likely to happen, and succeed in whipping them, and instead of those problems being eliminated, a new set of problems develop that they had never anticipated.

One of the great problems in addition to unanticipated development is the problem of cost involved in these things. The programme on Lake Huron is going to cost this province, through Ontario Hydro, approximately \$60 million, and it is to be hoped it is going to produce power at as cheap a rate as coal. Whether, in fact, it will or not is impossible yet to say, but the people at Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and Hydro are highly hopeful that this will be so.

At the moment, Canada is experimenting basically with, and building basically, a heavy water cooled, heavy water moderated, natural uranium-fired reactor. There are other countries in the world which are dealing with organically cooled, heavy water moderated, highly enriched uranium reactors. Some of them are working with liquid metal coolers, some of them with sodium, potassium sodium. A number of others, such as Great Britain, are experimenting with graphite and gas.

One of the great advantages that the reactor, which we are working with in this

country, has—as far as this country is concerned—is that it avoids the enrichment of uranium. It can use our uranium in its natural condition, and this has a psychological national effect on sovereign nations throughout this world. This is so because, if we succeed in pioneering successfully—as we are hopeful we will—the development and efficient operation of a heavy water cooled, heavy water moderated, natural uranium reactor, then we expect that we should be able to sell this reactor to other countries in the world who wish to be freed from one source of supply of their fuel.

There is only one country in the world which sells, commercially, enriched uranium, and that is the United States. Anyone who buys a reactor which can be fuelled only by enriched uranium is quite logically tied to the source of the fuel supply, namely the country which supplies it, the United States.

One of the many advantages that the reactor, with which this country is working at the moment, has is that, if a country in Europe or any other country in the world purchases it, it will enable that country to use its own resources of uranium to fuel the reactor. There is some uranium to be found in almost every country of the world.

In addition to this, it should be said that this particular reactor is designed for our specific needs in this specific area of southern Ontario, where it is most likely to be used as a base load plant. The cost of such a plant, of fuelling it and operating it, is so expensive that it could not efficiently be used economically for peaking, but rather must be used as a base load plant.

In conclusion, just before turning to the specific steps which this province through Hydro, or directly—the province and the provincial government—have taken, I would like to refer, if I may for a moment, to the question of enrichments and diffusion plants.

I am speaking from memory when I say that, when one takes ore out of the ground and processes it, the one atom in the uranium which will split most easily is an atom called U235, uranium atom 235. There is only 119 of this atom to 16,546 of another kind of atom which does not split nearly so easily. That is normally unenriched uranium, 119 of one kind of atom to 16,546 of another, and that means about .07 per cent. of the total volume is in the atom that one wants, .07 per cent.

To enrich uranium, the procedure is to increase this proportion to something better than 119—to maybe 150 or 200 perhaps—to increase the percentage of U235, the easily

fissionable atom, from .07 per cent. to something like 1, 2 or 3 per cent. of the total volume of the mineral.

Now, enriched uranium is produced through what is called a diffusion plant. The United States has 3 of them, and they have spent about \$2.5 billion on them. But their programme has been one of military use, and their plants are written off, and they can practically give away the production that comes out of them because they have already capitalized this cost.

If we were to get into the enrichment programme in this country—it could never, of course, be done by a single jurisdiction, but would have to be done, if at all, on a national basis—I myself as an individual would not favour it. I am convinced that we will be able to sell very little enriched uranium to ourselves, and I do not think we can likely compete in the outside world, in this field, with the United States. Indeed, it would cost this nation somewhere between \$200 million and \$500 million.

There have recently been estimates of a Dr. Davis from British Columbia that the cost would be \$200 million. We are more inclined in the department to think that the cost would be in the neighbourhood of \$500 million, simply to increase the proportion of U235 in the mineral to something like 3 per cent. This increase permits one to use a smaller reactor and the fuel burns longer.

Now, whether we should get into enriched uranium on a national basis is another matter. I just wanted to make some reference to it this afternoon.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I would like to make reference, if I may, to the specific items which have been undertaken by this government—either directly itself or through its agency, Ontario Hydro—in connection with the uranium problem. I wish also to refer to nuclear energy and the attendant problems that are associated with people and municipalities in connection with what is generally known today as the “stretch-out programme.”

1. On November 18, 1959, as soon as the stretch-out programme was announced, and we were in a position to assemble what would be a proper and wise course of action for this province to take—one that would be realistic and capable of attainment—I, as the representative of the government, attended in Ottawa upon the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Churchill), to present to him the position taken by this province. And I presented to him a programme to which I

would like to make reference, which had 7 different aspects.

(1) I pointed out to the hon. Minister that Ontario desired a solution which is in the best interest of every province and of this nation as a whole.

(2) I stated that we believed that the Canadian interest would be best served if the Crown-owned Eldorado Mining and Refining Company ceased to mine uranium in competition with private firms, and that the undelivered part of its contract should be spread amongst the private producers throughout Canada.

(3) I stated that, in addition to these problems, the major concern in Ontario was the plight of the workers as well as the problems faced by these separate municipalities in this province. To minimize the effects of the stretch-out programme, we felt that no contract should be altered, at least until the spring.

(4) As a specific aid to those employed in the industry, and those who might be displaced, I recommended to the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce that he should make every effort to obtain severance pay for these workers.

(5) I asked, on behalf of the government, that arrangements be made so that the federal and provincial governments could offer vocational training to the displaced workers.

(6) I requested the federal government to use its powers, under The Unemployment Insurance Act, to make special payments in any areas which might, because of the circumstances under this stretch-out programme, be considered or termed distress areas, and that aid be given in the transportation of any workers and their families who must change the location of their residence.

(7) I promoted the suggestion, on behalf of the government of Ontario, that a joint provincial-federal committee should explore and study the possibilities of the introduction of new industries into this area, to study the number of displaced workers and their families that there might be, what could be done for them, what other alternative opportunities could be offered to them, and to co-ordinate generally the number of problems which were associated with such a programme.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that then was the basis of the representations which I have made to the federal government on your behalf, on behalf of the hon. members of this House and the government, and this

was confirmed by correspondence between the respective governments.

2. The second step instantly taken was the calling of the first conference of its kind to be held in Canada—a conference on uranium and nuclear energy which was held in January, 1960, here in Toronto. To this conference came some of the most outstanding experts in the nuclear energy field in the world, to address those 450 to 500 delegates who came.

This was sponsored by the Ontario government in the belief that it was essential to get down to the basic root of this problem, and to hear the expressions of opinion of those involved in these same kinds of problems around the world, as to what solutions were possible, what the real problem was, when it would be met and in what manner.

This conference, I respectfully submit to you, Mr. Speaker, was a success. It was a success basically because of the efforts of people other than myself. But its attendance was proof that there was a very vital, vibrant, fundamental interest in the problem, and a desire to do what could be done and at least to know the worst of the situation.

3. From this conference arose a forum, and I would like to make reference to what that forum is, what it is doing today, what its objectives are, and who are parties to it. And this is from a statement which we prepared at that time in the department.

In connection with the first Canadian conference on uranium and atomic energy, several Canadian organizations were invited to a meeting at Queen's Park—for a number of meetings in fact—in December and January. These meetings are continuing now, to discuss the desirability of forming a Canadian nuclear association.

It was generally agreed that a considerable effort would have to be expended in analyzing the form and objectives of such an association, in order that individual companies could properly assess its merits. It was, therefore, decided that a steering committee should be established to perform this analysis and co-ordinate the initial information.

The following organizations agreed to be represented on this steering committee: A.M.F. Atomics Canada Limited, Canadian Bechtel Corporation; Canadian General Electric Company; Canadian Westinghouse; Foundation Company of Canada; Orenda Engines; Rio Tinto Mining Company of Canada Limited; and the University of Toronto.

In addition, the following organizations were represented at the meeting and expressed interest in the work of the committee: The Canadian Metal Mining Association, and Ontario Hydro.

The steering committee made recommendations that there be a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary and so forth.

In order to have some basis for discussion at the conference, the following tentative objectives were suggested to help create and maintain an environment favourable to the growth of an energetic and responsible industry, united in the aim of deriving the maximum domestic benefits from Canada's abundant natural resources of uranium, and from her knowledge and experience in the field of nuclear energy.

To achieve this objective the association will:

(a) Provide the means of co-ordinated discussions between the association and organizations responsible for formulating nuclear policies within Canada.

(b) Help promote the utilization of nuclear energy.

(c) Encourage the participation of industrial organizations and educational institutions in research and development in all uses of nuclear material, radioisotopes and radiation.

(d) Act as an information centre for member organizations.

(e) Analyze main problems and where necessary set up study groups.

(f) Distribute a journal.

(g) Offer optimum assistance in preparation of special regulations affecting member organizations.

(h) Organize conferences and meetings as required.

(i) Perform such other tasks as will further the interest of member organizations.

Further consideration will be given to these objectives and the ways and means by which the proposed organization may serve to achieve them.

Generally speaking, I can report to this House that this forum is, I think, making very useful progress and we are doing everything we can in The Department of Energy Resources to assist it. From it, we are confident, may come, and can come, some very useful results to which I will make reference in a moment, if I may.

4. The fourth direct step, as far as the uranium industry and nuclear energy are

concerned, are the steps being taken by Ontario Hydro as follows:

(a) Ontario Hydro organized and headed the feasibility team in the first instance for the first nuclear generating station which will come into operation next year.

(b) We have contributed financially and heavily through Ontario Hydro to the construction and operation of what is called NPTD2. This is the first nuclear generating station which will go into operation in June of 1961. This plant will produce about 20,000 kilowatts and is located near Rolphton on the Ottawa River.

(c) Ontario Hydro is co-operating in the planning and construction of CANDU which will be the 20,000-kilowatt nuclear generating station to be built on Lake Huron near Kincardine and which will come into production in 1964.

(d) The nuclear power plant division is headed by Ontario Hydro engineers and scientists, and is located on our property near the Manby service centre, and is contributed to financially by us.

5. The fifth contribution that this province has made, directly through its Legislature and its government, to this development was, firstly, in relation to Elliot Lake and Blind River and, secondly, to the Bancroft area. This province has put up in the neighbourhood of \$40 million to \$50 million in relation to the development of these 3 separate areas.

6. A reiteration by this province to the federal government that we are desirous in joining them in a joint study of ways and means to assist the municipalities and the persons involved in the stretch-out programme.

7. We are at the moment, through The Department of Energy Resources, studying how we and the Ontario research foundation can assist in developing the uses to which uranium can be put, for example, to improve steel alloys.

I would want to point out to this House at once that it is possible to improve the quality of low-grade steel by using perhaps a quarter-pound of uranium per ton. It is also possible to increase steel's tensile strength by using 4 pounds of uranium in a ton of steel. This may well turn out, if it is successful, to be cheaper than other alloy metals. Also it is possible to enhance the fatigue resistance factor of steel by mixing refined uranium with steel. Lastly, we think it may be possible to render steels more resistant to corrosion by the introduction of refined uranium in the steel.

These point to a possible market in the automotive industry—if they are successful and used to the extent that they can be used on a tonnage basis—for approximately 180 million pounds of refined uranium a year, or nearly 90,000 tons of ore, assuming that about 85 per cent. of the tonnage of the ore actually turns up in the form of refined uranium.

8. The Department of Energy Resources is at this stage—and has been through its energy studies group for some time—studying what we have called an Atomic Energy Act, and the Act is very much along the lines of the New York Atomic Energy Act. But it is not in condition to present to this House at this stage, and I doubt very much if it will be at this sitting of the House.

This deals with an extremely complicated subject. The problems of staff and persons competent to study it, and analyze it, collate it, and so forth, are complicated ones, but we are proceeding with the Act, and we think ultimately that we may be in a position to present it to the House if we feel it can be used.

9. Ontario Hydro has made a direct and large grant of \$250,000 to McMaster University, to aid McMaster University in relation to its reactor development programme at the university.

These then, Mr. Speaker, are some of the aspects of the background of this matter. I have tried to give some indication of the early history of why the uranium industry came into being, and it was basically because of the need for military development in the United States. But the curtailment of that programme in the United States has now thrown the uranium industry back on the resource of supplying uranium to the industries which will use it for peaceful purposes.

There has been not nearly the expansive development throughout the world of nuclear energy as there had been expected.

It was expected, for example, that within a couple of years EURATOM—those are the European nations—would have made use of some very generous offers made by the United States in relation to a one million kilowatt programme that was offered to them on very generous terms. Instead of that, EURATOM is watching very carefully what we are doing in this province, perhaps believing that the reactor upon which we are experimenting—and which we are hoping and believing will be the answer to our needs—may also be the answer to the base load needs of EURATOM

for two reasons: one, because of its own particular indigenous characteristics; and the other because it will permit Europe to use the resources which it has of its own, namely, its own uranium supplies which do not require enrichment, and free it from any American market of supply.

The possibility of Ontario Hydro developing a faster programme in relation to its present development is unlikely, both from the cost element, and from the fact that we already have a surplus of energy for our needs. But we are watching this carefully, contributing heavily to it, and working alongside Atomic Energy of Canada in this connection.

As I pointed out, there is no point whatsoever for Ontario Hydro to produce electricity by one means that is more expensive than the means by which it can now produce it, namely, in terms of coal. There are other jurisdictions that can make a contribution in the development of nuclear energy. Ontario is accepting some responsibility in relation to its capacities in that connection, and I have referred to this House the steps we have taken.

These matters, Mr. Speaker, I have discussed on a number of occasions with the leaders of the community, of the church, of industries, and other aspects of everyday life, of the Bancroft and Elliot Lake areas. I know that they believe, at least they have expressed to me, that this province has taken every forward-looking step to be of assistance to them, and they feel that we have been on the job and that we have done a good job on their behalf.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before the explanation of the hon. Minister, it was my intention to move the adjournment of this House to discuss this very problem. I respectfully submit that, in introducing his remarks this afternoon, the hon. Minister said that this was a matter of great importance and a matter of public urgency.

Therefore, I think that he has made the case for the motion that I am going to make.

Without any further explanation, Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. F. R. Oliver, the adjournment of this House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely the social and economic crisis that will befall Elliot Lake as a result of the now definite announcement that large-scale unemployment will ensue in the near future.

In speaking on this, it is superfluous, of course, to point to the social consequences that will result from the decision that was

announced in the public press last night. Something like 3,000 to 4,000 men are going to be unemployed within the course of the next year.

Now, this concerns not only those men, but their families in addition.

I do not think there is any doubt in anybody's mind that this particular problem relates itself in part to, and reminds me of, a situation that occurred last year in the A. V. Roe situation.

At that time, this House was advised that the best brains in Ontario would be assembled just as quickly as possible to assure that some solution would be brought about. In the interval, we have heard no specific report.

Mr. Speaker, I insist on this particular occasion that this House bestir itself, and demonstrate that it has red blood within its veins, and determine right now that, immediately, the committee on energy is going to be called, and that the heads of the respective uranium companies in Ontario will appear before that committee, along with labour representation and representation from the municipalities of Bancroft and Elliot Lake.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard an explanation from the hon. Minister, a typical explanation. I am not sure that he is wholly right or that he is wholly wrong. But the one thing that I am determined to do, as leader of the Opposition, is to insist that this House take upon itself the responsibility of finding out more than we know right now.

The hon. Minister has suggested that about 800 tons of uranium would be used by Hydro if, in 1980, one-third of their total capacity of electrical energy was generated by atomic energy. Eight hundred tons is a small portion of the 15,000 tons that they are currently producing. But I am advised by Dr. Derry that, instead of being 800 tons, it will be something like 1,000 to 2,000 tons.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, I do not know, but that is what he has said publicly, and I certainly would like to know who is right.

Secondly, why should we import coal from the United States in order to produce one-third of our electrical energy if, instead, in 1980, we could produce two-thirds of our total electrical energy by means of atomic energy? I suggest that the 800 tons automatically becomes 1,600 tons and, if Dr. Derry is right, it becomes 3,200 tons, or something in that neighbourhood.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday in India the Russians again beat us to the gun by signing a

power arrangement, as I understand it, with the Indian government. Now, how long are we going to stand by and see this sort of thing happen, time and time again? When are we going to stand up as Canadians and take pride in our particular accomplishments?

For 4 or 5 or 6 years we said that we have the reactor, the heavy water reactor. The hon. Minister said today that he is going to call it CANDU. I suggest that we call it "Will Do," and that we be determined, within the next year, to demonstrate to the world that we can produce electrical energy by atomic generation, not as cheaply as coal, but cheaper than coal.

I am advised that, if the heavy water reactor is successful, it will produce electrical energy about 12 to 20 per cent. cheaper than coal.

Interjection by hon. Mr. Macaulay.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, all right, the hon. Minister shakes his head, but I say to him that is the very reason I want this committee assembled to find out.

If it is possible to produce it cheaper, and if it is possible to use more than we are talking about at the present time, then I think I have real support for the argument that I made in the Throne speech, namely, that we should inaugurate a crash programme and spend money at Rolphton and at Point Douglas, to determine as quickly as humanly and scientifically possible, whether or not we are right when we think that the heavy water reactor is going to be able to demonstrate itself to be a cheaper means of producing electrical power than either of the traditional means, that is coal or gas.

These are things that bestir the hearts and the minds of people. I am just concerned that this government, and the government in Ottawa, are doing nothing more than taking a defensive position. Certainly one can drag this matter out. Certainly one can make explanations that sound good. But that is not going to create jobs for the 3,000 men who are going to become unemployed in Elliot Lake in the course of the next few months.

Mr. Speaker, it is those men, those men who went there to pioneer in this field, in the great mining industry—just as the technicians did at A. V. Roe over the period of the last 15 years—who are going to find themselves without support of any responsible government in Canada, either at the federal level or the provincial level.

Surely we have enough determination in our minds and hearts to assure that what

assistance is required—and I do not know specifically what assistance is required—will be forthcoming.

There is an answer to this thing. I have every confidence in my own mind that, if we make a determination today to find out whether or not the heavy water reactor is going to be more economical than the graphite reactor or other reactors, we could do it very speedily. Nothing is impossible. I suggest to hon. members if the Russians were in the same position, they would not be talking in the same fashion as we are talking, but they would be out demonstrating and plowing money into their project in order to bring it to finality. That is what we must do.

What pride we would have today if, instead of having the Indian nation committed to the Russian nation, we could have demonstrated that we can produce electrical energy with an atomic reactor cheaper than any of the traditional means. Now, I do not know, that may be impossible. However, at the present time we just do not know.

The one point that I want to make to this House is simply that, if the government will not act on this and call the committee promptly, then I, as leader of the Opposition, will make it my responsibility to call a similar committee and get on with this work.

Mr. Speaker, it does seem to me that, when we talk about a national flag, when we talk about national pride, we are only talking about indications of what is in the minds and the hearts of the people of Canada today. We have a country unbounded in natural resources, a country that can move dramatically ahead, a country that will move dramatically ahead.

But it will not, Mr. Speaker, attain that pre-eminence, it will not move ahead, if we sit in this House and simply accept the traditional explanation that has been made here today.

It may be that it is right. But I say to hon. members that we may not, as responsible legislators, accept the explanation that has been made as a final and determined one.

Specifically, I would address these questions to the hon. Minister.

It is my understanding, Mr. Speaker, that with respect to the schedule M of The Vocational Training Co-Ordination Act, of which the hon. Minister spoke, that the initiation of it must come from the provincial government.

My understanding is that the federal government will contribute 50 per cent., or

one-half, of that cost if the provincial government will initiate such a programme.

What I would like to know is whether or not this government is prepared to initiate such a programme on behalf of those people who might be, and will be, unemployed within the next few months?

Secondly, what I would like to know with respect to severance pay is simply this: We all agree that something must be done in this respect, particularly with respect to unemployment insurance. What specifically has the government done, other than to make a request of the federal authorities that they do something?

Mr. Speaker, it would seem to me that in these areas, and possibly in the area of moratoriums and mortgage moratoriums again, this particular government can move forward and can demonstrate positively that it is prepared to do those things that obviously are required to be done immediately. Those things I would like answered this afternoon.

Fundamentally, I want the assurance of the government that, at the earliest possible opportunity, the 3 groups that I made reference to will be called before the committee on energy; that is, representatives of the industry, representatives of the workmen, and representatives of the municipalities concerned.

Mr. Speaker, no matter that has come before this House in a long while has disturbed me as much as this particular issue. I do think we have tied, into one common problem, the human difficulties that exist with respect to the unemployed; the pride that we all have in northern Ontario and the potential of that area; and, thirdly, the great scientific achievements that may, or may not, be ours in the relatively next few years.

Nothing that we can do will help us more than make the determination of whether the heavy water reactor is, or is not, scientifically and economically possible. If it is, Mr. Speaker, and we make that determination earlier, I, for one, believe there are many markets that will open themselves to us.

I know that uranium is not the precious mineral that we may have thought it to be some years ago. But the simple fact is that the country that gets the jump—if I may use that word—with respect to demonstration of how uranium and atomic energy can be used economically to produce electrical energy, that nation I am confident, in addition to the sale of the reactor, will sell the raw oxide.

It is in that area that we hold a majestic and an extraordinary position, and I suggest,

Mr. Speaker, that, herein, we can combine the pride that we have had in our province, the hope that we have had in our province, and the humane attitude that we are required to take to those unfortunate men who put their time and their efforts, and also their families, to great inconvenience to pioneer in our great mining industry and now suddenly find themselves in great difficulty.

Mr. Speaker, no greater opportunity can be afforded this House than to pursue the course that I tried to outline.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I believe that, under the rules of the House on such a motion, any hon. member may speak for only 10 minutes.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Who told the hon. member that?

Mr. Lawrence: The hon. leader of the Opposition has been going for 12 minutes now.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): That is just too bad. The hon. member is a regular birdwatcher.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for St. George is perfectly right—10 minutes is the time. But on the other hand, I think that the hon. leader of the Opposition might be allowed a little leeway on that. However, all the rest of us should be confined to 10 minutes. Yes, including me. I will sit down in 10 minutes.

Mr. A. Wren (Kenora): Mr. Speaker, rising to support the resolution of the hon. leader of the Opposition, I will try to confine my remarks within the 10-minute period which the hon. member for St. George has drawn to your attention.

In listening very carefully to the remarks of the hon. Minister of Energy Resources, I noticed that he put his finger on one of the main aspects of this problem, then carefully skated around it and said very little—in fact, said nothing—about it. That was when he said that the projects at Elliot Lake, Bancroft, and in Ontario generally—the uranium mining projects—were developed at the outset to provide for United States military needs.

It is strange indeed that, during these past several years, nothing in a concrete way has come from this House in the form of resolution, nor has it come from the federal House, to point out the responsibilities in this particular area.

I was likewise surprised when the hon. Minister of Energy Resources pointed out that, in January, 1955, Mr. Bennett of Eldorado Mines indicated there was some uncertainty about the future of uranium. In August, 1955, Rt. hon. C. D. Howe expressed some fears about its future. Mr. Bennett went on to say that in March, 1956, Rt. hon. Mr. Howe said there was some concern about the limits on the amount which may be purchased in the United States. According to the hon. Minister's remarks this afternoon, Mr. Bennett, again in March, 1956, said that we should examine demands for peaceful purposes because the weight of military opinion in the United States seemed to be more on the side of reduction than purchase.

Then, Mr. Speaker, while all these discussions were taking place during 1955 and 1956, it indicated quite clearly, I submit, that there was cause for concern. It was not until November 18, 1959, when the bear was in the tent tearing it to pieces, that the hon. Minister bestirred himself—I would not necessarily say the present hon. Minister of Energy Resources because he is new at his post—but no representative of this government appears to have approached the government at Ottawa, at least they have not said so to us, until that date in 1959 when these several points enumerated were laid down.

Now, I do not propose to be a military or political expert. But I will recall, Mr. Speaker, to the attention of this House, that about a year ago, on February 26, hon. members will find on page 642 of *Hansard* 1959, that I had this to say during the debate on the estimates of the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Maloney). I said.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there is one area in the north which gives me great joy and yet very grave apprehension. I refer to the Elliot Lake area in the near north. And I cannot share for one or two reasons some of the optimism expressed by the hon. Minister of Mines, optimism which I would greatly enjoy sharing, but here is yet another great Canadian development handicapped to the whim of American government and policy. Here is another area where a snap of the United States' president's fingers could reduce a multi-million dollar Ontario investment to ashes. Here is another area of industry where again the government has made no plans to offset what seems to be unavoidable American action—to purchase not one ounce more of uranium from Canada than their contract allows.

These contracts will expire in 1962, and while there will be a Liberal-Democrat president in the United States at that time, he will have had little time to adjust the economic chaos he will have inherited. A military mind in the United States has encouraged the development of a large number of mining properties with the sole intent of shutting them down, after production has been attained, in the knowledge that they could be reopened if a serious world emergency developed.

But meanwhile they have developed uranium deposits of their own to fill their own foreseeable requirements and peaceful use of this resource.

Now, I submit, Mr. Speaker, that it is up to this government, I say, to send a resolution to Ottawa to send the bill for this whole effort to the United States of America.

I, as a Canadian, and as a member of this House, firmly believe that it is about time we started becoming Canadians and behaving and living like Canadians. If it was necessary at all, in the early 1950's to extend ourselves to provide for the defence of the United States of America and continental defence generally, then I think it is the business of the American government today to pick up the bill, to be men about it—at least be gentlemen about it—and recognize that Canada has extended her very best effort on their behalf and it is time that they did likewise with us.

Before I sit down, Mr. Speaker, I would say this, over whatever protest might be made. I am getting a bit sick and tired, too, as a Canadian of seeing the present administration in Ottawa changing pace. In 1911 the Tory cry was: "No truck or trade with the Yankees." But the cry in 1960, in 1959, in 1958 and in 1957 has been and it still is, "Truck or trade with the Yankees" and no one else. Let us put a stop to it and send the bill to them.

Mr. Reaume: Mr. Speaker, I am thinking of these people now, up at Elliot Lake—some 4,000 of them will soon be out of work. I am thinking also of the homes of those people. I am thinking of the people there, too, who have opened places of business there, who have invested millions of dollars of their own funds.

I want to point out that one of the reasons why so many people have gone there, and have invested money, is because they took their cue from hon. members over there. They watched their actions. They think—hon. members can smile if they want to, but they

will wipe that off their faces—these people watched with interest the many millions of dollars, of the people's money of this province, that were being poured down the sewer. Make no mistake about that.

This government went about its work in planning Elliot Lake as though it was going to be a long-term affair. But now we find it actually was a disgraceful thing when the government opposite poured down the sewers so many millions of the people's funds. I say this because now the hon. Minister, at the head of The Department of Energy Resources, gave us an epistle written by heaven only knows who. I want to state this, that there are only some 101 words in the 23rd Psalm, and it was a more beautiful document than that speech that you just passed out.

I want to further add that you made a statement—

Mr. Speaker: Order. When the Speaker says "order" the members must sit down.

I point out to the members that, in their debates, they must address the chair and not direct remarks to the other side of the House. All remarks must be addressed to and through the chair.

Mr. Reaume: I started out, you know, by addressing the chair. I did not know that after every other word I should say "Mr. Speaker." However, I will.

I just want to point out one thing more, that I think is of importance, if you will, Mr. Speaker. In the remarks of the hon. Minister who is the head of the department involved now, he made this one statement. Now, I did not write it down but I think I am accurate when I say, in his words,

I was talking to the people of Elliot Lake and they are very pleased with the actions that we are taking on behalf of the people of Elliot Lake.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Hear, hear.

Mr. Reaume: Well now, Mr. Speaker, I just want to tell hon. members who those people are. Elliot Lake has a board of supervisors, and that board is appointed by the people in power, and if they do not agree with everything that this government says they too are unemployed, Mr. Speaker.

I submit—and I think this is a good idea—that this government should immediately disband its board of supervisors in Elliot Lake, because they are nothing more or less than a group of wooden soldiers who pop up and down every time that this government says to do so. This government should have

enough faith and courage in the good people of Elliot Lake to let them go out, of their own free will, and vote for a mayor and a council that will carry out properly the wishes of the people of that new and growing town. In that way, and in that way only, can they bring to the attention of Ottawa and this government the problems that they now have.

I say that this government has lost face with the people of Elliot Lake, that it should at once let its choir go. The people there need no more stooges. What a remark to make—for the hon. Minister of Energy Resources to say: "I have talked to the people of Elliot Lake." Well, if he talked to the people of Elliot Lake, then he talked only to the people he put there, and those people who are singing his songs in Elliot Lake. But the hon. Minister should go up there now. Instead of people saying what a fine fellow he is, they would probably ride him out of town on a flatcar.

Hon. Mr. Frost: A great contribution. A fine solution to this matter.

Mr. Reaume: That is all right. The parrot is at it again.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): If this side-debate has concluded, Mr. Speaker, I will try to make a few brief remarks on the motion presented by the hon. leader of the Opposition.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Hear, hear. Everything has been irrelevant over there.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, we had a very enlightening and detailed statement a little earlier this afternoon from the hon. Minister of Energy Resources relating to plans extending as far as 1980, which the government and others have in mind, and I do not deny they are important. We have had suggestions from the hon. leader of the Opposition and others that we should call the committee on energy together to undertake immediate investigations.

I would like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that the workers in the Elliot Lake area, who are facing almost immediate unemployment, will not be able to eat either long-term plans or investigations. They are faced with an immediate crisis, and if we are going to consider effective action to deal with that crisis, Mr. Speaker, I think we should try to get to the crux of the matter as to why it has arisen.

Many references have been made to our status as a nation, and the importance of building our nation up. I agree with these.

But the great problem, Mr. Speaker, is that here, in this uranium situation—as in many, many other cases—our great national interests and resources have been sold down the river to private promoters. That is the basic cause of the difficulty we are in at the present time.

We used to have a theory when I went to college that people who made profits made them because they took risks. But Rt. hon. C. D. Howe and others have developed an entirely new theory of profit. This is that the people, through their governments and in other ways, take the risk and the private promoters take the profits. That is exactly the situation which has developed in Elliot Lake.

The promoters in the Elliot Lake field have not taken any risk at all. Mr. Larry Sefton of the united steelworkers, at the conference the hon. Minister referred to, indicated that in one group of mines the shareholders put in \$25 million of their own money, and even if the worst comes to the worst they are going to take out \$160 million. They can afford to sit around.

If some of these plans the hon. Minister was talking about mature, they will be there to cash in again, and even if they do not mature they have done extremely well.

But who is left holding the bag? It is the worker who has invested in a home, who has invested in facilities in the community—churches and so on—the small businessman who has invested in his business, the provincial government which has invested great sums in roads and school grants and so on, the federal government, which has invested in research.

All these will suffer, while the promoters will come out with a very juicy profit under the very worst of circumstances.

And I submit, Mr. Speaker, that since this industry is entirely the pampered pet of the federal government, since it would not exist without the activities of the federal government, since it will make all these profits as a result of their activities, and also the related activities of the provincial government, the time has come for the government to step in and say that these companies must disgorge some of their profits for the benefit of the people who are losing all their investment, or most of it—both in terms of capital and in terms of a part of their lives.

That is the situation facing these people.

When we talk about going to Ottawa, I would suggest that we should not only send a resolution to Ottawa, I would suggest that we should send a deputation to Ottawa, not

to make any cracks about the United States because I do not know what we can do about the United States government, but to try to get co-ordinated action by the federal and the provincial governments. This co-ordinated action should deal with these companies to force them to adopt policies which will, to some degree at any rate, mitigate the losses of the workers and merchants who have invested so much in this area for the benefit of the companies. That is the immediate, the absolutely urgent, action that should be taken.

All these other programmes for developing the uses of nuclear energy are very important, Mr. Speaker. But they are not going to help the people who are faced with loss of everything, or almost everything, right now. I submit that is the action we should now take.

These companies can afford to disgorge some profits, they exist only by grace of the federal government which put them in business. They should be made to do something now, something on a very extensive and dramatic scale, to assist the workers and the merchants who are now faced with loss of almost everything.

That, I submit, Mr. Speaker, is the urgent thing, and the thing that should be done right away.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, as a citizen of northern Ontario, I must support very definitely the resolution submitted by my hon. leader (Mr. Wintermeyer).

I know that I speak the mind of all the centres in northern Ontario. Many of them have, in the past, suffered disaster and they know just what may happen in Elliot Lake.

At the moment, or very soon, there will be a debate in the federal House about the death penalty. We at this moment are debating the death penalty of a little community. It is just an infant, and something must be done. I do not know how it can be done, but I know the people of northern Ontario, the people of Elliot Lake, the people who went there because of the rosy picture that was painted, are going to be suffering very soon unless we do something about it.

I include here what the editor of the *Elliot Lake Standard* has said, that it is the worst crisis since this model town was built, and that something must be done. He says:

Governments created this, it is a creature of the government, and if the government created it, surely now you are not going to let it die.

You have created it, both this government and the federal government.

I do not know just what can be done, but I think certainly something must be done.

There are thousands—as has been pointed out—who will be out of work very soon. There are all kinds of beautiful homes there. I know that friends of mine have gone there and sunk into it all their life-savings because they were given the impression that Elliot Lake would be one of the great cities of the north. I understand even the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Cathcart) has, in brochures and films, painted a wonderful picture of Elliot Lake. There are, I know, several churches, schools, hospitals.

I repeat what the editor of this paper said:

Give it back life so that this great effort and opportunity of which you bragged so much may live.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, the thing that interests me most about this debate so far—from the hon. Minister of Energy Resources and from the hon. leader of the Opposition and his hon. colleagues—is that they have slurred over the basic, most shameful fact in this whole development. When this development took place at Elliot Lake, there was \$325 million to \$350 million invested, and we established a welfare state for corporations.

An hon. member: Nonsense.

Mr. MacDonald: There is no nonsense about it at all. What are we going to do to meet the needs of the workers?

Mr. Reaume: What about the jobs of people?

Mr. Wintermeyer: What is the hon. member going to do?

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, may I speak please? I did not interrupt the hon. leader of the Opposition when he got up and gave his heart-rending account, but I just want to point to this, that the companies that invested \$325 million from the very outset of their contract were guaranteed that they were going to get all of this \$325 million back by 1962. This is the most scandalous kind of fleecing of the public treasury to protect the interests of the corporations.

In a moment I will get around to the little people who are paying the sacrifice.

These firms were guaranteed by the federal government, through the contracts that they had with Eldorado, and the price that they got on their contracts was not only enough for a complete capital write-off inside of a

5-year period, but also insured a good profit in the same period.

Now, I will grant to hon. members, Mr. Speaker, and I confirmed this with a man who was involved with one of these companies no later than this past weekend, that there are some of the smaller marginal companies who are not going to come out of this so well.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): That is right. That is right. Name them all.

Mr. MacDonald: But what has happened to them? I will tell hon. members—the same thing that usually happens in this kind of an economic crisis: they are going to be absorbed by the big fellows, so that the big fellows will have even a bigger strangle-hold on this little welfare state that was established by the governments in this nation for their benefit.

The point that the hon. member for Woodbine has pointed up so sharply is that, in considering the plight of the workers, it is they who are going to bear 100 per cent. of the sacrifice.

Business-dominated governments at Ottawa and at Queen's Park have gone along with the proposition of underwriting this development so that there was not any risk at all for the big fellows in the development. Mr. Speaker, the only reason why I rose was to lay that background, and then to show just how this government still goes along with this approach.

The hon. Minister listed 6 or 7 points that he raised with Ottawa—one of which is that Eldorado should get out of production and, in effect, leave it to the private companies.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Correct, correct.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, the hon. Prime Minister says "correct." Is this going to meet the needs of the workers? It will not meet the needs of the workers because Eldorado has workers, too, so if Eldorado gets out those workers will be laid off.

What, in effect, this government has suggested to Ottawa is that they should continue to pamper private companies. They should have the government-owned company, which has underwritten this whole development backed by the Treasury of Canada, get out and hand this resource on a silver platter to these people who have lost no money. Ten or 15 years from now, during which time they will nurture their assets, they will become productive again, then they will get all of the profits. Meanwhile, we will have had to carry the burden of a risk.

Sure, Mr. Speaker, I can weep, along with the hon. leader of the Opposition, for the little men who have sacrificed their homes, the small businessmen who have invested money and lost it. I can weep on behalf of them. But what are these business-dominated governments willing to do to use some of the profits that these companies have made to meet the urgent crisis that is faced by the workers and the small businessmen? This is the answer that we are seeking, and this is the answer that the government has not given.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, may I just say a word or two about this matter because it happens that a portion of this industry is in my own riding and I am very familiar with it.

I know something of the problems of these people, little municipalities and little homes that are involved in this. Therefore, I may say to hon. members, sir, that my interest is certainly on behalf of the workers in these areas and the municipalities that are concerned. My discussions with the hon. Minister of Energy Resources have been along that line.

Now, first of all, may I say to hon. members that, for several years back, this government has been very actively concerned, and engaged, in trying to find ways and means in which uranium could be used, other than for wartime purposes. We have been deeply engaged in that. It is now some 4 or 5 years ago, I think, that I, with Rt. hon. C. D. Howe, took part in the opening of the experimental plant at Chalk River which now has been revamped, and which has been changed to meet the current situation.

Even further back than that, in 1951, this government was engaged in the practical use of uranium for health purposes, getting away from the angle of wartime destruction.

I would say that we are partners, through Hydro and Atomic Energy of Canada.

My hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, talked about the Russians. Might I say to him that here is a document regarding the Canada-India reactor of which our province is a partner, and is presently being constructed in India, to find uses for the very product that we are trying to make use of, and to which we are referring in this debate. I would just table this reference to the Canada-India reactor in which our province is engaged. The hon. leader of the Opposition should be proud of it, and I have no doubt that he is.

Might I say also that, in connection with

the conference that he proposed—and I may say that I am always interested in constructive proposals—the conference that he proposed in the committee on energy, may I point out, was the subject matter of the conference that was held here last January, and all of the proceedings of that are available for hon. members of the House.

I would suggest that, if my hon. friend would rub off all the political additions to his address and look at the core of the matter, he would be very proud of the fact that this province is really the leading jurisdiction of Canada in the use of uranium for peacetime purposes. Indeed, it is one of the leading jurisdictions anywhere in the world.

The hon. member for Bruce, sitting behind him, knows something about the immensity of the work being done by the province of Ontario because in his riding is being constructed the huge Hydro development which, within a comparatively short time, will be turning energy into power for the good of Ontario.

With that, I should like, during the remainder of my 10 minutes—

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Let him take all the time he wants.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I have just got about half a minute left—no, no, I am going to confine my remarks to 10 minutes but I am going to say something in that time.

First, if we go back into this matter, the St. Laurent government and Rt. hon. C. D. Howe were too optimistic in granting and giving contracts for the production of uranium. Now, I am not passing judgment on that because I am not qualified to say. The records at Ottawa would show very fully whether or not too much optimism was shown in giving these contracts.

But I want to get down to cases, and I am talking entirely non-politically. Of course, that will please my hon. friends opposite very much.

Might I say this, sir—despite who gave the contracts or how they were given—those contracts were given in good faith by the federal government of that day. As a result of that, municipalities such as municipalities in my own area, the township of Cardiff—a little bush township with an assessment of perhaps \$75,000 altogether—is thrown into big business because of a uranium contract about which those little people know nothing. That is true of the township of Monmouth, it is true of the township of Faraday, and of other townships up there that are bush townships.

Now, I would say that, in those areas, investments were made because of those contracts about which this government or those municipalities were never consulted. As a matter of fact, they involved higher policy than is the jurisdiction of this government to deal with. But, as a result of it, Canada has invested huge sums of money in these places.

I could take hon. members to the township of Cardiff and show them the immense amounts of money which have been invested in that place. That is true of Elliot Lake, and it is true of the Bancroft area as a whole.

Now, sir, after all, it is Canada's money. It may come from us. Some of it has come from a little municipality. Some of it has come from the federal government.

I would say that, from the standpoint of the federal government, there is a very definite commitment to the men and women of those communities. That is my feeling and I do not make any bones about saying that at all. I would say that this involves those little municipalities, their credit, their taxes and so on. I would say that the people who were the original inhabitants of those municipalities are little people, and they simply cannot afford to bear the cost that is involved, particularly if these contracts are removed from those areas.

This government has made very strong representations to the federal government about the unfairness of the signing and transferring of contracts from particular areas to some other area, leaving these municipalities high and dry. I have very strong feelings on that, and I have made my representation just as strongly as I am making this statement this afternoon.

Mr. MacDonald: What is the hon. Prime Minister's alternative?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say this. I do not think that the contract should be transferred from those areas. I will give a specific case—the contract of the Dyno Mine.

The Dyno Mine is employing at present some 300 or 400 men, and that mine is in one part of the little bush township of Cardiff. That mine just services the people who are working as a result of that contract. It has been necessary to erect schools and to build roads and things of that sort.

Now I say, sir—with all the strength that is in me—I say that it is grossly unfair to transfer that contract from that area and leave those people high and dry. And I would say that if the federal government does that, then

the federal government ought to pay the bill.

Mr. R. C. Edwards (Wentworth): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Is my 10 minutes up?

Mr. R. C. Edwards: The hon. member for St. George stopped my hon. leader from speaking when he finished the 10 minutes and on a point of order, I request that—

Hon. Mr. Frost: All right, sir, if my 10 minutes are up. But I would say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I think that this matter has now reached a stage where your Honour might use your prerogative and say that this matter has been sufficiently discussed in this House today.

Mr. Nixon: May I ask, has the hon. Prime Minister finished his remarks?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, I have not.

Mr. Nixon: Well, Mr. Speaker, then I move that this House makes an exception in this case and that the hon. Prime Minister be permitted to complete his remarks.

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I say to my hon. friend that he is very generous, but he is out of order, and I am going to abide by the rules of the House.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Speaker, I indicated a desire to speak some time ago, might I be permitted to continue?

Mr. Speaker: I would like to point out that we have discussed this matter at great length. I believe that some 6 speakers have spoken on this side of the House, and it would appear that we are getting redundant and saying the same things. I am quite sure the members feel the same way.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): May I ask a question?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, this is within your province to make a ruling. These things have to come to an end sometime. Everyone knows that this is with yourself and I think that your Honour should make—

Mr. Speaker: We will permit the member's question before closing.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Speaker, I will abide by your ruling on the time and the motion. My question to the hon. Prime Minister would be this:

If, through failure by the federal government to take suggested action, the people of Elliot Lake are to be displaced, will this government urge the industries of this province to find jobs for the displaced people? Will this government immediately carry out their suggested programme by providing transportation, severance pay, and vocational training if necessary?

Hon. Mr. Frost: In reply to that question I would say that the hon. Minister gave a very concise outline of what this government proposes.

I would say, sir, that we are very anxious to sit with the federal government and find ways and means for alleviating the immediate condition. We have also proposals for alleviating the short-term position, and we have plans for the use of uranium in the long term. Now, I do not think that I can say any more than that.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Before the orders of the day, would the hon. Prime Minister permit another question? The hon. Prime Minister filed, Mr. Speaker, this brief with respect to the Canada-India reactor, but as I read the brief introduction this is the federal programme under the Colombo plan. Now what I would like to know is how in the world is the province of Ontario—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, we are in it this way. That is under the Colombo plan, that is the way it is done. However, we are partners in Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, and, as a matter of fact, we nominated a couple of directors to the board. Because of that we are interested, and we are doing work in connection with the reactor and energy.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, there is a second question I would like to ask of the hon. Prime Minister. Does he intend to suggest to the hon. Minister of Energy Resources that the committee on energy make its first business this particular subject? Has he any objection to the invitation being extended to the representatives of industry, the communities, and labour to come and discuss this very important problem?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that I am most anxious, as he knows, to oblige.

If there is merit in that proposal, I can assure my hon. friend that we will give it every consideration.

Now I will make this proposal to the hon. leader of the Opposition—I will see that he gets the complete proceedings of the conference in January, and I would ask him to do this: If he would submit that to his caucus, and if that does not answer the questions, then I would be very glad to give consideration to his proposal.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I am quite serious about this. Quite frankly I attended, and many members of this caucus attended. I think the hon. Minister will agree with this, that one of the most pertinent questions is the simple determination of whether or not the heavy water reactor will be economically feasible.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: The very conference that was held decided that very problem, that the heavy water cooled reactor was the right thing for southern Ontario, the right thing for us, and that we would be unwise, at this stage to start off on some other theory.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Exactly. Exactly.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, could I inquire—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I would appeal to the chair in this respect. This, very frankly, is of the greatest importance in my opinion.

Well, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the government what it thinks of an article that appeared in the Toronto *Daily Star* today, under the heading of Pierre Berton, suggesting that there is something wrong in The Workmen's Compensation Act? I suggest that another order would certainly be to bring that man before this House.

Interjection by Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, that is all the hon. member is concerned about, to hurry me on.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I was just concerned to have the hon. leader of the Opposition maintain the order of the House.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Yes, I am sure the hon. member was.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. The University of Toronto president's report for the year ended June, 1959.

2. Report of the board of governors of the University of Toronto for the year ended June 30, 1959.

3. Fifth annual report of the Ontario telephone authority of the province of Ontario for the year ended December 31, 1959.

Mr. MacDonald: Before the orders of the day, I would like to address a question to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), a copy of which I have submitted to him in advance.

In view of the serious implications, as outlined in Pierre Berton's column in today's issue of the *Star*, of the associations of the management-consultant company called Business and Economic Services Limited with the workmen's compensation board, would the hon. Minister make an explanatory statement to this House?

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I would be very glad to make what statements I am able to make at this time. It must be realized that Pierre Berton has indicated quite a serious charge there, and as I had not gone into the matter before the time of the notice from Mr. Speaker that the hon. member was going to ask this question, I only had a very short time to deal with it. But I have, to the extent that is possible, prepared a statement to make in that regard.

I have looked into the file of Business and Economic Services Limited. I find that Mr. H. J. Daly—and I want to say at this point that Daly in that case is spelled D-a-l-y, for which I am very grateful. If he had happened to spell his name "e-y" I would not—the man is unknown to me. However, I find that Mr. H. J. Daly wrote to the board—that is the workmen's compensation board—in connection with his work at the construction safety association on December 22, 1953, indicating that at that time a Mr. Floyd Henry, who was previously employed as a consultant in manpower and personnel development, had left. He felt that his work at the construction safety association fitted him to take on this particular type of work for the board.

As a result of a conference with Mr. Daly—that is between Mr. Daly and the board—there is a board order on file dated January 15, 1954, employing the firm of Business and Economic Services Limited for a period of 3 months, to conduct a survey of this work.

On July 21, 1954, confirmation of the continuance of the contract was made on the following basis—the nature of the work was to implement recommendations contained in the original survey. At that time, the board retained Mr. Daly at a nominal retainer of \$400 per month, plus specific items on a daily basis where specific assignments were given to him by the board.

Now, I have two or three other paragraphs here, but I do not think I need to report on these at this particular time, because of what I am going to say at the end of my report.

The firm of Business and Economic Services Limited was to continue to provide a service in respect to surveys and recommendations in relation to promotional flow of supervisory level, real organization within the personnel division, and supervisory training. A contract on a similar basis was renewed in December, 1957, for the year 1958; and in November, 1959, for the year 1960.

Now, you must realize, Mr. Speaker, that this sort of thing was entirely an internal administrative question. I am, as Minister, actually a liaison between government and the workmen's compensation board, and would not be able to delve into every method of employment and training that they provide.

The reason for this employment of these people was the great work that was going on, the development of the Downsview rehabilitation centre, the staffing of that place, the qualifying people for various jobs. Over the years, Business and Economic Services Limited had specialized in the board's problems in the manpower development field and, on a continuing basis, had worked closely with the personnel department at head office and the hospital and rehabilitation centre to further develop this necessary work with the board's staff.

It is quite obvious that, as a consultant with the excellent knowledge of the board's desire to fully develop the capacity of its staff, this firm has been able to effect changes for the better that might otherwise not have been accomplished. Now, this Mr. Daly who is spoken of here, died in February 1956, and the board continued on with one of his people who took over the operation of this firm and have up to this present time.

Now, in 1957, Mr. Sparrow, the chairman of the board, whose wife had died, married this Mrs. Daly, whose husband had died—and I would say that this Mr. Sparrow is a fine public servant, a fine type of man. I have the greatest admiration for that fellow. He came to the board against his own desire—as a matter of fact, he was vice-president of a company—he came to the board at some financial sacrifice at that time, including great hopes that he had for himself in that industry. But over the years he had practically dedicated himself to accident prevention work and interest in the workmen's compensation board, and he thought he could make a contribution, which he has.

I think hon. members can verify the fact

that he has done a good job by the reports of the workmen's compensation board activities, and the progress that has been made under his jurisdiction.

Now, the large part of this written report is taken up with outlining the weaknesses or failings of this man, Daly. Now it strikes me that, to bring up the history of his activity 4 years after he had passed away, seems to me a little bit low. What difference does it make to the position of this man, in connection with the board, that years before that he had been accused of doing certain things in connection with some organization? As far as I know, or have ever heard—and I believe that case was aired in this House—Mr. Daly evidently was not found guilty, or he certainly was not fined or, I do not think, penalized in any way.

So, 4 years after, in spite of the fact that the methods used were not illegal, they rake it up and attach some connection with that aspect to the fact that later a company which he formed did some work for the workmen's compensation board.

Now, the workmen's compensation board, as we all know, Mr. Speaker, is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council. But the people who are actually interested are the workers in this province and the employers who pay all the money. The Ontario government does not pay any money into the workmen's compensation board, so it would seem to me that the people would be the manufacturers' associations, and so forth, who would have a great interest in finding out whether or not Mr. Sparrow has taken advantage of his position for some personal gain. At any rate, I have the assurance that Mr. Sparrow has never received one penny of compensation, because of the activities of this board, or of this company working for the workmen's compensation board, since their marriage.

So I am just going to finish with this, sir, that I had a clipping handed to me and it is evidently in the *Star* for February 16:

Liberal leader John Wintermeyer said that they would demand Eugene Sparrow, workmen's compensation board chairman, be called before the legislative labour committee as a result of the disclosures in Pierre Berton's column today.

Mr. Speaker, I have such confidence in this fine man, who is the chairman of the workmen's compensation board, that I am going to agree with this request. I am going to insist that it be done, because—I am absolutely going to insist, and I know that

Mr. Sparrow would be equally pleased to know this—so that this thing can be cleared up.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I did make that comment this morning, and I think it is the right thing to do, from Mr. Sparrow's point of view. I likewise suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the man who wrote this article, that is Pierre Berton, should be called before the same committee, to make his explanation.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, before we get this to the committee, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister this? Can we have clarified once and for all the principle, completely apart from personalities involved, of whether or not it is permissible or advisable for persons holding public office to use public monies in doing business with companies in which they have a family connection?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say quite frankly, sir, that this is the first time I heard of the article. I have not seen it or heard of it until the matter was mentioned here. The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) gave me the article. I would want to see what this is all about.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I advised the House yesterday that we would proceed with the balance of the bills standing in the name of the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Spooner) who is in Montreal.

Might I ask, sir, if the House would permit me to depart from the programme, for about half an hour, to deal with some of the items in committee of the whole, in order that we might get them off the order paper? If that is all right, sir, I would make the motion that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into the committee of the whole House.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to that basically, but I have one or two questions to ask you, Mr. Speaker, and I am just concerned that there will not be the opportunity to ask those questions before 6 of the clock, and embarrassingly, I will be unable to be here tonight.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with the hon. Prime Minister's indulgence, you have permitted the certain question this afternoon with respect to this article. We have had two or three questions, and obviously this particular question could not have been in at 5 o'clock last night, because the article appeared sometime this morning.

Mr. MacDonald: If it is in before noon.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, all right, now I understand that—but I am not going to quarrel with the hon. member for York South. I am not quarrelling with him, but I am saying that my understanding is that the questions that we are submitting are required to be in before 5 o'clock the night before.

All right now, we had two or three questions that we submitted in this fashion that have not been answered and I think you, Mr. Speaker, know what I am referring to, and I would like a specific answer to those several questions.

Mr. Speaker: Well, I appreciate the fact that 5 o'clock is the deadline for it to be submitted, to be placed on the order paper for the following day—the 5 o'clock rule. The 12 o'clock rule refers to questions. It is 12 o'clock for oral questions, and these questions before the orders of the day are only allowed where some urgency is evident. Therefore, it is quite understandable by the members, I am sure, that all questions which are submitted to the Speaker cannot be urgent.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I think, Mr. Speaker, if I might explain to the hon. leader of the Opposition, I think that the 5 o'clock rule relates to questions that were on the order paper, but if there is a matter of public importance, the hon. member places the question in writing with Mr. Speaker, and then Mr. Speaker has the opportunity of communicating that to the hon. Minister or hon. member involved.

Then, if the hon. Minister is willing to answer, the question may be answered, otherwise then it would apply the next day or the next sitting. I think that is the situation.

But it is certainly well to have that cleared up so the hon. members will know.

Mr. Wintermeyer: That sounds fine, Mr. Speaker. On the surface of things, I cannot complain about the explanation, but in its application I find it extraordinary. I can see nothing extraordinarily urgent about this particular question with respect to Pierre Berton. I am not complaining about it at all. I think these questions should be freely asked.

But as compared with the question we have asked, I cannot differentiate, and yet our questions are being refused. Now that is the sum and substance of the complaint I am making.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Put the motion, sir.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, I think this should be clarified.

Mr. Speaker: I think the members will possibly remember also that the Prime Minister and Mr. Speaker then agreed yesterday, if we look back at the votes and proceedings, that if we see enlargement of the present practice is desirable, that is where we are at the present time.

Now, I do not think any Speaker will be able to satisfy all members at all times on all matters of questions, and I would ask the members to bear with the Speaker, and I believe that we can work out the relative importance and urgency of the various questions.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, this question that I put in yesterday: I accepted your ruling that it was too late, it came in about one o'clock. We advised your office that the matter should stand until today, and you subsequently advised that the only way we could get at it was to put it on the order paper.

Surely there is not a question of greater importance than whether or not the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts) is going to take certain action to enforce the laws of the province. And I think this is a question that should have been dealt with before the orders of the day, Mr. Speaker, and I want your ruling on it.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure that—

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): As long as I have been in office, I have done everything I could to enforce the laws of this province where it was clear that the material and the evidence called for that being done. The question that I believe the hon. member put yesterday, or the day before, was one in which he saw fit, in his wisdom as a lawyer, to draw certain conclusions about the law in some other jurisdiction, and therefore from wants to find out government policy.

The answer is if there is any reason for prosecuting a particular alleged offence against a particular person or individual, on the material in front of me at the time, we will deal with it then and not before.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Speaker, if my conclusions of law are not correct, can the hon. Attorney-General tell us why?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Why should he? We are not running a law school around here, are we?

Mr. Singer: Well, we should enforce our statutes.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into the committee of the whole.

Motion agreed to; House in committee of the whole, Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

THE INTERPRETATION ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 1, An Act to amend The Interpretation Act.

Hon. L. M. Frost: (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, if there are any items here that the hon. members want held over, I will be very glad to do it.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 1 reported.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE EXPENSES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 6, An Act to amend The Administration of Justice Expenses Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 6 reported.

THE DEVOLUTION OF ESTATES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 7, An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 7 reported.

THE BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 8, An Act to amend The Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 8 reported.

THE COUNTY COURTS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 11, An Act to amend The County Courts Act.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 11 reported.

THE CROWN ATTORNEYS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 12, An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 12 reported.

THE CROWN WITNESSES ACT, 1960

House in committee on Bill No. 13, The Crown Witnesses Act, 1960.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, I might want some information on procedure, but to try, I will move an amendment to No. 1 of the schedule that \$6 be changed to \$12.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): I do not know whether the hon. member wants to speak on it, but actually I would think, if he is going to attempt to raise the figure, that he is in effect involving the expenditure of money by the government.

Mr. Gisborn: Well then, Mr. Chairman, would I be in order to move that it be referred back for consideration?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would not think there is any need for it to be moved back, it was considered in committee. At this time I suppose views could be expressed on it, but there is no intention at the present time of the government to change the figure. This figure was set within the last two years after debate, and there is no intention to change it at the present time.

Mr. Gisborn: Speaking briefly, Mr. Chairman, on the amendment, it was our feeling—and I agree it was expressed in committee—that the \$6 did not provide adequate payment for those called as witnesses from industrial plants, simply because they would be forced in most cases to lose a day's pay, and it would mean a loss of income to attend as a witness.

Mr. Chairman: Shall the bill be referred back to committee for amendment?

All those in favour say "aye."

Those opposed?

In my opinion the "nays" have it.

Sections 1 to 16, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 13 reported.

THE MARRIAGE ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Marriage Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 14 reported.

THE DIVISION COURTS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 15, An Act to amend The Division Courts Act.
Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.
Bill No. 15 reported.

THE EVIDENCE ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 16, An Act to amend The Evidence Act.
Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, agreed to.
Bill No. 16 reported.

THE FIRE MARSHALS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 17, An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act.
Sections 1 to 9, inclusive, agreed to.
Bill No. 17 reported.

THE JUDICATURE ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Judicature Act.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, before we get into section 1, I would just like to make this one brief comment. I am extremely regretful that when The Judicature Act came before the House the government did not see fit to amend it in another section with regard to ex-parte injunctions.

Now, we debated this last year and the hon. Attorney-General, I think, indicated considerable interest in the argument that I advanced on the amendment. He is aware of the fact that it was one of the majority recommendations of the select committee on labour, and therefore, if it is going to be implemented, it must be here rather than The Labour Relations Act.

I would just like to ask the hon. Minister why we have no action here.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I think the hon. member is out of order in bringing it up at this point. As he knows, the whole question of labour relations has not yet been before the House. But it is out of order on this bill.

Mr. MacDonald: Is it out of order to discuss other amendments with regard to an Act when the government brings in certain ones?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: But as I said, the hon. member is fully aware the whole question of labour relations is no doubt going to be

debated in this House before it porogues, and at that time we can all talk about it.

Mr. MacDonald: This is not labour relations, this is an amendment to The Judicature Act—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Did not the hon. member say a moment ago it was a recommendation of the select committee?

Mr. MacDonald: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well then, we are going to be dealing with that later.

Mr. Chairman: It is out of order on this bill.

Mr. MacDonald: This is a government bill and they are not acting, that is the point.

Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 18 reported.

THE SURROGATE COURTS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 19, An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 19 reported.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves that the committee rise and report certain bills without amendment.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report certain bills without amendment, moves the adoption of the report, and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. J. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, when I was speaking to the Throne debate last Friday, I had gone into some considerable length regarding the situation of mental hospitals in this province and the neglect of dealing with the problem of mental health—the neglect of this government.

In the Throne speech, it was mentioned that there would be the building of mental hospitals at Goderich, Palmerston and Owen Sound and, just in conclusion of that part of my speech, Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention, and to the attention of this House, the number of times that the government has promised to build a hospital

at Goderich—not only in Owen Sound, but especially in the area of Goderich.

I am reading from the *Toronto Globe and Mail* of January 28, 1959, where the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) is quoted as saying that:

In addition to a construction programme including the 1,200-bed unit at Cedar Springs near Chatham and a proposed hospital near Goderich, his programme would entail increasing the psychiatric staff throughout Ontario.

And then he goes on by saying:

Perhaps a major phase of the mental plan will be the creation of a new centre in London, at a hospital yet to be designated.

Well, Mr. Speaker, they were talking about the hospital in Goderich in January, 1959, and they talked about a hospital in London. We have heard nothing more about the one in London, but the government and its spokesmen kept talking about the hospital in Goderich. In fact, well before January, 1959, they were promising a hospital up in that area, and I read an extract from the *Goderich Signal Star*, of May 15, 1958:

Opening his address, the Premier said: "I regret with you the necessity of this gathering because it was occasioned by the death of our very good friend, Tom Pryde."

Mr. Pryde, who had been assistant Whip of the party, was a forthright advocate of the things that were sound and good in Ontario, said Premier Frost.

The Premier went on to say that he had been given a copy of the *Signal Star* at a hotel here earlier in the evening. He noticed the editorial, "Tonight is the Night" which expressed the hope that the Premier would make a definite statement concerning the hospital proposed for this district.

Said the Premier: "I want to come here and acknowledge to you one of the many things which Tom advocated—a hospital for retarded children. Before his passing, I promised him that would be the case, and I am glad to come here tonight and say that this will be the case."

At this point the Premier's speech was interrupted by heavy applause.

When he continued he said that the provincial hospital for Huron had been announced some months ago in the speech from the Throne.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, that was some months even before May, 1958.

Then the newspaper clipping reads on:

When he continued, he said that the provincial hospital for Huron had been announced some months ago in the speech from the Throne. If there had been any doubts since then, he was now glad to clear them up. "This building is planned for an area about 3 miles south of this town," the Premier continued. "It is planned to be commenced as soon as possible."

He did not say anything further than this, as to when construction will be started, but Ontario Health Minister Phillips was quoted as saying last week that it will certainly be going ahead this summer.

That, Mr. Speaker, would be in the summer of 1958.

"It will be a 1,300-bed capacity with the possibility of extending to 2,200 beds," announced Premier Frost.

Well, since that time nothing has been done, and on February 5 of this year, the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) was talking to Mr. Ellis, the editor of the *Signal Star*. The hon. Minister of Public Works intimated to Mr. Ellis that he did not expect anything would be done this year, not until next year. So I ask you, Mr. Speaker, how long will the government continue promising hospitals but doing nothing about the construction of them?

Mr. Speaker, they often appropriate funds for the building of hospitals, but it is amazing, when one checks into the records, to see how often these appropriations are not used. In a 10-year period from 1950 to 1959 there was appropriated by this House a total of \$267,512,000 and, of this amount, \$65,267,167 was left unspent.

Despite the fact there has been all kinds of unemployment, despite the fact there is a dreadful shortage of hospitals, they still will not use the money. It is money that is legislated by this assembly, it is voted for by this assembly, and it is vetoed by the treasury board. I suggest, if the hon. Minister of Health wants this hospital, that he himself perhaps, being a good doctor, might prescribe some pep pills for some of the men in his own party.

When one thinks of the \$65 million that was left unspent by this government, it is evident that \$1 out of every \$4 appropriated for the construction of buildings is not used. It shows us that, in a 10-year period, the government had sufficient money given to it to spend which would have built 6,526 beds at the rate of \$10,000 per bed. Therefore, hon. members can see that certainly the

government has, even over that 10 years, done very little, and is none too anxious to continue the work in helping the mental health situation.

The government spent less on construction facilities, in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959, than in the preceding year, despite the growth of population and the evident need for all these hospitals and similar buildings.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, the government is getting worse all the time.

Mr. Speaker, it was also mentioned in the speech from the Throne that the government was going to see what could be done to inquire into the outpatients' services that could be added on to the hospital insurance plan, despite the fact that a few years ago a great deal of time and skill was spent in going into the need, and the necessity, of diagnostic services.

In the Throne speech, the government pointed out how well the present plan of hospitalization has succeeded. I think even that is ample evidence, Mr. Speaker, that this health insurance scheme can be greatly expanded. But even as it is now, it could certainly be improved even in a small way.

I will deal first with the small things because I know that the government over there likes to do a bit here and a bit there, and there might be even some hope that we could do something to improve the lot of the people by suggesting small things. I will go into the greater scheme afterwards.

First of all, I might suggest as the hospitalization scheme is at the present time, instead of a waiting period of 3 months it be reduced to one month. Now the reason, Mr. Speaker, is this. Often, if a man is unemployed, he fails to make his proper premium payments, and then he does not receive the proper insurance protection. When he has the money, he has to wait 3 months before he gets the protection.

So it seems to me that it is always the person who can least afford hospital bills who does not have the insurance. This is often caused for two reasons. First, because a person is out of work; and secondly, in the case of older people, they often just do not remember. Their minds are not as sharp as they might be, and as a result of their forgetting, they often find they are uninsured.

I suggest then, Mr. Speaker, that the government should move to reduce the time for being covered by insurance from 3 months to one month.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the importance of diagnostic services, outpatient diagnostic serv-

ices, is very great. Firstly, in the long run I believe it will save the province money. The fact that one cannot have X-rays or get treatment until one is in the hospital encourages people to seek admission to the hospital, whereas if they had the X-rays, or could receive the outpatient services under the scheme, they would be discouraged from taking bed space. Therefore, it is an economical, besides a humanitarian, approach to get protection for the citizens of this province by the use of outpatient services.

Then I might also mention other things which should be added to the scheme, Mr. Speaker. They are small things. The ambulance service is not covered unless it happens to be an accident case and the patients are taken to the hospital within 24 hours. But there are often instances where a person has to be taken to the hospital in an ambulance, and it costs them \$15. Counting the \$15 going to the hospital, and \$15 coming back from the hospital, it makes a total of \$30 which is a lot of money to people, especially when they are sick. And it is often the case that, when they are sick, they do not have any income.

But, Mr. Speaker, I want to suggest to you, and through you to this House, that we are merely nibbling at, or not getting down to, the real problems of health insurance, until this province has a province-wide system of comprehensive prepaid health insurance which includes, naturally, medical and drug expenses.

We have found that there has been a real demand for hospitalization. The tremendous success of the hospitalization scheme is ample evidence that a medical scheme could succeed just as well, and there is a tremendous need for it among our people.

Now, I admit, Mr. Speaker, that any scheme we could develop here in this province should be done in such a way that we could integrate it with a federal scheme that we hope might come later. But, seeing that we have the particular government we do in Ottawa, I do not see very much hope in the future of getting any good suggestions from Ottawa, so we are going to be dependent upon ourselves to make what scheme we have.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): After 37 years, for the Liberals—

Mr. Trotter: First of all, Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out to hon. members what I think is the basic need in this country, or in this province, for health insurance.

In 1951 there was taken what is called the Canadian sickness survey. From the findings

of that survey, it was shown that 80.4 per cent. of Canadians reported that they had experienced something less than what is considered to be normal good health—in other words, that is over 80 per cent. for all of Canada.

Well, the same figure would apply to this province as well. It was found, Mr. Speaker, that 58.5 per cent. reported sufficient disability during one or more periods that they were unable to carry out their normal activity—in other words, almost 60 per cent. of the population.

Then it was found that 47.9 per cent., just below half, reported one or more periods when they were confined to bed, either at home or in the hospital.

Hon. members can see that ill health can amount to a great expense, not only to the individual concerned, but to the country and to the province as a whole.

These figures become more meaningful when we consider that the days of disability totalled 163.5 million, an average of 11.9 days for every citizen of this country. The average varied with the age, of course, from 8.4 days in the age group 15 to 24 years, to 20.8 days of disability per year in the age group 65 and over.

Here, Mr. Speaker, is one of the main necessities of a province-wide plan, in that the older the individual gets the more apt he is to be ill. As a result, at the age of 65 and over, so many people are cut off completely from any insurance scheme that will help them get drugs or medical help.

It especially hits, under our present set-up, Mr. Speaker, those people who are independent. If they have no money at all, the government helps them. If they have a lot of money, they do not have to worry. It is the average person, who manages to pay his bills from day to day when he or she gets older, and is suddenly struck down by ill health, who can have his savings wiped out in a very short time.

So I say to hon. members that it is time that we set to work to help the province as a whole in giving to this country, and to the province, a good health scheme.

I might also point out, Mr. Speaker, that even taking these figures on the point of a family basis, the proportion—this is again from the Canadian sickness survey—the proportion of all families reporting such expenditures totalled 86.4 per cent.

In other words, only one family in 7 had no expenditures of any kind for medical care or health insurance.

Now, Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of the hon. member for York South, whom I heard earlier in this session say that the federal government, under the Liberal regime, had done nothing, I would like to quote from the opening statement by hon. Paul Martin, at that time Minister of National Health and Welfare, before the federal-provincial committee of Ministers of Health on January 23, 1956.

Up to that point there had been in this country—it started in 1948—federal health grants which were given to this province to help build up hospitals and certain fields of research. It was to be a first step in what was to be a national plan and hon. Mr. Martin says in that speech:

This national health plan was envisaged in the minds of its authors as a great deal more than a means of encouraging the improvement of existing health services and the establishment of new facilities. When Mr. King announced the grants on May 14, 1948, he pointed out that they should be regarded as fundamental prerequisites of a nation-wide system of health insurance, and indeed, he went so far as to say in the House of Commons that the grants also represent first stages in the development of a comprehensive health insurance plan for all of Canada.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the important thing to remember in these plans is that they can be developed, to begin with, on a provincial basis. It has been done in British Columbia, in Alberta and in Saskatchewan. We in Ontario should develop such a plan which, as I said earlier, could be integrated with what we hope will become a scheme from coast to coast across the country.

The important thing in developing such a plan is to do it in proper, sensible stages, as the economics of the province and the country demand. It would be foolhardy to jump in and suddenly grant mass protection to everybody without first planning and doing exactly what would be proper in the best interests, not only of the personal health of individuals throughout the province, but of the economic health of the province.

We should also keep in mind, in such a scheme, that we here want to maintain the high standard that our medical profession have set. I, as a Liberal, believe in the patient-doctor relationship, that the patient should have the right to choose his own doctor. We have no desire, as Liberals, to try to regiment. I am not afraid to say, as a lawyer, that I consider the finest profession to be the medical profession. It is just that

the need of medical protection, the need of the services of a doctor, is so urgent.

I hate to admit it, Mr. Speaker, but the services of a doctor are even more important than those of a lawyer—one can always remand the case, but if somebody is sick and dying he has to have a doctor. So that is why we in government must see to it that the medical services, the necessary drugs, are given to the patient immediately, and when they are necessary.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few suggestions on the way to approach a scheme that would give us the medical protection for the individual against too high doctor bills and the cost of heavy expense of drugs.

Mr. Speaker, I note it is 6 of the clock—should I adjourn the debate or should I continue?

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): That is a one-man filibuster over there.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, it is a good speech.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): It is the hon. member for St. Andrew who should talk about that.

Mr. Speaker: I do now leave the chair.

It being 6 of the clock, the House took recess.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Tuesday, February 16, 1960
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1960

8 O'CLOCK P.M.

The House resumed.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

(continued)

Mr. J. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, I just want to dwell shortly on the high cost of illness in Canada and the severe handicap it is on people, and on men especially with large families, especially in the lower income group.

It has been shown from various surveys that men in the labouring class, men who are doing manual work, are more apt to suffer injury and illness than those in the higher income group. This is supported by a survey made in the United States, back in 1953. I may point out, Mr. Speaker, that these surveys tend to be the same in Canada as in the United States, although the Americans have gone into these things in far greater detail than we have.

In 1953, a survey of medical expenditures by the national opinion research centre in the United States showed that 7 per cent. of families incurred annual charges in excess of \$495, and one million families incurred charges exceeding one-half their annual income. Of these, over 500,000 had charges equal to, or exceeding, their entire annual income.

So hon. members can see that, despite all our talk of prosperity, there is a real need for medical services being covered by insurance. It is true the voluntary system and the private plans have done a great deal, but they have been more or less pilot schemes to show what could be done, in the same way that hospitalization schemes, the private plans, paved the way for a far greater scheme.

The coverage of medical and drug costs is not unusual in the world. Practically all of western Europe has it and there are, of course, great strides being made in the provinces here in Canada.

One great change—and one of the main reasons why we have in modern times such high medical costs—is the result of the marvellous progress that the medical people have

made in doing the research. These drugs do a very great deal in preventing illness or bringing about quick cures, but the unfortunate part about it is the drugs are so very expensive. Of course, we have had much evidence in recent days that these drugs are not just expensive as a result of production but because certain companies have profited on the suffering of those who are ill. In the Throne speech it was mentioned that the government considers investigating the cost of drugs used in our hospitals in this province, but we will never bring about a satisfactory control of extravagant drug prices until we have the government in a position where they can immediately investigate the cost of drugs—not just in their own hospitals, but in order to protect the average person who is not in a position to protect himself.

I might even point out, as an example, that it seems a person has to know an MPP to get his child into a retarded children's hospital. It would seem unfortunate if a person had to have some connection with the provincial government in one of their hospitals before he could get drugs at low cost. I say, Mr. Speaker, in any proper medical system we should in this province make it possible for those, who are now in need, to obtain the drugs that they need. It has been pointed out, in the United States Senate investigation on drugs, that there have been excessive costs, and people have been unable to get the necessary drugs. As a result, unfortunately, they go back into the hospital.

Appearing in the Toronto *Daily Star* of recent date, under the byline of Marquis Childs from Washington, is a reference to the Senate investigation in the United States which reads in part:

There was testimony that medical patients released from institutions as a result of a new tranquilizer therapy cannot afford to go on paying for the medication and so they are confined again to mental hospitals.

I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that the same type of situation exists in this country. It is cheaper in the long run, not only economically but in human values, to see to it that these people who can be cured are cured, and are allowed to live normal productive lives instead of being charges upon the state.

The time has come, with the advances that we have made in science, with the knowledge that we have, to bring about such a system in our medical services that will make it possible to avoid such a situation as a person who is forced to go back to a mental hospital because of lack of money.

Incidentally, I might point out, Mr. Speaker, that 90 per cent. of our drugs used in Canada are purchased from the Americans, and usually at an even higher price than they have to pay down there.

The investigation done in the United States thus far has shown a tremendous price mark-up, in one instance of 10,000 per cent. for tranquilizers and the cortisone that eased the condition of arthritic sufferers. It has now got to the stage, Mr. Speaker, where it costs more for drugs than it does for a doctor. The doctor's fee might be \$6, but the cost of the drug that he advises the patient to take often costs \$10.

As a result, the Americans have shown that they spend in the United States more on drugs than they do on medical bills.

We need in this province, and indeed in this country, Mr. Speaker, a healthy population. It helps us in our labour force, it helps us in time of war and peace. Something we need more than anything else is a strong and healthy people. I believe that it is inevitable that, in this province and in this country, we are working towards a comprehensive health scheme just as Mackenzie King stated in 1948.

If this province, with its vast resources, with the ability it has got on hand, would only make the effort to use them, it could make great strides in leading the way for all of this country.

There has been a great deal of experience gathered, and various plans—PSI, the plan in Windsor, the Blue Shield—and there are various plans on the prairies where the doctors have worked for the benefit of the communities in which they live.

Also, tremendous research has been done.

I might even point out, for the benefit of the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald), who I note is not in his seat at the moment, that this tremendous research was done, and made possible, especially during the last 7 years of the late Liberal administration in Ottawa.

I am convinced, as I speak to this House, that there will not be too many years go by before Mr. King's plans will be brought about. But the longer we wait, the more suffering will be entailed, and that, in the end, the longer we wait, the higher the cost.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I would just like to say one or two words about The Department of Public Welfare. When the standing committees of this House were being set up, I immediately inquired about the welfare committee, and was amazed to learn they did not have one. I am glad to see that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) accepted the suggestion of the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) that welfare be included among the committees, and that it has since been added onto the health committee.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that the fact that there was no welfare committee is evidence of the lack of interest—or the lack of drive and initiative—of the present administration in welfare problems. This is despite the fact that we spend, I believe, approximately \$70 million a year in this province on welfare, including the grants which we get from the federal government.

What we need, Mr. Speaker, is a new approach to the problems of welfare. I will not dwell at length on it. I must give the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile) credit. He has not gone around making the rash promises that some of the other hon. Ministers did about mental hospitals. There is not too much on record of the rash promises which The Department of Public Welfare has made. But they are moving very slowly. From the legislation that has come down in the past few years they are—to be fair—slowly, very slowly though, grasping a more modern view that is necessary in our modern society towards the problems of welfare.

The old days of regarding welfare as charity, or as pie in the sky, or helping a few "down and outers" is no longer the case. We find that, as our society has changed from a rural community to a great industrial community, it has brought about many tensions, many changes in our family life. We must make sure that our welfare legislation is so directed that it protects our family life, protects the freedom of the individual, and thus—by protecting family life and the individual—that it protects our free society. One thing that distinguishes us from the Communists is that our legislation, the power of our state, is directed toward uplifting the individual, instead of the individual being at the mercy, and being a servant, of the state.

Such legislation must aim at helping the working mother, of helping the aged, of helping those who are sick, to bring them back to such a position that they can be rehabilitated and go back to work and be of

use to themselves and to society. That is what our welfare department should be for.

I feel that the hon. Minister of Public Welfare tries to do that. But he, like the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), is shackled by Tory thinking, by a Tory government that is behind the times and, I feel, has been continuously behind the times for the past 17 years.

We live in a province with great wealth, with tremendous opportunity, and it is only by working together that we can give to the individual that opportunity to live the full life we would like to see him live. It is all right for us to talk about opportunity for all, and to say that there is equal opportunity. But we well know of the many disadvantages that can befall an individual in modern society. There are certainly a number of extreme hazards to overcome.

So, I would, in closing, Mr. Speaker, emphasize that, in matters of welfare as in matters of health, the job is, in the future, for rehabilitation, for prevention to develop our personnel, to give more opportunity to those who would work in social work. We sadly neglect the training of personnel properly, and in giving them the proper opportunities to serve the people they would serve in their work.

It is for us to rise dynamically to the challenges of our time, and to make this province not a welfare state or something that is just, as I said before, a pie in the sky, but a place where the individual can grow and develop, and where we can encourage a family way of living, and protect the freedoms that we cherish in a world today which is grievously threatened by dangerous forces in many parts of the world.

Mr. W. G. Noden (Rainy River): Mr. Speaker, I want to convey to you my sincere congratulations for the position you have taken on, one of great responsibility and which will tax your patience at times. Your knowledge through the years as an hon. member will enable you to serve this Legislature with honour, I am sure of that. I would also extend wishes to those hon. Ministers who have assumed cabinet rank during the past year for continued success in their greater responsibility toward the people of this province.

Mr. Speaker, it is a coincidence tonight that the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter), who has just spoken, has been known to me since he was a young boy. At that time I always thought of his future welfare, and thought of it in that light, and so tonight I extend to him well-being in the days to come

as an hon. member of this House in this province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I have listened to, and read with interest, the speech from the Throne. I want to quote the following as being of special interest in these days of greater and unknown developments that are before the people of this province, and I quote:

This session is important, not only because it is the first of this Parliament, but also because it is the first of a new decade, a decade which promises to surpass all others in development and in improvement in the well-being of our people. There is, of course, no room for complacency, but this depends on the fulfilment of all other policies promoting the sound economic development of our province.

Mr. Speaker, northwestern Ontario, in the last 10 years, has been developing and expanding by the building of highways and the industrial growth which follows—the like of which has not taken place in any other period previous to this time. This has been made possible under the present hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the government of which he is the leader. Make no mistake, there had to be vision and faith in a programme of opening up this part of Ontario.

Now, the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) on February 2, in reply to the speech from the Throne, made the following statement:

Northern Ontario has been the forgotten land of Ontario. The simple fact is that we are doing nothing about the development of northern Ontario except platitudinous pats on the back.

Mr. Speaker, these statements are very far out of line. Apparently all he saw was the brush and not the timber, the overburden and not the iron ore that was there in broad daylight where over 1,000 men, at one of the mines, were being gainfully employed mining iron ore for shipment.

Before development can take place, there must be railroads, highways and roads. Northwestern Ontario is serviced by two transcontinental railroads, and will be serviced in a short period of time by two transcontinental highways. Today, highway No. 17 is being rebuilt to trans-Canada standards between the Lakehead cities and the Manitoba boundary. At present, there are 9 sections under construction with a modern bridge that is near completion between the towns of Kenora and Norman.

I might mention here that the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass) has driven over 8 of these sections to see for himself the progress of this work. The north shore route—the scenic route following Lake Superior between Wawa and Marathon—will be open to traffic in a short time. The other, the provincial highway No. 11 which begins at the water front here in Toronto and goes to North Bay, Cochrane, Kapuskasing and Nipigon, as announced by the hon. Minister of Highways, has been extended to Port Arthur, Fort William, Atitkokan, Fort Frances and the town of Rainy River, where a new international bridge is now under construction and should be ready for traffic this August. There our highway joins Minnesota highway No. 11 to the Manitoba boundary by skirting the south end of the Lake of the Woods for 40 miles before entering Canada again at the Manitoba boundary. Highway No. 11 will be over 1,200 miles long, part of which is called “the north route, Trans-Canada,” and presently the only highway across northern Ontario. This part is all paved except for about 30 miles.

The extension of highway No. 11 from Nipigon to the Lakehead cities to the junction of No. 17, Shabakwa Corners, where No. 11 continues on, past Quetico provincial park.

Quetico is the second largest park in Ontario—some 1,700 square miles of wilderness, untouched by man, outdoor beauty unexcelled in its pine forest. There are clear blue waters of the lakes and streams teeming with many species of fish, and all are available for an outdoor vacation. Then the highway continues on to that world-known Steep Rock iron ore body. At this point there is a stretch of 90 miles which will complete No. 11 highway across Ontario.

The hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) came to the Rainy River district last June and departed the same way, a lot wiser as to how the vote would go.

An hon. member: Did he get any fish?

Mr. Noden: The CCF party advocated building the Atitkokan and Fort Frances section 90 miles in 90 years and they had their signboard up. This presently is under construction. The route is partly surveyed. Another two months will finish this part of the causeway across Rainy Lake—3.8 miles is about two-thirds finished with the work proceeding on schedule.

It was my privilege 3 weeks ago to be allowed to press the button that set off a

charge of explosives of over 37 tons. The purpose was to clear rock for part of the field.

I have been told by the engineers this pre-stress structure across Rainy Lake will be the longest one of its kind in the British Commonwealth of Nations. This causeway across Rainy Lake was incorporated in the Throne speech because of its importance. When completed with the balance of highway No. 11, it will give the province of Ontario the second highway across northern Ontario joining eastern and western Canada. I am sure, when completed, it will be called the southern route of trans-Canada because it will be the alternate route, and will have an important bearing in relation to the deep seaport at the Lakehead cities. Mr. Speaker, there have been other highways and secondary roads built throughout northwestern Ontario in the past 10 years, to Red Lake, Pickle Crow, Nakina, Manitouwadge, Kashabowie, and the Steep Rock area, all leading to mining areas which have made possible the development and expansion of the mining industry throughout northwestern Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, there is another aspect as to how our highway system of northwestern Ontario is being readied to take care of the traffic that is ever increasing south of the Canadian border. Between Lake Superior and Lake of the Woods we have 3 ports of entry. At Pigeon River, an agreement has been entered into by this government to build a new entrance. At the other end, the town of Rainy River, a new bridge is under construction where a ferry has operated. It was only a few short years ago that the hon. Prime Minister gave support to this bridge by agreeing to build the approaches which represent about 25 per cent. of the total cost. This past September, our highways have connected with the Great River Road which commences at New Orleans on the Gulf of Mexico and terminates at the junction of highway No. 71 and Trans-Canada, 13 miles east of Kenora. The Great River Road has been designated by legislation of 10 states, and designated and marked by the province of Ontario.

For the year 1959, there were approximately 2,403,298 individuals and 615,440 vehicles that crossed the 3 border points. I would like to elaborate on what this really means. When I spoke of the Great River Road, it is going to be a 4-lane highway built from New Orleans on the Gulf of Mexico on both sides of the Mississippi River joined at the Canadian boundary at Fort Frances. At the present time, it is a 4-lane highway within 200 miles

south of the border. I am told that the traffic is now bumper to bumper during the summer months—that is during the tourist season. When this road is extended to our boundary as a 4-lane highway we, in Ontario, have to be prepared to handle the traffic. Presently, we have only one highway that goes north and south, a two-lane highway leading to Kenora and the northwestern part of Ontario. At the present time, we have the road east, between Fort Frances and Atikokan, under construction.

I would suggest that, in order to take care of this extra traffic that is going to take place in the years to come, and very shortly, we will have to have two more north-and-south roads.

Now, The Department of Travel and Publicity spends a great deal of money south of the border inviting the citizens of our sister nation to come up and visit us. We have an industry, the tourist industry, that is important to that part of Ontario that it is fifth in size as to the dollar volume that it brings into our area. Therefore it has a great importance to the economics of this part of northwestern Ontario.

I feel that the completion of our present highway system, that is now underway between Fort Frances and Atikokan, is very important in that it will take care of this traffic that is going to come in.

I might mention to hon. members that 10 miles on each side of the Great River Road there is a population of approximately 30 million people. Now that is a potential wealth of traffic that can roll our way, and I would recommend and ask our government here today to consider this in the light of the conditions of the industry that we have, that we want to keep. We want to be able to take care of this traffic as it arrives at our borders.

Mr. Speaker, in the Throne speech it was pointed out that opportunities of today will be the challenges of tomorrow. Noticeable as our accomplishments have been, we cannot stand still. Again I must point out the present government has given every support and encouragement to the development and expansion of northwestern Ontario.

As I have already stated, the highway expansion is one example, with the development of the iron ore bodies at Atikokan, of assisting by building a modern highway of 88 miles for 3,500 population, now 6,700. It is assisting by community planning—one instance called the Dunbar Heights—development roads, liberal grants for school buildings, and so forth. The same procedure has taken

place at Manitouwadge, Red Lake, and wherever the need has occurred.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention a new venture in the Rainy River district. It is the Quetico conference and training centre. Now this may be new to most hon. members—I know it is—but it is of importance to all of Ontario. We are living in an age when, on every side, there are daily hundreds of radio and television programmes, thousands of publications, many community, family and work responsibilities competing for our attention.

All of them make inroads into our time and, as a result, it is difficult to give attention to things that require a span of time, or require interactions between people who do not normally come in contact with one another. It requires a stimulation of knowledge to have action as a result of the knowledge acquired. With the rapid social, cultural, economic and technical changes, the traditional concept of education and childhood ending simultaneously is inadequate.

One of the encouraging signs, Mr. Speaker, is the emergence in northwestern Ontario of a residential continuing education centre called Quetico conference and training centre, a place where people are removed from distractions, away from jobs and community pressures, in a setting of extreme beauty. Possibly we will have another advanced school of fine arts in Ontario, only with another name, but serving the same purpose for the citizens of Ontario.

I want to tell hon. members about the Quetico conference and training centre, because I believe that it is a visionary project that will one day bring recognition to northwestern Ontario, in fact, to all of Ontario. This is a fine working example of voluntary co-operative effort between industry, labour, education, and government. People from all walks of life are contributing time, effort, and dollars to improve the country in which they live. This is the story of the Quetico conference and training centre.

Picture an island on a studded northern lake surrounded by stands of whispering aspen and pine, picture an expansive sandy beach nestled in a bay on the lake, and that is the site of the Quetico centre, 100 miles west of Port Arthur and Fort William on highway No. 11. It is situated on beautiful Eva Lake, incidentally in the Rainy River district.

Mr. Speaker, in 1957 The Department of Lands and Forests announced that it would vacate its ranger base at Eva Lake for a more

suitable site within the Quetico Park boundary. People concerned with training and industry, labour, the arts, business and community recreation recognized the site as an ideal location for a residential adult education centre. They approached the Ontario government, and said:

In northwestern Ontario we need a place where opportunities will be available for people to gain knowledge, skills and insight to meet the challenges of a rapidly changing society. The Eva Lake ranger base has most of these requisites. If we can organize and assume responsibility for the site, will you make it available?

The responsible officials responded quickly to the idea and said:

We will be moving in mid-1958, about one year from now. We will delay the position of the site and buildings for that year. See what you can do.

Representatives of industry, labour, government, education, and community recreation met, plans were made and submitted to the government. In May, 1958, the Quetico conference training centre was incorporated, and the site was occupied in June of the same year.

By provincial charter, Quetico centre is a non-profit organization, dedicated to the belief that opportunity for people to gain knowledge, skills and insight, is essential to social, cultural, and economic life.

Those who organized the Quetico centre feel that theirs is a grass roots responsibility. If the social, economic and cultural life of Canadian communities is to be rewarding, the individuals in the community must have opportunity to:

(a) develop the attitude, skills and understanding that will cause them to participate in, and get satisfaction from participation in, democratic community life;

(b) participate in programmes designed to cause self-discovery, so that the individual will do something positive as a result of the new skill and insight gained;

(c) acquire the skill and understanding necessary for them to return to their respective communities or organization, to use their newly acquired knowledge, to give inspired leadership.

Mr. Speaker, the organizational structure is along traditional democratic lines, with an open membership and with elected officers at annual meetings. When the site was occupied in mid-1958, the assets of the Quetico centre were \$1,000 and a number of dedicated

volunteers. About \$150,000 was required for furnishings, alterations to existing buildings and the purchasing of minimum equipment. The access road to the centre was a 4-mile privately built bush road which needed rebuilding.

Funds were also required to promote a residential conference. Lawyers, surveyors, publishers, architects, engineers, educators, financiers, accountants and a host of others volunteered their services. Businesses made available over \$35,000 worth of equipment and furnishings on a pay-as-you-can basis. Canada's largest iron ore mining company, Steep Rock Iron Mines Limited, made available \$25,000 in bank credit and pledged \$15,000 over 3 years.

In two words the hon. Prime Minister expressed his support, when a northwestern chamber of commerce delegation made known the need for an access road, by saying to the hon. Minister of Highways: "Build it." It is now under construction.

A financial advisory committee began a campaign to raise funds. To date, corporations have pledged about \$50,000. The labour movement in northwestern Ontario has pledged \$10,000. In 1959, the first full year of operation, there were over 2,000-user days. The revenue from 1959 operations exceeded \$16,000.

Mr. Speaker, people from every community in northwestern Ontario, and as far away as Ottawa and Winnipeg, have participated in residential courses at Quetico. Subject-matter has ranged from home and school leadership to industrial leadership, from art school to labour school, from square dancing to politics, from teen-club counselling to employee counselling, from handicraft skills to the human relations field. There have been new Canadians, old Canadians, Indian Canadians, teenagers, senior citizens, and people of many religious denominations in attendance.

There are two reasons why the Quetico conference and training centre can have a marked impact on the social, cultural, and economic growth of the area it serves:

First, it is a meeting ground where management and labour, philosopher and practical man, private agencies and government, are coming together as equal partners to wrestle with the development of Quetico centre. Secondly, here people who, every day, must face the grass-root problems of social, cultural or economic growth, or lack of growth, gain some of the skills and insights necessary to deal with situations that they meet in living their lives.

The work of the Quetico conference and training centre is like a stone being thrown into a pool of water—the ripples generated by the Quetico centre are being felt all over northwestern Ontario, and beyond.

I urge the hon. members to watch this development because I believe this is the beginning of a significant development in Canadian education. I further urge the Ontario government to continue its support of this project. The Department of Education has already made grants of \$1,000 on two occasions. And I would recommend to the cabinet council to give serious consideration to supporting this worthwhile programme of the Quetico conference and training centre.

Mr. Speaker, in these days we hear of the need of further expansion of the iron ore deposits in northwestern Ontario, and I bring this to the attention of this House because it has an important bearing on all of Ontario. There is no question about it—Ontario iron ore reserves are one of our powerful economic keys to the greater prosperity of Ontario.

I feel that, by private initiative and enterprise, further expansion will take place, based upon economic production and the competing markets of the world.

The Department of Mines have underway a geophysical survey covering some 60,000 square miles, latitude 53 degrees north, 50 degrees south between longitudes 86 degrees and 91 degrees. I understand this is nearly completed and will provide information for further survey and mining development. In northwestern Ontario there is a tremendous iron ore body.

I should say presently the Steep Rock ore body is in production. Last year, 1959, Steep Rock Iron Mines shipped over 2.75 million tons which is the second largest tonnage a year since coming into operation. Also, they have extensive exploration work going on elsewhere.

Another mine, Canadian Charleston, shipped 250,000 tons and Caland Ore Company, a subsidiary of Inland Steel of Chicago, will come into production during 1960 when they expect to ship, as scheduled, 750,000 tons. After an investment of approximately \$60 million in the last 5 years, Mr. Speaker, there is another ore body now being developed by the Anaconda Company, north of Nakina, where a tremendous ore body exists.

There are other known deposits of ore south of Red Lake, at Emo and at Bad Vermilion Lake—these last 3 were west of the Steep Rock area. Then there is the Gun Flint area south of the Lakehead cities. In each case the future

developments will be governed by the economics of time.

For instance, I am told the ore bodies south of Red Lake are of a lower grade with a longer haul. The known ore body at Emo, which is in the most westerly part of the Rainy River district, is of a high grade ore but an underground operation. The type of ore on the Gun Flint range south of the Lakehead cities will require smelters built at the place of mining.

The development of these known deposits cannot compete at the cost in relation to open pit mining of a high grade ore such as exists at the Steep Rock ore body. No doubt methods will be found whereby these bodies of known ore reserves will come into production as the need arises.

Mr. Speaker, we have been told at one time they produced as high as 100 million tons per year on the Mesabie range in the state of Minnesota. Last year I read that it was down to 56 million tons. The high grade ore in this area has been gradually petering out. They have large reserves of low grade ore and have built two taconite plants on Lake Superior, a process for using the low grade ore, which has proved its success.

We, in Ontario, have to meet the competitive price market in order to extend our market, or the ore reserves elsewhere will have to be depleted, in which case our iron ore will be in demand.

It was announced by the hon. Prime Minister that a conference on the subject, "Iron Ore Resources of Northwestern Ontario" would be convened in the coming year to give further study to the future welfare of the development of iron ore and the mining industry. This goes to prove this government is ever aware of the necessity of continuing to study the natural resources so that the greatest amount of good will be assured to the people of our province.

Referring back to a remark that we were shipping iron ore across the line, I might mention that I have been told, after visiting the steel works in Hamilton—and I know that in order to produce a certain grade of steel one has to have up to 5 different types of iron ore—that plant down there has mines in the state of Wisconsin, and in the state of Minnesota, for that simple reason that they cannot depend on the iron ore from one ore body because it does not produce the iron ore that is required today in the production of steel.

I am answering that argument of "Why ship our iron ore out?" The reason for it is that we are importing it as well as shipping

it out. Mr. Speaker, referring back to the statement made by the hon. leader of the Opposition, I quote:

Northern Ontario has been the forgotten land of Ontario.

I have brought to the attention of the hon. members today only 3 phases of development and expansion: that is highways, mining and cultural development—those that have taken place in northwestern Ontario in the past 10 years. It is there for anyone to observe if they want to. People would have to be blind in their journey if they were unable to appreciate what has taken place in the tourist, forestry, and mining industries, and the communities that have been built by the results of this great development—such communities as Marathon, Terrace Bay, Atikokan, and others, within a short period. I say to you, Mr. Speaker, as northwestern Ontario grows, so shall Ontario continue to prosper.

Mr. R. Belisle (Nickel Belt): Mr. Speaker, first, in rising to participate in this debate, I would like to add my words of commendation to you, sir, on your appointment to your high office. I would also like to congratulate your hon. Deputy Speaker (Mr. Morrow), whom I have known for many years and who has done a good job for the people of Ottawa. I wish also to add my vote of thanks to the hon. mover (Mr. Davis) and the hon. seconder (Mr. Grossman) of the motion of thanks in reply to the speech from the Throne.

I want to congratulate those hon. Ministers newly appointed to the government cabinet. They have a terrific field in which to work, and I hope they enjoy their work. I know they will add to the betterment of conditions for the future.

May I say to the hon. former Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) that the unlimited services rendered by him to education will never be forgotten in the north. I would like to suggest to his successor, the hon. Minister from London North (Mr. Robarts), that the new teachers' college to be built in Sudbury be named "Dunlop Teachers' College." It was under his guidance and administration that the north took its place in the field of education; to mention only a few, Northwestern College of Port Arthur and the Sudbury University were formed.

Mr. Speaker, I am greatly honoured in having been asked to propose a bill for a federated university in the north. A step nearer to federation came with the approval of the project as announced two weeks ago by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). Laurentien University of Sudbury will be

northern Ontario's federated university, embracing colleges within its organization to be built and operated by the Jesuit order of the Roman Catholic Church, the United Church and the Anglican Church, which, being interdenominational, will be entitled to government grants.

Mr. Speaker, behind this happy outcome is an inspiring story of church zeal and co-operation, supported by business and community leaders. At this time I would like to thank and commend the persons who have taken upon their shoulders the responsibilities of this federation. I would like to mention Most Rev. Archbishop W. L. Wright, Bishop Alexander Carter, Father Emile Bouvier, Rev. Dr. Harold Vaughan, Dr. Bennett, Rev. E. S. Lautenslager, Rev. S. M. Craymer, and Mr. R. D. Parker.

Mr. Speaker, it began with the Sacred Heart College, founded by the Jesuits who expanded it, and 3 years ago I was very pleased to support a bill that gave it its university status. Anglican and United Churches alike sought to establish universities of their own to serve the rapidly expanding population. Last summer, at Father Bouvier's invitation, a committee of all 3 was formed to study federation, which has now been recommended and officially approved by all 3 denominations, and I sincerely hope it will receive the approval of the private bills committee, and then of this assembly.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to read an editorial from the Toronto *Globe and Mail* of February 3, 1960:

Like the University of Toronto, Laurentien incorporates institutions of diverse religions. Like the University of Ottawa, it is to be bilingual in order to serve the north's two dominant tongues. Its site in the Nickel City is admirable—the north's most populous city, well located to give access from Sault Ste. Marie, the gold belt, North Bay, Parry Sound and Algoma areas.

The north has set us many examples of resourcefulness, none more shining than in the cultural diversity of its religious missions. That these missions, in their modern maturity, have come together in the cause of higher learning is a historic, logical and wholly satisfying testament that the north is no more a frontier hinterland, but a mighty community with a vision and destiny not outdone by its southern neighbours.

Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased the other day when the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) said that the planning of his

department looked toward the establishment of the next hospital school for retarded children in northern Ontario. I have personally made representation to him for the last two years to have this hospital built in my riding and, while I know that he has to consider all ridings, I hope that Nickel Belt will be the fortunate one.

Mr. Speaker, great is the honour and privilege to represent in this assembly a riding comprising 301 townships, some 60 of them being 9 by 9 miles, or 81 square miles. The greatest assistance that can be given to the 70,000 worthy constituents of my riding would be in the form of highways and roads, and I would like to draw to the attention of our good and sincere hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass) that immediate and serious consideration should be given to starting to build an outlet for two very important mining communities 275 miles northwest of Sudbury.

One of these communities is Missinabie, to which I referred last year. The other is Renabie Gold Mines, just a few miles north on the Canadian Pacific Railway line, and in which pleasant townsites live 500 people. This town carries on in the field of gold production, notwithstanding the fact that it has had to eke out an existence, as it were, with a pegged gold price on one hand and a continually rising cost of production by not having a road outlet.

Mr. Speaker, it is getting very difficult for my people, or those people, to understand why, after 25 years of request for a road, they are told to wait from one year to another. Their feeling is that people will be privileged to travel to the moon before they have the privilege of motoring out of their community.

In the light of new geological concepts affecting the rock formations of my riding, more such roads should be built to invite the attention of mine developers.

For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I would ask the interdepartmental committee in charge of resource development roads to give fuller attention to the potential of my riding. New access roads in Nickel Belt will reward the whole of Ontario.

With the construction of the Chapleau-Wawa link of the Trans-Canada highway, whose completion is scheduled for this year, I believe that the opportunity has now come for the government to put an end to the long wait of the patient residents of that part of Nickel Belt, and to build a road that will make it possible for the residents of Missinabie, Renabie, and Dalton to take a breath

of fresh air in the challenging areas outside their isolated domain.

I would also like to mention highway No. 64 from Noelville to Rutter which has been on the priority list for the last 5 years and which was started before the election but ended very shortly after.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Belisle: Might I also refer to the long-discussed Sudbury-Timmins highway, which I am privileged to say was promised by the hon. Prime Minister himself and, if one is to believe the rumours from my hon. friends opposite about his early retirement, this road will have to be started shortly in order to bear the name of "Frost highway."

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): It certainly will.

Mr. Belisle: Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Warrender) and his department for the decision of amalgamation of greater Sudbury. As the hon. members are aware, I was against amalgamation beyond the boundaries that were chosen by the municipal board. I am very pleased to thank the government for the additional money that will be coming.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard so much discussion of our liquor laws in the last campaign that I feel that something should be done towards the granting of licences. Many of my small communities are deprived of having a hotel licence and the people feel that it is the government's responsibility to revise our liquor laws.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): That is right, that is right.

Mr. Belisle: Mr. Speaker, the last remarks that I would like to make are ones concerning The Department of Planning and Development. I was very pleased to see that the Gordon report made the recommendation that the planning branch should be transferred to The Department of Municipal Affairs.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Be careful now, he is touchy.

Mr. Belisle: At least there is a good hon. Minister in The Department of Municipal Affairs who will take the time to listen to our problems and find solutions for them.

An hon. member: Hear, hear,

Mr. Belisle: If I were permitted to use the proper definition for the planning branch,

I would call it the confusing branch. And I would like to say that, out of the 46 communities in my riding that have visited the department, or requested approval from that department, none has ever received satisfaction.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Belisle: I would like to suggest that it has been our weakest link in the chain of good government.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to say that we have, in the person of the hon. Prime Minister, the greatest Prime Minister that our province has ever had.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Belisle: Not only is he willing to accept the criticism of the Opposition, but he invites and welcomes all the comments of his hon. members. Mr. Speaker, to my knowledge, democracy never had a greater champion.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Speaker, as I rise to take part in this debate tonight I am reminded of the fact that it is only 5 years ago last Saturday that I had the privilege of addressing this legislative assembly for the first time. I must say that, in those 5 years, I have made many friends on this side and on the other side of the House.

Included in those friends, Mr. Speaker—in order that you may not put me out of order before this speech finishes, because you will probably have lots of chance—I want to say that I certainly regard you as one of them, and I congratulate you on your election to your very high office, and hope that you satisfy the hon. members of the Opposition to a little more extent than you have for the past two or three days.

I look across at the government benches and see, for example, an hon. Minister who is working very, very hard over there at the moment. I refer to the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), and remember that he came into this legislative assembly at the same time I did, 1955.

There are other hon. gentlemen across there who also came into the Legislature at that time, including the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass), who is not in his seat at the present time, and the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Spooner).

I must say that I have found them to be gentlemen. While I may disagree with them in policy matters—which I hope to expound to some extent before the ending of the

twenty-sixth Parliament—at the same time I have found them to be very fine people. I realize that one must have two sides to any government, that is a democracy, and I appreciate their side of the situation.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Hear, hear.

Mr. Whicher: I just noticed that the hon. member for York South admitted that we had to have two sides in every situation.

One of the greatest experiences I have ever had, as many hon. members of this House have had—indeed, many hundreds of thousands of people in Canada—was the opportunity to serve overseas. I served in an anti-tank battery with the former hon. Speaker of this House (Mr. Downer), and one of the things that I found was this: That whether one belongs to an artillery branch of the service, or the infantry, or the army service corps, or the ordnance corps, or whatever it might be, that a good man is a good man no matter where he may be.

I suggest that, inasmuch as the hon. member for York South suggested that we had to have two sides in a democracy, that if he really believes what he says, and if he believes he is a good man—as no doubt his followers do—that they should get on either one side or the other.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): It would not be on the side of the hon. member for Bruce.

An hon. member: Well, we would want to look him over first.

Mr. Whicher: Because, as we look to the south we see that our great democratic neighbour has a government divided by Republicans and Democrats, we know that, although we may differ in our opinions—that some of us may feel that we would like to be Democrats if we lived there, or some of us may feel that we would like to be Republicans, nevertheless, a good Democrat is a good Democrat and a good Republican is a good Republican, and a good—with all due respect to the hon. CCF leader, or whatever his name is, I have not found out just yet—I say that there have been many good Conservatives since 1867—

Applause.

Mr. Whicher: —and I hope that I get the same applause when I say there have been many good Liberals.

There is one thing about it, after the next election—I heard this said before the last one

—there may be great CCF members in the future, but I have very grave doubts because we, in this assembly, do not even know what their name is going to be, let alone their policy.

Mr. Thomas: We know what the hon. member's name is, but we do not know what he stands for.

Mr. Whicher: Well, there is one sure thing, I will look after this speech, I am doing the standing just at the moment, and I will ask the hon. member for Oshawa to sit down.

Unfortunately the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) is not able to be here tonight. But I do feel, in my compliments to the various hon. members of the assembly, that I would most assuredly like to pay my tribute to our hon. leader of the Liberal party in the province of Ontario.

I feel that, in the short time in which he has been leader, that he has made an outstanding example—and certainly an outstanding example to us as members who follow him. Although the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) unfortunately is not in his seat tonight, I know that he is sincere when he says that he listens to the hon. leader of the Opposition at every opportunity possible.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that I would also like to say just one short word about our caucus. I know that the hon. members in the government section, and supporters of the government, probably do not sneer at us—of course, that is not the word—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Whicher: I said they did not, I am sorry, I probably used the wrong word.

Interjection by Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. Whicher: As far as the hon. member is concerned, I could use that word because he has done it very often around this place for the last two or three years.

But I say that it has been my privilege, since last June 11, to meet these newer hon. members of the Liberal caucus, and I feel that they have a great deal to offer in an Opposition party for the people of the province of Ontario.

For the next moment or two I would like to speak about my own riding, the riding of Bruce. I have talked about it in this assembly in the last 3 or 4 years, sometimes with not too much enthusiasm, but nevertheless I would like just for a few moments to speak about my own riding.

It is a large riding. It is over 110 miles in length. As far as width is concerned it varies in the northern part of the peninsula. Then, from where the peninsula starts near the town of Wiarton, where I come from, from a width of 10 miles it increases southward until we get to the width of 50 miles.

I would just like to say this. Even with my own hon. colleagues on this side of the House there have been many suggestions that we should get back to representation by population. It has been pointed out to me that there are ridings in the city of Toronto, or elsewhere in the province of Ontario, where an individual member may be representing up to, I do not know how many people—thousands and thousands, hundreds of thousands probably.

In the riding of Bruce, we have a population of approximately 40,000.

But I might say this, Mr. Speaker, that in rural ridings, where in any one given night one may be called to a women's institute meeting, or a Lions' Club meeting, or a Rotary Club meeting, or a Legion meeting, or any other meeting, it is not the least bit uncommon to travel 100 miles in one's own riding in one night. Therefore, I suggest, before we have a redistribution of seats in this House—which undoubtedly will come some time or another—that we remember that population is not the sole basis of getting the number of seats in this particular House.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): The hon. member for York Centre (Mr. Singer) does not agree with him.

Mr. Whicher: The hon. member for York Centre certainly does agree with me, and I do not have the same influence with the hon. member for St. Andrew or he would agree with me, too.

Mr. Grossman: That is not what he said today.

Mr. Whicher: There are many, many duties of a rural member—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Whicher: As a matter of fact, in my compliments to the House tonight—and I would like to do this most sincerely and the reason I did not do it was because the hon. Prime Minister was not in the House—I might say that I do not suppose there are many people in the Liberal caucus who have been told to go on back to the good air of Bruce peninsula as many times as I have by the

hon. Prime Minister of the province of Ontario.

But I might say this. Politically, of course—that is our duty as an Opposition—we wish him the worst ill-health in the future that it is possible to get.

At the same time, we are not that hard to get along with. I would just like to ask the hon. members sitting in the opposite benches over there, particularly the hon. Ministers, if this year, when their estimates come up, they will try to do their own job, just for once. I ask it because we all know that, in the province of Ontario, there are a lot of people who are dying all over the place. It may be me next. But let the hon. Ministers not drive the hon. Prime Minister to his death, whatever they do. We personally do not want him to be driven to his death at all. Politically, we are against him, but physically we hope that he will be with us in this province for a long, long time.

The riding of Bruce is primarily an agricultural area with about 6 small towns. It is at least three-quarters surrounded by water, with fishing areas where we used to catch fish before this government—which takes credit for everything in the world including the population of the province of Ontario—came into power. Since then, we have had no fish in the area whatsoever.

In the Hepburn era we had a great number of fish around this province.

We have a great tourist area, Mr. Speaker, and, as a matter of fact, the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Cathcart) who is not in his seat tonight has paid several visits to our locality. I am sure he would verify that it is an area of which more advantage should be taken. Like other areas in the province of Ontario—and I am thinking most particularly about the Muskoka area—these two have the same advantages, the same scenery, the same inland fishing, the same type of people, and the tourist business to us is a big business. With this in mind I would like to direct my remarks to the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests for just one moment.

In the Throne speech it was stated that money is going to be allocated for more provincial parks. Now, certainly it is true—and I am sure that this does not happen in many areas in this province—that Bruce county already has two provincial parks. But at the same time, in the Bruce peninsula which stretches from Wiarton to Tobermory, there is no park. Yet it is one of the finest scenic areas, and one of the greatest tourist areas, in the province of Ontario.

I say this to the hon. Minister: There are thousands and thousands of tourists who travel through the Bruce peninsula each year and there is no provincial park there. For the hon. Minister's information, his parks department is "for it," his field men are "for it," and all the hon. Minister has to do is to get the money from the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan), and buy the land. The land is already there to buy. So I most humbly request, through you, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Minister give some consideration to what I consider a most important matter.

This afternoon it was mentioned that the riding of Bruce has been most fortunate because we are getting the new 200,000-kilowatt nuclear electric station at Douglas Point between Kincardine and Port Elgin. I might say, through you, Mr. Speaker, to the hon. members here, that I consider Bruce county to be most fortunate in getting this power station. And I might say this: Many times in the past, in trying to fight for industry for small towns or villages in rural ridings, I have been told that the reason we do not get it is because the population is not there to look after it.

Mr. Speaker, may I respectfully point out that in this particular instance I say that at least 95 per cent. of the permanent staff of this nuclear station will be imported into the county of Bruce. I give this to the attention of the government benches that if we can do it in one instance, as far as industry is concerned, we can do it in another. There is no reason why these old words "Forward Ontario" by the hon. Prime Minister of the province of Ontario should only mean—with all due respect to the hon. member for York Centre—"Forward Toronto," because we in rural ridings also have something to stand for.

I say this to the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay) that if he is going to have the say about this—which I expect he will—and bring a professional staff into the rural riding of Bruce, the hon. Minister can do it in other areas—and I would hope, Mr. Speaker, in other areas in Bruce county itself.

Our riding is really an agricultural riding. But I thought tonight that, just for a little while—because there are many city hon. members in this assembly—I might point out to hon. members some of the problems of agriculture, or of the farmers of the province of Ontario.

I can tell by the way that the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Goodfellow) is reading that paper that he knows all the problems. The unfortunate thing is that he has never

come up with any of the answers. I will bring those up.

I did not come here, as hon. members know, to pat everybody on the back, so in case they get that idea—

An hon. member: Who are “they”?

Mr. Whicher: I do not know just who they are, but if they were here for the last couple of years they would know that it was not only going to be all “pat on the back” here tonight. I have no such intention.

I thought that I might point out, to some of the city hon. members, some of the problems that we have as rural hon. members, and some of the problems that the farmers in this great province of Ontario are having at this particular time.

The best education that I had, as a matter of fact, happened just after I came back from overseas, and it did not come from an agriculturist, it came from a great labour man. It has not been my privilege to meet many great labour men because my riding is really not a labour riding. I come from a very small town.

But when I came back from overseas as a young officer—before we were put into the civilian way of living—we had various people come to speak to us. For example, it might be the head of British American Oil, or the head of Shell Oil. On this particular afternoon it was the head of the Canadian Congress of Labour, Mr. Mosher, who has since died.

The incident was a great lesson to me. I remember Mr. Mosher addressing about 175 young officers who really were the most anti-labour people that it was possible to get in those days. Between the time that we had left Canada and come back, there had been certainly a semi-labour revolution. We just did not understand the circumstances. Mr. Mosher told us what was going on in the labour world, and what we could expect when once again we went into civilian life.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): When was this?

Mr. Whicher: This was in 1945.

After he had finished his speech, one could see that there was not a great deal of enthusiasm, and he asked us if there were any questions. Nobody said anything, so, of course, I had to say something or other.

So I said: “Mr. Mosher, it is not my intention to tangle with you, but I would just like to know this. You insist that people who

work, for example, with the Ford Motor Company, or General Motors, or some big company, must join your union even though they say they do not want to.”

His answer was very good. As a matter of fact, I did not believe it at the time, but I certainly do now. He said: “If we increase the wages of a man by 25 cents an hour, or 10 cents an hour, whatever it might be, we feel that we are increasing the wages of everybody in that particular plant, and therefore it is necessary that everybody should support that idea.”

In 1945 I did not agree with Mr. Mosher, and I told him so in words that I have been ashamed of since. I was most enthusiastic, of course, coming back from quite a term overseas, and I said: “Look here, Mr. Mosher, we have just come back from fighting dictatorship and we are not going to have that kind of dictatorship in Canada.”

He explained to me in a very nice way that it was not dictatorship, that they were just trying to do something for the workers in the province of Ontario, or across the Dominion of Canada.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I most certainly agree.

Mr. Speaker, I told this story to hon. members to show them that the farmers of the province of Ontario, or of Canada, have the same problems, and that the old words, “united we stand and divided we fall” are equally true with the farmers of this province as they are with the labourers of this province.

In order to help themselves, the farmers of the province of Ontario have started what we know as farm commodity marketing groups and, for the information of the urban hon. members of this House, I may tell them that there are approximately two dozen farm commodity marketing groups in Ontario.

It is not my intention, by any means, to name all of them tonight but I will just name a few examples.

I will tell hon. members that there is the Ontario bean growers marketing board, and that simply means that the people who sell beans in the province of Ontario must sell them through the Ontario bean growers marketing board, who attempt to get the best price they can for the people who grow beans in the province of Ontario, just the same way as Mr. Mosher was attempting to get the best wages that he could for the people who work for whatever company it might be.

We have others like the Ontario beef producers association; the Ontario fruit and vegetable growers association; the Ontario

peach growers co-operative; and one of the ones that has been on the lips of many people in the agricultural world in the last year or so—and I mention this one for a certainty—the Ontario hog producers association.

Now, in order to have these laws work effectively, whether it be under the system that Mr. Mosher explained to me or whether it be for the farmers of the province of Ontario, it is necessary that we have directives and legislation from whatever province we may be in. In this this particular instance, we are under the legislation of the province of Ontario.

In order to make these things effective, we must obtain legislation, in our instance, from the government of the province of Ontario, and I do not think that it has been unfair to ask that this government give that co-operation. In other words the government should help.

What is the situation, Mr. Speaker? The situation is exactly opposite. In the farmlands of the province of Ontario today, as we have had in the labour situation in years gone past, we have today farmer fighting farmer and neighbour fighting neighbour, and, in many instances, families fighting families, or brother fighting brother.

One of the reasons why we have this situation is the fact that it has not been appreciated by this government and, I might say, by past governments in Ottawa, but particularly by the government that we have in Ottawa at the present time.

It has not been recognized that the farmers of the province of Ontario have the right to make a living just the same way as the fellow who is working for General Motors in Oshawa or at the Ford Motor Company in Oakville or Windsor. It has not been recognized at all.

It is most amusing, Mr. Speaker, to go back and look at some of the speeches of the hon. members from the opposite benches. It is certainly not my intention, although I could very well do so, to go on all night and quote nothing but speeches from the hon. members opposite which would show what utter nonsense they were talking here only two or three years ago. At that time, they were begging for votes for the government down in Ottawa.

But today, Mr. Speaker, the situation is somewhat changed. And how it has changed! I say this because never, in the history of Canada since 1867, has the agricultural industry of the province of Ontario been in the terrible shape that it is right here tonight.

Sometimes it is very hard to repeat vocally what has been given orally in the past. But very fortunately in this House, everything is not oral, and we have a very good *Hansard* which records the remarks that have been said.

One of the best farmer hon. members of this province, certainly one of the best Tory members—if that is any particular thing to stand up about—is the hon. Minister whom I will quote.

Mr. Thomas: It does not amount to much.

Mr. Whicher: For the enlightenment of the hon. Minister without Portfolio from Wellington-Dufferin (Mr. Root), I would just like to repeat a few words he said in this House two years ago.

Mr. J. R. Simonett (Frontenac-Addington): Past history.

Mr. Whicher: Hon. members know that past history has not changed very much. When I hear the hon. Prime Minister over there, as a matter of fact, just this afternoon—

Mr. Simonett: Look ahead.

Mr. Whicher: It is a wonderful thing to have a Tory talk about looking ahead. I never saw one in this House who was looking ahead. They are all looking back in the past. They are looking at the glory of the hon. Prime Minister, and when he leaves that seat over there, Mr. Speaker, there will not be any future for them, it will all be in the past because he will be gone. But in any event, I might just mention this now.

This afternoon we were talking about the uranium industry in Elliot Lake and I listened to the hon. Prime Minister as he replied to the hon. leader of the Opposition, in regard to the speech from the Throne, in which he took credit for everything that ever happened in the province of Ontario, including the rising population in this great province.

I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, if anybody should take any credit for any rising population in the province of Ontario, the hon. leader of the Opposition has them beaten hands down.

But, in any event, that is what the hon. members do. They trot along in that old horse and buggy, and the only trouble is that it is getting older, and they are not going to be able to ride there too much longer.

Mr. Thomas: They are riding on a vision.

Mr. Whicher: Is the hon. member on my side now? I want to get all of you fellows together.

But in any event, I wanted to get back to the debate of 1958, and the hon. Minister without Portfolio who made a great speech—that was his day. He was really riding me, Mr. Speaker.

Tonight though, we are going to ride a different horse. The hon. Minister was quoting the market comparison between 1957 and 1958, and he was trying to tell us what a great job his government did—that is, hon. members sitting over there. I am glad they are over there when I look at the farmers of the province of Ontario and what a poor job the Diefenbaker government has done.

They have a slang phrase from where I come—but I do not suppose it has ever reached Toronto—it says “Go on relief with Dief.” Now I hate to repeat that here, Mr. Speaker, but it seems to work out that way, as far as the people in Bruce county are concerned.

In any event, the hon. Minister without Portfolio quoted these various figures, and it is not my intention to give them all, by any means. He quoted the fact that, in 1958—February 11, only two years ago—hogs were worth 30 cents a pound and, as a matter of fact, in 1957, one year before, the Liberals were in Ottawa and they had some co-operation. The Liberals in Ottawa were trying to co-operate with this government, hogs were then 34 cents a pound.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what I want to ask the hon. Minister without Portfolio is: How much are they today? That is what I want to ask him. How much are they today?

Now, we are not going back 20 years, we are going back only two or three years, and then we are going to go ahead for the next year and see what will happen. I see the hon. Minister of Agriculture nodding his head over there but let him not nod it from any feeling of satisfaction, because he has not heard very much yet.

Now, one thing we have here is the price of eggs. I am talking about—

Mr. G. Lavergne (Russell): Give them all—

Mr. Whicher: If the hon. member has any questions, I ask him to stand up because I would just as soon slaughter him as Canada Packers do those hogs up there. We are talking about eggs, just as an example, and I find here that on February 11, 1958, this grade “A” large, according to the hon. Minister without Portfolio—that great fellow who

has the feeling spiritually, but not agriculturally, for the farmers of Ontario—that eggs were 30 cents a dozen, grade “A” large, delivered in Toronto. How much are they in his riding right today? When he takes off his hat—they are 19 cents a dozen, but all we have to do is look at the Toronto *Globe and Mail*.

An hon. member: What is the production—

Mr. Whicher: Never mind what the production is, I am talking about the farmers who are providing the eggs for hon. members and me to eat in the Royal York Hotel tomorrow morning, and the price is 19 cents a dozen.

Mr. Grossman: How much does the hon. member pay in the Royal York?

Hon. J. Root (Minister without Portfolio): What page is that?

Mr. Whicher: Would the hon. Minister like the page? It is page 770 in the 1958 debates. I hope he will not ask too often because I have a lot more pages.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to go into all the rest of these figures.

I do not know whether the hon. Minister without Portfolio transports poultry or not—he is in the trucking business—but if he is transporting poultry, he is the only man who is making a dollar out of poultry, because the fellow who is growing those hens and turkeys is not making a solitary nickel—

Mr. Lavergne: Do they grow them in Bruce?

Mr. Whicher: Well, let us talk about Wellington-Dufferin, if he wants to.

Mr. Lavergne: I know, but do they grow them in Bruce, or where?

Mr. Whicher: Well, I will tell the hon. member, I would not want to tell him what they grow in his riding—

Mr. Lavergne: I just want to know, that is all, if they grow them, or what.

Mr. Whicher: The point is this, Mr. Speaker, we expect labour to have a fair share and a good share. We expect the people of Spadina to be able to make a living in this province of Ontario.

Mr. Grossman: They won't make it out of hogs.

Mr. Whicher: Now, is it not fair to ask this, that the farmers of the province of Ontario should also be able to make a living? And I tell hon. members this, that when we have eggs being delivered in the city of Toronto at 19 cents a dozen, not only are they not making a living but they are going in the hole at a great rate of approximately 10 cents a dozen. That is a great deal.

Mr. Grossman: They make it up on the turnover, do they not?

Mr. Whicher: Well, what one might say is this. If a man who is getting 25 cents an hour works 12 hours a day, he gets \$3, so the hon. member is going to suggest to me if he works for 14 hours a day he may make it up in his turnover. That is a whole lot of ridiculous nonsense, I will tell him. To the hon. member for St. Andrew I would simply say this, that he may be able to laugh his way out of Spadina, and I suggest that is the way he got here. But I am going to tell him this much, he cannot laugh his way out of the problems of the farmers of the province of Ontario.

I remind all of the city hon. members of this much, that while they may have the population in the province of Ontario they still have not got the votes, and we farmers are going to have them the next time whether hon. Tory members like it or not, as long as they keep that hon. Minister in power, because they will just come automatically.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Minister of Education): Will you permit one question, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Whicher: Yes, I would love one from the hon. Minister. I did not know he knew anything about this subject.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I think the hon. member does not know a great deal about it. But I do live in an urban riding, and I hear this figure of 19 cents per dozen eggs bandied about, and eggs are delivered to my front door, once a week, from a local farmer who specializes in producing eggs.

Mr. Whicher: At what price?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: That price, Mr. Speaker, varies from 40 cents to 55 cents a dozen. Now the question is this: Can the hon. member for Bruce explain the discrepancy between eggs in Toronto, for which the farmer gets 19 cents a dozen; and eggs in London, Ontario, for which he gets somewhere between 40 cents and 55 cents, depending upon the week-by-week variation?

Mr. Whicher: I am sorry, did he suggest—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: Now look, I can only look after one question at a time, there are too many being asked around here. It will not be so hard to question the prices after the next Parliament. Did the hon. Minister suggest these were being delivered to his door at 40 cents a dozen?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, they are delivered to my door, and the doors of some of my neighbours, and those that are left over—that are not delivered from door to door—are taken to the local market in London, of which we are very proud. They are sold there to any person who wishes to walk into the market and buy them.

Mr. Whicher: At what price?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: At somewhere between 40 cents and 55 cents a dozen.

Mr. Whicher: Well, I beg pardon. Look, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I cannot quote it week by week because I am not there every week to pay, but I am there—

Mr. Whicher: The hon. Minister has not been there for two years, because that was the price two years ago.

Hon. W. A. Goodfellow (Minister of Agriculture): On a point of order—

Mr. Whicher: I beg pardon? Now look, I will look after the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Speaker. I have not the slightest intention of giving in. If I am going to give in, I am going to give in to a good man around here, and I do not consider the hon. Minister to be one.

Mr. Speaker: Will the Minister explain his point of order?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I am sure that the hon. member for Bruce does not want to give an impression to the House which is erroneous. He knows that there are deficiency payments, and that the federal government has set an average price of 30 cents which they will make the price up to.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister of Agriculture, as you know, is trying to pull the wool over my eyes. I hope that is parliamentary language. I would hate to have to withdraw that statement because

that is the truth. What he is talking about are grade "A" eggs.

Now, I might say to the hon. Minister without Portfolio that he made an excellent job of his speech. He did not just quote grade "A" large eggs, for which there are deficiency payments—which incidentally are paid by the federal government in Ottawa, and paid out of the taxpayers' money in the province of Ontario on a limited quantity. That is right. But we also have the hon. Minister without Portfolio making an excellent job. I would never have made such an outstanding job as he did. He quoted grade "A" medium, which do not come under deficiency payments, which in the Toronto markets today were only 17 cents a dozen.

Mr. Laverigne: Read the papers, it is 27 cents, not 17 cents.

Mr. Whicher: He quoted grade "A" small which were only 13 cents a dozen; and he went right down to grade "C" which were 9 cents a dozen.

Now Mr. Speaker, my question to the hon. Minister of Agriculture is this—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. Whicher: I met the hon. member down there from wherever he comes from—somewhere in Ottawa—and I told him that it would be a good idea for him to come up here tonight because he has something to yell about. The only thing he can do in this House is yell, I have never heard him give a speech yet.

I wanted to ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture about the deficiency payments on these grade "C" eggs that were 19 cents a dozen in the city of Toronto today.

Mr. C. E. Janes (Lambton East): 21 cents.

Mr. Whicher: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Janes: Read the paper. What paper is the hon. member reading?

An hon. member: He cannot read.

Mr. Whicher: I certainly can read just as well as any hon. member over there can.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a couple of quotations now from the speech from the Throne and, incidentally, I made one mistake tonight when I was congratulating all of the hon. members in the cabinet and the hon. members who support the government on the excellent job of cheering for the government as they have done in the past, not for performance but just for the effort.

I forgot to mention the fact that I thought that the two hon. members who moved (Mr. Davis) and seconded (Mr. Grossman) the speech from the Throne did very excellent jobs. There are some portions of the speech with which I do not agree, and therefore I wish to quote those sections:

This is what they said about agriculture, one of the greatest industries in the province of Ontario. The industry, Mr. Speaker—and I say this wholeheartedly, to the agriculturists and the farmers of the province of Ontario who control the number of seats in this Legislature—this is what they said in the speech from the Throne:

To insure that Ontario agriculture will be in the forefront of progress, a number of changes are being effected.

Well, I have shown hon. members what some of the changes are.

Pork today—instead of being 30 cents a pound two years ago—today is around 27 cents a pound. Eggs, instead of being 35 cents a dozen, are now down as low as 9 cents a dozen. Poultry, instead of being 40 cents a pound, is down around 15 cents a pound. Everybody is going broke as a result, in part, of the studies of the agricultural marketing inquiry committee of Ontario—

Hon. Mr. Root: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Speaker: The Minister is rising to a point of order.

An hon. member: He is just standing there like a statue.

Mr. Speaker: This is a point of order. Order, order.

Hon. Mr. Root: I rise on a point of order.

I think the hon. member is misleading the House. I have the form in today's paper and the country dealer's price is 29 cents for grade "A." My point of order is that the hon. member is misleading the House on the price of eggs. Today's price is 29 cents for grade "A" large and the price for grade "C" is 16 cents, not 9 cents. Now, if he is going to make a statement and put it into *Hansard*, let him put the facts in.

Mr. Whicher: It is quite possible, quite frankly, because these things go day by day. It is quite possible that I may have, for two or three cents, made a mistake. I am not going to argue about that, but I might say that I do not blame the hon. Minister of Portfolio—

An hon. member: Without Portfolio.

Mr. Whicher: I do not blame him for standing up and accusing me of misleading the House because he is a professional in the field. He did it exactly two years ago when he tried to tell us—

An hon. member: Oh, he is rocking the boat.

Hon. Mr. Root: Mr. Speaker, on a point of personal privilege.

Two years ago I did not mislead the House. I gave the facts as they were at that time, and if the hon. member wants me to, I will go at it and give him some facts about things tonight. But he is making a speech so let him go ahead, but he should not accuse me of misleading the House.

Mr. Whicher: You can bet your hat I am making a speech, and I might just say this, you did not give any facts at all. The facts that you gave were this. You were trying to say that because there was a Tory government in Ottawa—

Mr. Speaker: I would remind the member for Bruce that he must address remarks to the chair, not directly to the Opposition or the government members, and vice versa.

Mr. Whicher: Well, Mr. Speaker, I will try to adjust my tone accordingly, because I think you are a very fine fellow.

As a matter of fact, the hon. Minister over there is not bad either, but he just did not know what he was talking about two years ago, that was all. I suggest that if there was anybody who was misleading the House it was the hon. Minister from Wellington-Dufferin—or wherever it is that he comes from. He misled the House.

He suggested, because there was going to be a Conservative government in Ottawa, that everything was going to be fine with the province of Ontario. I tell hon. members that no one ever made such a big mistake, as far as anyone who is speaking for the farmers of this province is concerned.

I say this, Mr. Speaker, that to my knowledge, there is no department of government, not only in Ontario but in the whole Dominion of Canada, that has made such a poor job as The Department of Agriculture in the province of Ontario.

The other day the hon. Prime Minister said to us, and quite rightly so—

Mr. Lavergne: They are trying to clean up the mess you Liberals made.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, will you have him address his remarks to you, too, please?

The other day the hon. Prime Minister, in standing over there, defending his party, said to the hon. leader of the Opposition: "Why are we sitting over here and you over there?"

Now, I want to give hon. members the answer. Of course, they have answers to those questions, but I say to them that there are thousands of farmers in the province of Ontario today who wish that we were sitting over there, and they were sitting here.

Mr. Lavergne: That is wishful thinking, my hon. friend.

Mr. Whicher: Even the farmers of Ontario—I am quite willing to do it myself—but even the farmers of Ontario will admit that they made a mistake. There are very few of them, to my knowledge, who will not say that they made a mistake when they voted the Conservatives into power, and particularly, I might say—and I say this through you, Mr. Speaker, because I do not want to be misquoted—particularly in regard to the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, if there was anybody who is the champion trapeze dancer of the province of Ontario, going on a—what kind of a fence did we use to call this in the olden days—a rail fence, it is the hon. Minister. He is dancing from one side to the other, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Where does the hon member stand?

Mr. Whicher: I will tell the hon. Minister where I stand. Where does he stand? I will tell him, and I will bet him \$5 he will not tell me where he stands.

Mr. Lavergne: My hon. friend is riding that fence.

Mr. Whicher: If there ever was a man who was the champion dancer along these rail fences, it is the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

At the present time he has all the farmers of the province of Ontario fighting each other. The farmers' union are fighting the federation of agriculture, and vice versa. The people who are in favour of the hog marketing plan are fighting desperately against those who are opposed to it, and against the small truckers in this province.

That is the way that the hon. Minister of Agriculture really wants it in this province—and the whole government sitting over there—because we must not just blame the hon. Minister of Agriculture, because he has a leader.

I refer to the hon. Prime Minister who does everything, and we listen to it and none of us believes it. But he takes credit for everything including the rise in population when we know perfectly he is not in the same class as the hon. leader of the Opposition. He does everything, except when something goes wrong.

For example, when difficulties are obvious in the agricultural industry of this province, why then will he not accept the responsibility? I say that if a Prime Minister of this province is going to accept the credit when things are going well, then he must accept the criticism when things are the other way. He must accept the blame. If there could ever be blame thrown in any particular instance, it is the blame against this government for the way they are treating the agricultural people of the province of Ontario.

Let us just for a minute look at the hog marketing plan. Now, the hon. Minister of Agriculture has asked me where I stand. All he has to do is read the *Hansards* of the past number of years. Before I came in here tonight, and for the past week or two, I have been reading the *Hansards* of the past number of years, and I still do not know where the hon. Minister of Agriculture stands.

All he is doing is standing on the rail fence, dancing around like the skaters down there in Squaw Valley. He is going from one side to the other trying to please everybody and yet not pleasing anybody.

Consequently today, in spite of the fact that we have about 68 per cent.—and more than that, as the hon. Minister will find when the vote is taken—who are in favour of the hog marketing plan as it is being run today—with certain alterations I may agree, but nevertheless—

Mr. Lavergne: What are the alterations?

Mr. Whicher: I will explain it to the hon. member if he will just give me the time. With certain alterations, but nevertheless agreeing with the principle of a hog marketing plan.

Mr. Lavergne: He is standing one side—

Mr. Whicher: Listen, just where does that hon. member come from?

Mr. Lavergne: Russell.

Mr. Whicher: Well, wherever it is, I wish he would go back there.

Mr. Lavergne: Well, my hon. friend is not man enough to send me.

Mr. Whicher: Well, the hon. Minister decided he is not going to go along with this system because they sell over the telephone, which they have been doing for the last two or three years. Yet, the hon. Minister did not have the intestinal fortitude to stand up here last year and say it, and I do not care, Mr. Speaker, whether that annoyed you or not, I am telling it right to him.

Mr. H. L. Rowntree (York West): He has been taking drama lessons.

Mr. Whicher: Why did the hon. Minister not say it last year? He did not say it last year. I went right through *Hansard* and he not only did not say it, but he did not have the nerve to say it.

I say this to you, Mr. Speaker, if a person should retire because of inefficiency, which has happened many times in this world before, it is the hon. Minister of Agriculture. If he does not believe me, let him walk through the riding of Bruce, that I have the honour to represent, because the people there—

Mr. Simonett: It is a very small riding. The hon. member said so.

Mr. Whicher: Well, it is big enough to look after the hon. member any time, if he wants to step out there—

Mr. Simonett: I might try it some day.

Mr. Whicher: Well, if he ever does, this might turn out to be his first speech and his last one, too.

If anybody should resign because he has not the capabilities of fulfilling his office, it is the hon. Minister of Agriculture. Here we have eggs selling at 19 cents a dozen, and it is a fact that one cannot produce them for less than 29 cents or 30 cents.

It is a proven fact that, when farmers want marketing plans in this province, and demand a bit of assistance from the government in the same way that the government has attempted to give assistance to labour legislation in this province, they have not done it. If an hon. Minister, who is the head of such a department as this, proves himself a failure, then I suggest that, to do his conscience some good—or certainly to do the farmers of this province some good—he should get out of the job and give it to somebody else who can at least attempt to handle it more capably.

Mr. Lavergne: Is the hon. member looking for work?

Mr. Whicher: It is not personal. I am not the least bit personal. Any time the hon. Minister of Agriculture wants to answer it—well, just let him step along. Now, the hon. Minister may as well resign because he will be out of there after the next election anyway.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I say that it is all very well for the Tory hon. members to pour ridicule on me here tonight, and I do not mind it in the least bit. But I say this, particularly to the Tory hon. members who represent rural ridings, that they never had a better chance in their lives—not tonight because I do not want to embarrass them at all—to stand up in their own caucus and to say that things are not right with the agriculture industry in this province of Ontario.

I admire the hon. member who preceded me tonight (Mr. Belisle) because he at least stood up—and, very capably I might say—in this House and pointed out that all is not right in the Tory regime in Toronto.

Now, I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that there are many hon. members who may be smiling around here tonight—Tory members—and I do not expect them to stand here tonight and all I expect them to do is boo me, for which I am very happy.

But in their own caucus, for goodness sakes, let those hon. members stand up for the people who are back home, who are going broke because poultry is only 15 cents a pound, who are going broke because eggs are only 19 cents a dozen, and hogs—instead of 30 cents that the hon. Minister without Portfolio quoted some two years ago—are 25 cents and 24 cents a pound and probably—because we have importation of American pork now—pork will be down to 18 cents a pound in the next two or three months.

They should stand up for the people back home, and ask what is going to be done about it, Mr. Speaker.

Now, I think that is only fair, if a person is going to be vehement in his criticism, that he should have at least some idea of what should be done in order to help this.

I might say this—and I said it 4 years ago in this House—that one of the things that the agricultural people need in this province is a larger population to eat the eggs and the pork, and to use what the farmers produce, or the beef, or to use more of the shoes or the overalls or the suits or the glasses—whatever it may be that it is manufactured in this province of ours.

I need no greater authority, Mr. Speaker, than the hon. Prime Minister of this House,

who, on numerous occasions in the past two or three months, has stressed the fact that we need more population, not only in the province of Ontario, but in the whole Dominion of Canada. I have an editorial here from the *Toronto Globe and Mail* of February 12, and the headline says,

FROST STRESSES NEED FOR MORE POPULATION

With such statements I most assuredly agree.

I think about the huge amounts of food that are produced in the United States of America, but then, when I realize that perhaps 80 per cent. of all that food is eaten in the United States of America, I realize that the easiest way for us to get rid of the agricultural surpluses of this province and of Canada is to have more people here. And yet if the hon. Prime Minister suggests that we should have more population here, with which I most assuredly agree, then it is very surprising that the people for whom he stands have done very little about it.

Mr. Simonett: Be careful of that statement.

Mr. Whicher: All I will do is stress the facts, with which I hope the hon. member will agree, because in 1957—and the reason I mention that is because that was the year that great government in Ottawa left office—some 282,000 immigrants came into Canada. In 1959, only two years later, although this great hon. Prime Minister of Ontario went around the country trying to make political speeches, saying that we should have more people, only 106,920 immigrants came into the Dominion of Canada. Now then I ask hon. members this—

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Over half of them came to Ontario.

Mr. Whicher: I will give hon. members the Ontario figures. I will give them to the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs in just a moment, as far as Ontario is concerned.

But the hon. Prime Minister of the province of Ontario did indeed go around, strictly for political purposes, stating that we need more people in Canada. But we find that, in 1957, there were 282,000 immigrants who came here, and last year there were only 106,000, and in this province of Ontario—

Hon. Mr. Warrender: Why do they come here?

Mr. Whicher: Now, I will give a few facts of life to the hon. Minister of Municipal

Affairs, through you, Mr. Speaker. There were 147,000 immigrants who came into the province of Ontario. We certainly needed them, I could not agree more wholeheartedly. But in 1959 this great province, that the hon. Prime Minister and all of us attempt to stand up for, and say that we need more people here, instead of 147,000, there were only 55,976 immigrants came—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Whicher: —and are the hon. members happy about that? I am not—

Hon. Mr. Warrender: Still over 50 per cent.

Mr. Whicher: It does not matter. Fifty per cent. of two, as the hon. Minister knows, is only one.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: Why do they come here?

Mr. Whicher: Now, look here, here is the situation as far as Ontario is concerned, and indeed as far as Canada is concerned. What we need more than anything else is more people. We need a great many more people. We need people, as I said before, to eat our eggs, to eat our pork and beef, to wear our neckties, to chew our gum. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs—

Hon. Mr. Warrender: What kind of gum is that?

Mr. Whicher: —or chocolates.

We need all of these people. But it is somewhat amusing when we find a man of the prestige of the hon. Prime Minister of the province of Ontario, going around, in this particular instance, to Ottawa, saying we need more people—and then we find that, two years after the Liberal government left Ottawa, only one-third of the number of people who came in 1957 are coming in 1959. How does one figure that thing out? I do not figure it at all—

Hon. Mr. Warrender: He had better go to Ottawa and ask them.

Mr. Whicher: The hon. Minister has nothing to do with Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: I would not say that.

An hon. member: Let us get back to Ontario.

Mr. Whicher: Yes, let us get back to Ontario. I would be very glad to get back to Ontario.

Mr. Grossman: Well, we have nothing to do with immigration.

Mr. Whicher: All right, we will not go to Ottawa at all. The fact is that in 1957 some 147,000 people came into Ontario, and last year there were only 55,000, Mr. Speaker.

An hon. member: The rest of them went to Australia.

Mr. Grossman: What can we do about that?

Mr. Whicher: What can we do about it?

I will tell hon. members what we can do, we can stop going around and being sort of semi-hypocritical, making headlines that say: "Frost Stresses Need for More Population." If we need population, let us go and get it. There are thousands of people who want to come to Ontario. There are thousands—and as a matter of fact the hon. member for St. Andrew had better be very careful because I remember speeches of his only two or three years ago in which he stressed the great job that the government of the future would do, as far as immigration is concerned. These are the facts, these are the facts.

An hon. member: There are 32 people in Ontario House, what are they doing about immigration?

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, something has been given to me by one of my hon. colleagues here. I hope that the hon. members in the government benches will not think that this is something that is wrong. We have been dealing with immigration for the province of Ontario. In Ontario House in London, we have 32 people on a staff attempting to get people, immigrants, into the province of Ontario. Now what I want to know is this: in 1957 they got 147,000 over here, and last year, they only got 55,000, so have they cut the salary of those people in Ontario House by a third? I ask because that is exactly the percentage of people who came to this province.

However, we will deal with that later when we come to it. We will have the hon. member for Nickel Belt (Mr. Belisle) deal with that when he deals with the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Nickle).

There is one other thing that I would like to suggest, besides an increase in population, in this province and in Canada, because obviously that is what we need to look after our goods.

I suggest this most sincerely to the hon. Minister of Agriculture, when he is dealing with marketing, that he should not just think about marketing in the province of Ontario. There is no use trying to sell more pork to us in Ontario, or more beef, or more beans, because we are too fat now. We are eating far too much.

Where we have to sell this agricultural produce is to people who are hungry. The realistic thing about this situation is that one-third of the people in the whole world tonight are somewhat hungry, and we have the food to feed them here in Ontario and in Canada. Mr. Speaker, what is the hon. Minister of Agriculture doing about it? Not one single thing.

Mr. Lavergne: What did the hon. member for Bruce do about it?

Mr. Whicher: I did not do anything about it, because I was not there and I did not have anything to do about it. I am speaking to these hon. Ministers in high authority, who are now sitting on the seats opposite—I suggest tonight, Mr. Speaker, it is the hot seat—I am asking what are they going to do about these food surpluses that we have in the province of Ontario that we cannot sell here, when one-third of the world is going hungry? What are they going to do about it?

I suggest this. The hon. Minister has been spouting around this province, saying that we have too many agricultural organizations.

I am not a person who goes after civil servants when they are not in a position to speak back in this House. I suggest, regarding the people he hires in research in marketing, that he send them to fields where their abilities can be recognized, because there is no use sending them to people who live in this province who, like ourselves in this House, have enough to eat already. There is no use in sending them down to Washington either, because they have too much to eat there, too. But, Mr. Speaker, in China—

Mr. J. W. Hanna (Huron-Bruce): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order—

Mr. Speaker: The member has a point of order.

Mr. Whicher: Which hon. member is this? Mr. Speaker, I did not know he was an hon. member, I have not seen him here very often.

Mr. Hanna: Mr. Speaker, having 4 townships in the county of Bruce, I feel very hurt to hear the remarks about the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

The point of order is the fact that my good hon. friend from Bruce would not make this speech in Bruce.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege, personal privilege, Mr. Speaker.

For the information of the hon. gentleman and to you, Mr. Speaker, not only will I make it in Bruce but I will make it in the hon. member's home town. All he has to do is invite me up there. I will be there. And I invite him to be on the same platform, and we will see who gets the greatest applause. Now, has he anything else to say?

Mr. Hanna: Well, he is a hero—

Some hon. members: Point of order. Point of order.

Mr. Hanna: I might say to the hon. member for Bruce that the hon. Minister of Agriculture has been a member of this House since 1943, and I can assure hon. members it is no boy's job being Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): What is the point of order?

Mr. Hanna: Well, the point of order is this—having 4 townships in the county of Bruce, I feel that—

Mr. Lavergne: Now, let the hon. member for Bruce listen and learn something.

Mr. Hanna: I hope I am not talking to fatheads.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the member has no point of order.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that I was interrupted that way. As a matter of fact, I was getting almost as dry as the last hon. member who spoke, and I wanted to have a glass of water. So, anytime that any other hon. member wants to interrupt me for a couple of minutes, it is quite all right with me.

There is another matter I am interested in, and I certainly do not want to take a long time tonight. I understand that the budget is coming down next week, and it is going to be my responsibility to direct some sort of criticism to the government—which will not be hard to give.

Mr. Lavergne: That will be an eye-opening revolution, my hon. friend.

Mr. Whicher: I am certainly glad that it is I who will give it, and not the hon. member for Russell.

But one other thing that I wish to speak about, for only a very short time, is the fact that, not only are we an agricultural county, in the past we have also been a fishing county. We are three-quarters surrounded by water in Bruce county. For many, many years—and I do not want to give particular blame to this government, although I would certainly like to—for many, many years we enjoyed a great commercial fishing business in Bruce county.

Now, of course, for various reasons that have been explained in a haphazard way by the government hon. Ministers on the benches opposite, the fishing industry is not nearly so good as it had been in the past.

One of the things that I do not understand, Mr. Speaker, and I say this most sincerely, is this fact, that in the past 10 years there have been several fish hatcheries closed in the province of Ontario. As a matter of fact, in 1950 there were 26 operating fish hatcheries in this province, and in 1960 there are only 20. The reason that has been given by people who represent this government, is the fact that in some instances fish hatcheries are no good. They say, in the natural course of events, that fish, in their breeding grounds in Lake Huron or Lake Erie or Lake Superior or wherever they may be, will produce many more million of spawn than one can possibly produce through fish hatcheries.

My question, Mr. Speaker, is simply this: If fish hatcheries are no good, let us throw them out altogether. What is the sense of just closing down one or two?

If they are good, let us have more fish hatcheries, because that is the only way the commercial fishing industry is ever going to get back on a sound basis in this province.

But if they are no good, Mr. Speaker, I say to hon. members, why does not the department close them up altogether, instead of closing up 6, as they have done in the last two or three years? These include fish hatcheries in Sault Ste. Marie; Southampton, in my own riding; Collingwood, which is in a riding very close to my own; Kenora; Sarnia; and Fort Frances.

As a matter of fact, speaking about Fort Frances—and I point this out, Mr. Speaker, in a very hesitating manner, but I feel I would be negligent in my duty if I did not do so,

after listening to the hon. member telling us what a great place they have in northern Ontario—I was surprised and humiliated this afternoon when there was not one single hon. member from northern Ontario supporting the government benches who would rise and talk on behalf of the little people of Elliot Lake, not one single hon. member.

Mr. Lavergne: The Liberal hon. members were on their feet all afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: They took up all the time.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, any excuse is a great deal better than no excuse at all. But I was surprised that hon. members who represent that great area of northern Ontario, on the government side, would not rise and say something like the hon. member we heard tonight. He did an excellent job. He is not one of these hon. members who stand back and pound the benches every time the hon. Prime Minister stands up, or every time one of the hon. Ministers rise.

Why, as a matter of fact, I do not think he pounds the benches for the hon. Ministers as much as I do myself. He does a good job for his riding.

But this afternoon we had an example that was not good for the province of Ontario when we did not have one single Tory hon. member of this House from northern Ontario rise and speak for the people of northern Ontario. I say, Mr. Speaker, that it is to their shame.

It is also to their shame, and to that of these hon. Ministers on the government benches, Mr. Speaker, who take credit for everything that happens in this province. If they are going to take credit for everything that happens, let them take credit for the fact that the fishing industry in this province has gone from a high area to nothing at all.

When I was talking about northern Ontario, I was including the hon. Minister from Port Arthur (Mr. Wardrope), so if he has something to say, why does he not say it?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has a point of order.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I would like to ask the hon. member for Bruce how many Opposition hon. members from northern Ontario, or northwest Ontario, rose to speak?

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, I will be very glad to answer the question, through you, to the hon. Minister. We had the hon. member

for Kenora (Mr. Wren) who gave an outstanding speech. We had the hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Troy) who gave an outstanding speech. Now, when one considers the representation in this House, I would suggest, in order to rectify that, we should have—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Mr. Speaker, is there any time left?

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, tell that bald-headed Minister to keep quiet.

Mr. Speaker, I would suggest this, as far as representation is concerned, they should have had 8 speakers rise. They had all the chance they wanted this afternoon. The hon. Prime Minister cut this debate off, it was not anybody else.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to go a little bit farther. I do not want to take up more than another hour and a half, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Lavergne: Watch out, the hon. member coaching him is from Toronto.

Mr. Whicher: I just want to say this, Mr. Speaker, as far as the fishing industry in this province is concerned, I do not know of any province that has so much water, and such a government that demands so much credit, which has so few fish.

I do not know one province in this whole Dominion of Canada that has so many thousands of acres of good farming land, so many thousands of good farmers, yet has such poor prices.

I do not want to take up much more time tonight, Mr. Speaker, although I know I have lots of time, but there are a few hon. members opposite who want to say something too.

I understand that the budget will be coming down next week. Well, as a matter of fact, I may just take a few more minutes, thank you very much.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to mention something—

Mr. C. S. MacNaughton (Huron): Would the hon. member permit a question? Possibly he would like another drink of water. Would he permit a question?

Mr. Whicher: Yes, I will.

Mr. MacNaughton: My question, Mr. Speaker, is this: How much longer is the hon. member going to talk, in terms of carping criticism, destructive criticism of the hon. Ministers, and with a lack of proper deference

to the chair, without telling this House how he and his associates ever hope to become the alternatives to the present government?

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, I do not think that I will even answer that question, because not only does it show lack of deference to myself which I do not mind, but the lack of wisdom in the question shows such lack of deference to yourself that I would not want to answer the question.

Mr. Lavergne: That is skating on pretty thin ice.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. member a question about the fishing industry? This is a fair question and I think he will—

Mr. Whicher: It will be the first one I have had tonight, but it is all right.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: This is a fair question, I think.

Is it not true, Mr. Speaker, that the fishing industry does have its fluctuations from year to year? In other words, it goes in cycles. Whereas at one time we have too many fish, at another time, as now we have, there are too few. Is that not true?

Mr. Whicher: I think that is a very fair question and I think that there are fluctuations, in the same way as there are in the agricultural industry. We have poor fishing times and we have poor agricultural times.

The only thing, Mr. Speaker, is this. I cannot understand why the poor fishing and the poor agriculture are always in the Tory times. That sort of gets me down.

Mr. Speaker, there is one thing more I would like to mention before I sit down. It is something that is recommended quite sincerely in the Gordon report, which I have studied to quite some extent, and in which I have been very interested for the last number of years. I refer to its recommendations as far as the Ontario Hydro is concerned. And I say this most sincerely.

Mr. W. G. Noden (Rainy River): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order—

Mr. Speaker: The member is rising on a point of order.

Mr. Whicher: I am sorry, I did not hear him. He will have to let me know.

Mr. Noden: The hon. member made the statement that we recommended the fish

hatchery be closed at Fort Frances. I do not want to be associated with that because that is not so. It was recommended by the sportsman's club and the camp operators' association that the fish hatchery at Fort Frances be closed, and that the programme be worked from the Kenora fish hatcheries.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, if I have done the hon. member, for whom I have a great deal of regard incidentally, any harm, I had no intention of so doing. I merely mentioned the fact that this government, in the last 10 years—and believe me I have nothing against the hon. member personally, but it is these hon. Ministers with whom I do not agree—I said that they were the people who closed the hatchery. It was not the hon. member. I know that if he had his way that he would have kept the hatchery open. But he has nothing to say whatsoever, because they have a dictatorship over there which closes hatcheries whenever they wish to close them.

Mr. Janes: The hon. member said the Sarnia hatchery was closed by this government. It was closed because they could not get enough eggs to support it. The government did not want to close it.

Mr. Whicher: I will be very glad to answer. The only reason it was closed, of course, is because they cannot get eggs, because they cannot get fish, because Tory times are hard times. That is the reason and there are 6 hatcheries closed, I do not care what the hon. members say. I have them right here from their own figures, from the office of their own hon. Minister, so that is the end of that point of order.

One thing that I wanted to mention, Mr. Speaker, was something that was said in the Gordon report. As far as the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario is concerned—and I refer to page 81 dealing with boards and commissions. I will not be long here, I realize it is getting late.

The Gordon committee recommended that complete reports on all important phases of Hydro's operations be presented to the Legislature annually, and that Hydro's capital expenditure and financing programme be reported to the Legislature in advance.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is a great deal more that could be said about Hydro in this province and its dealings with this Legislature. But what I would like to say is this:

We are the representatives. Hon. members and I, sitting in this legislative assembly, are the representatives of the taxpayers and of the people of the province of Ontario.

Ontario Hydro is a huge organization. As far as we are concerned, it has been doing an excellent job. But this organization owes more by far—one and three-quarter times as much—as the whole province of Ontario. It goes around borrowing money in New York or Toronto, or wherever it may be, in huge amounts. May I point out that they owe their allegiance to this Legislature and to nobody else. I will give hon. members an example.

We will take the frequency standardization programme which started in 1949. It was agreed in this assembly, when it was debated, that there would be approximately \$191 million spent. Yet we found 10 years later, last year, that \$375 million had been spent in the frequency standardization programme of Ontario Hydro in this province.

I ask hon. members where that money came from, Mr. Speaker. It was borrowed. Who signed the note? The taxpayers of the province of Ontario signed that note. Who represents the taxpayers of the province of Ontario? You and I do.

Therefore, we should have some say about this. The Gordon report says that all important phases of Ontario Hydro's operations should be presented to this Legislature annually, and that all capital expenditures and finance programmes should be reported to this Legislature in advance.

There is just one more instance before I sit down. Everyone, as far as I know, agrees that the St. Lawrence seaway is a good job. Everybody in the province of Ontario, and indeed as Canadians, were proud of what happened there.

But the fact is that it had cost a great deal of money, many hundreds of millions of dollars, in order to put that programme through and it was endorsed by the taxpayers of the province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the hon. Prime Minister will take what I say into account. The people, the taxpayers of the province, are endorsing these hundreds of millions of dollars, and even though we feel that it is good business, that the people who represent those taxpayers—and who are signing the notes, amounting to almost two billion dollars—should make a report, not only of the annual expenses of Hydro but of the future capital estimates, and that these reports should come to this legislative assembly.

Mr. I. Haskett (Ottawa South): Mr. Speaker, it is probable that almost every hon. member of this House, in rising to make his maiden speech, had feelings of timidity and

inadequacy akin to those I now experience. Yet, ever since taking my seat, and even now, paramount in my thought and feelings has been a consciousness of the meaning and majesty of Parliament that I had not known before.

Meeting in this building, redolent with the history of Ontario, one is reminded on every hand of the great events of our past and of those famous men who, through the years, laid the foundations or made signal contributions to the growth and development of this province.

Well, we know that scarce 180 years have come and gone since the first 4 or 5 families of settlers were induced to settle in the shelter of the fort at Niagara. Eleven years later, under The Constitution Act of 1791, the new colony of Lower Canada was created and given its first Parliament. They became unhappily yoked in the United Province of Canada in 1841 and emerged as the Province of Ontario with Confederation.

In the library I found that old volume by Frank Yeigh that depicts the first 100 years of Parliament, running from the first assembly until these buildings were opened in 1892, just one century later. I was particularly fascinated by his tales of the earliest days; of the arrival of John Graves Simcoe at Niagara, later called Newark; of his summoning the first Parliament; of its assembly on September 17, 1792.

According to Yeigh's record, Governor Simcoe opened the Parliament under an oak tree, resplendent in his scarlet uniform and sitting on a camp stool. I found myself wondering if, in fact, Ontario has so closely paralleled the foundation of British self-government laid in that other open-air Parliament at Runnymede.

I learned with interest, sir, that the Speaker's chair dates from 1874. It was presented on behalf of the friends and supporters of the then Speaker, Mr. R. M. Wells. It was refinished and re-upholstered and placed on the Throne in this chamber when these buildings were opened in 1892.

It gives me the occasion, Mr. Speaker, to congratulate you on your election by this twenty-sixth Parliament, and to say what a pleasure it is to see you esconced in such a handsome setting, and occupying that historic chair with such distinction.

I walked around old Queen's Park, opened 100 years ago, and looked at the statues. How eloquent are those statues and the portraits and engraved tablets in the corridors. How they parade before the mind's

eye those great men of yesteryear—John Sandfield Macdonald who so stoutly, steadfastly and stubbornly resisted the whole idea of federation yet became Ontario's first Prime Minister; George Brown; Robert Baldwin; Oliver Mowat; James Whitney; and then the greatest of them all, John A. Macdonald of Canada West, who battled against disillusionment and discouragement and defeat to see his dream of Confederation a reality.

One would be an ingrate indeed, if he were not here moved to a new and deeper appreciation of our heritage, and callous, who knew no surge of pride in those early pioneers who built so surely and well, or was lacking in thankfulness to Almighty God for the blessing of our British birthright, our free parliamentary institution and for the high sense of duty and integrity of those who, down through the years, have been entrusted with public office.

On the scroll beneath Ontario's crest above your head is the Latin motto—*Ut Incepit Fidelis—Sic Permanet*—Loyal She Began—Loyal She Remains. Loyal to her traditions, to her trust, to her high destiny. So might it be.

With about a score of new hon. members I entered this House, honoured by the people of Ottawa South, constituents who had been long and ably represented by Mr. George Dunbar—honourably and affectionately known in Ottawa as "the old pro."

I pay my tribute to my illustrious predecessor—and as perchance he watches me from the gallery, or learns of what I am doing from the sidelines, I hope he will have the feeling that I am endeavouring to carry forward his good work.

It is my hope, and that of all of us, that George Dunbar and his loving wife may be long spared in good health to enjoy the happy retirement they both so richly deserve.

At this time, when we wait hourly for the Royal birth, in the minds and thoughts and prayers of the people of the Commonwealth there must be this thought, and this petition, that the Queen be safely and easily delivered and that the child to be born may be a joy to its parents and a blessing to the nation.

Traditionally, this Throne speech is a time for generalities, a vehicle or omnibus for expressions of all kinds, by hon. members. If I had little of pressing importance to say tonight, I would gladly regale the House with various things, speaking in a laudatory manner of items of local interest.

Gladly would I tell hon. members of the

incomparable beauty of Ottawa in spring-time, when a million blooms burst open during tulip festival, in a riot of colour. There is beauty there more wondrous than the mind of a poet could imagine, or the deftest brush of an artist hope to paint. One would have to see it to believe it. I would tell hon. members of the nerve-tingling action of the changing of the guard on Parliament Hill, that has proved an attraction to tourists and visitors beyond their best hopes.

But for many, the loveliest of all seasons is the wintertime when the snow lies deep—we have had over 7 feet—or rises in great billowing piles of snowy white, sparkling in the sunshine. True, it is a problem to the city fathers, and to the taxpayers, who must plow hundred of miles of roadway, for there is no place to put snow in such volumes. They must cart it away in greater quantities than in any other place in this country—the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass) will please take note—not only to keep the streets and the main trunk lines open for the people of Ottawa, but to provide unimpeded flow of traffic of motor vehicles from near and far.

But it is to the hills in and around Ottawa that the people go, literally, in tens and tens of thousands to enjoy the most exhilarating and thrilling of all winter sports. It is as an active and ardent life member of the Ottawa ski club I want to say to the House, sir, that it has the largest membership of any ski club in the world. But enough of that for now.

There are matters of serious concern to the constituency I represent, matters of civic affairs, of education, health and welfare, highways, and public works. May I mention just briefly for the moment the matter of hospital accommodation that is of such concern to the people of our city at this time.

The local spokesman for the Ottawa branch of the academy of medicine has said that there are some 2,700 cases waiting for admission to the Ottawa civic hospital—I do not know if that figure is right. I do know that there is a scarcity of accommodation at this time, because the people phone me to see if I can use my offices to help get admission for some member of the family—of course I cannot. I know that a good friend of mine, a surgeon of renown, has actually operated in the home of his patient. I know that in the corridors of the civic hospital, sick people lie in cots, even when in a state of unconsciousness.

I wonder if I could ask the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) if he would take a very real personal look into this situation.

If we need a hospital for the aged or for the chronically ill, or mentally ill, then that has to come, but perhaps he will take the present critical situation into his heart and conscience, for, besides being an able administrator, I know he is a great humanitarian.

I would ask that he look into the possibility of finding a temporary situation for the crowding at the moment, until our new hospital building can be opened. Perhaps on another look into the conditions at the sanatorium he would find accommodation suitable to meet a temporary situation.

I purpose to leave the other matters of concern to the constituency for the moment, in the hope of having an early opportunity to deal with them further, to speak now of one matter of interest that I think should be of concern to this House and will I hope prove of interest to every hon. member.

As a starting point, let us take a fast look at the current economic situation. In these days of unprecedented growth and expansion, Canada—and in particular Ontario—has been reaching new levels in most all the major segments of the economy. As we entered this new decade, and Ontario closed the books on 1959, it was to conclude the most successful year in our history.

Employment was at an all-time high in 1959, of almost 2.25 million; income was 7.5 per cent. higher than in 1958.

A strong demand for manufacturing products played a big part in the year's recovery. Heavy goods—iron, steel, industrial machinery, machine tools, electrical apparatus, industrial chemicals, all higher than in 1958—led the way. Steel ingot production, often regarded as a barometer in the industrial field was more than 35 per cent. higher than the previous year. Employment, income, production, sales, were all higher in 1959 as the population of this province nudged and crossed the 6 million mark.

The very buoyancy of our economy poses a question: Can we maintain this progressive balanced growth and so look forward with confidence to a continuing advance in our economic and social welfare and standards of living?

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that a change is coming in our economy, coming faster perhaps than most of us realize. I speak of the new or modern chapter in the industrial revolution.

I should like to speak for a few minutes to the House on this one facet of our economy and industry, resulting from the surge of scientific and technological advance, and

particularly the demand of it on the training and employment of our people. In this race with automation and technological advance, it may well be later than we think.

The Canadian conference on engineering, scientific and technical personnel held at St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, about 3 years ago raised the storm signals clearly for all to see. They dealt in a comprehensive manner with the nature and the magnitude of the problem they defined as the need for additional professional and technical manpower.

It may well be that the case for the universities is now being well espoused—at least they do not seem to be lacking for advocates and champions.

I was privileged last Friday to attend the official opening of Carleton University's magnificent new Rideau River campus. I heard the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) speak glowingly, and with justification, of the tremendous growth and increase in the universities of this province, going back to the time Carleton began on a shoestring; then Assumption; Waterloo; and now York and Laurentien. It is a thrilling and gratifying story indeed. He said that he looked forward to the time, in 1980, when we will have quadrupled the enrolment in our universities.

But the problem looked at by the conference I referred to was the need for additional professional and technical manpower. Now, to utilize adequately or economically the services of one graduate engineer, there should be a supporting group or body of at least 3 highly skilled technicians. We do not have 3 such technicians for every graduate engineer—we do not have one technician for every 3 engineers. I doubt if we have anything in the order of 10 per cent. of the pool or body of skilled technicians that we could economically and usefully employ.

To look at the background of this inadequate treatment of the whole scheme of technical training, of what we might call the sub-graduate level, we have to look at it against the background of the fact that we have come through a transition from an agricultural to an industrial economy in a period of very rapid scientific and technical advance. Everything points to the fact that both the scope and rate of advance will be even greater.

If Canada is to avoid entering the atomic and space age ill-equipped to stay in the van with other progressive industrial nations, then we must reassess our whole thinking of this problem and take a new and very practical approach to it, or else resign ourselves to becoming a very second-class nation.

One has but to look at the leading industrial nations—Great Britain, Germany, and other European nations and more recently the United States and Russia—and see the importance that they attach to this level of technical training to realize this. Perhaps the best comparisons lie between the United States and Russia, since the progress or advancement—or indeed the very existence of our system—centres on these two nations.

Compared with Canada, of course, the United States would have a great many more technicians, yet comparative with the Soviet Union, she pales into insignificance.

In 1956, the United States had an enrolment in its technical institutes of about 67,000 against the Russian enrolment of about 2 million, or 30 times as many.

The picture is modified considerably by the fact that the United States has accomplished much in training men on the job in what we call in-plant training. By 1957, for instance, the total number of highly skilled technicians in the United States would be in the order of about 600,000, as against some 4 million in the Soviet Union perhaps a year or two or more before.

Latest enrolment figures show that this imbalance continues; I am sure it will continue for some time to come. The consequences of it, sir, are so manifest, so strikingly and frighteningly manifest, in the relative performances in the field of science of these two nations.

I cannot say what we have in the way of trained technicians in Canada. We just do not know. But, based on the number of graduates, we have very few indeed to compare with even the United States on a per capita basis, let alone Soviet Russia.

Yet, from the importance we see these other leading industrial nations attach to it, we must realize the part it will play in the industrial and economic development of this nation. Therefore, if we are to meet the challenge of the future that will grow more and more complex, we must take a view of this and attribute to it a great deal more importance than we have, and plan for meeting it on a very much broader base.

Here I might just digress for the moment and say that I am not sure that this is a matter that falls properly, or exclusively, within the responsibility of The Department of Education of the province. Perhaps the universities and technological institutes should be supported in greater measure by philanthropies, by industrialists and particularly by the federal government for, after all, it was

the federal government that, in the first place, took on technical education and it has fallen, Mr. Speaker, into the federal Department of Labour.

Recently, a number of the people in industry have become very deeply concerned about the matter. They set up a committee drawing its membership from a number of the leading business organizations. It is currently engaged in making a classification of the different areas in which technicians are employed. Against this background, they will then make an inventory of the trained technicians in Canada and use that as a basis on which to estimate our future needs. The matter is receiving a great deal of thought and interest today.

As an indication of the improvement to which we can look forward it will be seen in these figures that 83 per cent. of our young people enter employment today with less than secondary school education, and more than 50 per cent. of these never entered secondary schools. Yet a great many of these young people, who have to be trained in any event before they can make a contribution, would be splendid material for these technical courses.

I say, sir, there is a great deal of industrial growth and planning for the future, going on at this present time, that will erupt ere long in great practical demands. The time to prepare for it is now.

I should like to commend the government for the work it has done with respect to Ryerson and other technical institutes, and the courses they have given there. There are great fields of science that are not being given any consideration—medicine and others—where technicians will be needed.

I should like particularly to give credit to the former hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) for his interest in the establishment of the eastern Ontario institute of technology, about two-and-a-half years ago. Despite the fact it is housed in cramped and dingy quarters, and has inadequate equipment, it yet gives promise of a great and rewarding future.

To crystallize what I have said, in the minds of hon. members, may I just reiterate these points. Industry is becoming increasingly scientific and technical, and both the rate and scope is increasing drastically. Without an adequate supply of skilled and trained technicians, the future growth and development of industry and commerce in this country can be seriously hampered. We are graduating more and more engineers and

trained scientists from our universities, yet the shortage grows no less acute. A lack of trained scientists is bleeding the usefulness of our graduate engineers in a way that, even now, is serious and tomorrow can be prodigal.

I ask the hon. members of this House to give heed to these facts and, on every occasion, to urge young people with a technical leaning who would otherwise stop at, or before, matriculation, to continue their studies and to enter our technical institutes.

I call on the government to seriously reconsider this whole question of sub-graduate technical training, and greatly accelerate plans for the building of technical institutes, realizing in this rapidly changing hour how serious now can be the lapse of time between planning an institute and that day when graduates from it in sufficient quantities will be available to meet what may by then be industry's crippling shortages of skilled manpower.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, as the hour is exceedingly late, I beg your gracious leave to adjourn the debate.

Motion agreed to.

THE FORESTRY ACT, 1952

Hon. J. W. Spooner moves second reading of Bill No. 5, "An Act to amend The Forestry Act, 1952."

He said: the purpose of this bill is to encourage the multi-purpose management for forestry purposes of lands of conservation authorities and municipalities, and it also clarifies the position of conservation authorities, municipalities and the province with respect to the programme.

Mr. Speaker, I might further explain that the present legislation, dealing with the matter of assistance to conservation authorities and municipalities for reforestation purposes, uses the term "loans." In this bill, we propose that the grants paid by the province for these purposes should be considered as "grants."

The provincial financial interest in these projects will be protected by an agreement with the municipalities and the conservation authorities, based on this legislation, whereby the land and the forests involved will not be capable of being sold by the municipalities without the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council, in which case the grants paid by the province or any investments that

they would have in the reforestation project would be returned to the province.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves second reading of Bill No. 32, "An Act to amend The Public Lands Act."

He said: The purpose of this amendment is to enable the province to set apart Crown land as harbour areas for pleasure craft.

Another section of the Act will permit the Minister to designate an area without municipal organization as a restricted area, and the Minister may then issue permits for the erection of buildings or structures or the making of improvements on land in such areas, and on such terms and conditions as he may deem proper.

We find, in the areas of the province where there is no municipal organization, that it would appear to be desirable to have some control over the improvements that are made to the land from time to time, in the same manner, but perhaps not as restricted, as the municipal corporations have at the present time with planning and zoning by-laws.

Section 3 of the bill provides a penalty for unlawfully taking possession of public land and erecting buildings thereon.

Section 4 of the bill is to provide for the right of passage over portages. Where public land over which a portage has existed heretofore, and has been sold or disposed of under this Act, or any other Act, this legislation will provide that any person travelling on waters connected by portages has the right to pass over and along the portage with his effects without the permission of, or payment to, the owner of the land. It provides that any person who obstructs, hinders, delays or interferes with the exercise of such right of passage shall be guilty of an offence.

Section 5 of the bill, Mr. Speaker, provides for the elimination of conditions which exist in certain letters patent which were issued many years ago and, in some few cases, have become clouds on titles. These involve this condition, that the original letters patent provided that the purchaser or the grantee could not dispose of the lands involved within the space of 3 years from the issue of the patent. But, in a number of cases, it has come to light through searches in the old records that the original purchaser, the original owner, did in fact dispose of the lands in question within the space of 3 years.

Of course, there is no intention that we should dispute the title that the present owners have because of this condition in the original patent going back to, in some cases, as long ago as 1820. So, with this amendment to our Act, regarding any deeds or grants which contain this provision or condition, the condition will be erased from the record.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE SURVEYS ACT, 1958

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves second reading of Bill No. 33, "An Act to amend The Surveys Act, 1958."

He said: The purpose of this amendment, Mr. Speaker, is to prescribe the kind and form of monuments used to identify survey points, and prescribes how and where they are to be used and how they are to be designated on plans of survey.

Subsection C of the bill also provides the authority for passing regulations respecting any matter necessary or advisable to carry out effectively the intent and purpose of The Surveys Act.

The Surveys Act at the present time does not provide us with that authority, and the surveyor-general and the surveyors' association in the province of Ontario have requested the amendments I have described, in order to facilitate the work of surveyors in the province.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, may I address a question to the hon. Minister? I can understand some of the thinking behind subsections A and B but why is it necessary that the wording of subsection C be so broad?

Could the hon. Minister not describe in more particular terms what power he wants for regulation in this Act, rather than saying "respecting any matter necessary or advisable"? Surely there would be substantial benefit in that type of phraseology, Mr. Speaker, bearing particularly in mind the remarks of the Gordon committee as addressed to it.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, the whole matter of surveys in the province of Ontario is undergoing considerable study. It is as a result of these studies that we propose these amendments at the present time. It may be that, between now and a year from now, some other problem would come about that we would not be able to deal with if we did not

have the legislation as permitted under subsection C of this amendment.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, will be referred to the committee on lands and forests, at which time we will have available the surveyor-general, who is a member of the staff of The Department of Lands and Forests.

This being a technical matter, I would suggest that perhaps the hon. member would be better served if he were to wait for the committee, so that I would have the surveyor-general present to explain these more or less technical matters.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, it was not really a matter of technicality. I am objecting to the broad general terms.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE TREES ACT

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves second reading of Bill No. 43, "An Act to amend The Trees Act."

He said: In this amendment, Mr. Speaker, we have a new interpretation of the words "forestry purposes." It broadens the meaning of our Act in the respect that forestry purposes means primarily the production of wood and wood products, and includes such secondary purposes as proper environmental conditions for wildlife, protection against flood and erosion, recreation, or the protection and production of water supplies.

The purpose of the bill is to authorize counties and townships to use any of their lands for reforestation purposes, rather than only lands acquired for that specific purpose—to use any of such lands for forestry purposes as I have described.

We are getting more and more into the multiple use of all forests, and certainly county and township forests, because of their location, are being used more and more for fish and wildlife protection, and also for recreation.

The second section of the bill provides the necessary authority for authorizing councils of counties to pass by-laws to acquire land; for declaring land that is owned by the municipality to be required for forestry purposes; and for the management of such land and the disposition of the trees thereon; for the issue of debentures for the purposes of the by-law, subject to the approval of the Ontario municipal board, and subject to a maximum of \$25,000 at any one time.

The powers of the township council shall be the same as a county where the township has a population of less than 10,000.

This, Mr. Speaker, is an Act to assist the department and also the township and county councils to do more work in the field of forestry and its allied services.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move that when this House adjourn the present sitting thereof it do stand adjourned until 3 of the clock on Thursday afternoon. I might mention as well that it is intended to have a night session on Thursday.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.10 of the clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Thursday, February 18, 1960
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1960

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers

Mr. Speaker: We are always glad to have visitors to the Legislature and today we welcome, as guests, pupils from Downsview collegiate institute, Downsview.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Clerk of the House: Mr. H. L. Rowntree, from the standing committee on private bills, presents the committee's second report and moves its adoption.

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

An Act respecting the Leeds and Grenville health unit of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville.

An Act respecting the corporation of the presbytery of Ottawa of The Presbyterian Church in Canada.

An Act respecting the Central Canada Exhibition Association.

An Act respecting the Windsor board of education and in Windsor suburban high school district.

An Act respecting l'Association Canadienne Française d'Education d'Ontario.

Your committee begs to report the following bills with certain amendments:

An Act respecting the town of Ingersoll.

An Act respecting the townships of Raleigh and Harwich.

Your committee would recommend that the fees, less penalties, and the actual cost of printing, be remitted on the following:

An Act respecting the corporation of the presbytery of Ottawa of The Presbyterian Church of Canada.

Motion agreed to.

Clerk of the House: Mr. A. F. Lawrence, from the standing committee on legal bills, presents the committee's second report and moves its adoption.

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

An Act to amend The Certification of Titles Act, 1958.

An Act to amend The Juvenile and Family Courts Act, 1959.

An Act to amend The Negligence Act.

An Act to amend The Public Trustee Act.

An Act to amend The Registry Act.

An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act.

Your committee begs to report the following bills with certain amendments:

An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act.

An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporations Act.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

THE LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

Hon. A. K. Roberts moves first reading of bill intitled, "An Act to amend The Liquor Control Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, could the hon. Minister please explain the purpose of the bill?

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I will, on first reading as requested, deal with some explanation.

This is a bill that perhaps the House would like to know about at this stage of the proceedings. In a session of 1927, The Liquor Control Act of Ontario was passed, and came into effect upon proclamation effective June 1, 1927. This meant the repeal of The Ontario Temperance Act of 1916.

In 1934, the sale of beer by the glass was legalized and, in 1946, by The Liquor Licence Act, liquor by the glass was permitted in licenced outlets. The Liquor Control Act is separate and distinct from The Liquor Licence Act.

As stated, The Liquor Control Act was passed originally 33 years ago. The basic principle of government control has been retained, but in the meantime there have been amendments from time to time. There have been, over the years, some very fundamental changes in the public attitude concerning the sale of liquor.

The Act of 1927 imposed many restrictive provisions which arose out of public thinking with the background of The Ontario Temperance Act. Prohibition days and the conditions which existed in those times bear very little relationship today.

The basic provisions of government control have been retained. It is the purpose of the government to continue on the lines of those principles.

There are, however, a number of sections in the Act which require revising in the light of today. Some of the present provisions in their present form are not only outdated, but tend to affect the judgment of many people on the whole Act because of the unreasonableness of their nature. It is proposed to remove these sections from the Act.

Concerning The Liquor Licence Act, which I will be introducing in a few moments, I might say the amendments placed before the House are not fundamental and are designed to strengthen the administration of the Act and to speed up the disposition of business.

Dealing with The Liquor Control Act itself, I would point out that its administration and effect are very greatly influenced by local option by-laws which are in effect in a great many municipalities.

Going back over the period of 33 years, the intervening governments have always pledged that the local option by-laws would be respected and that will continue to be the policy.

If the people desire change in their localities they may, by their ballots, make them. I point out for example that, in the city of Toronto, there are large areas in which the sale of liquor, either by retail or by the glass, is not permitted because of the existence of such by-laws.

I might say many hon. members know that at the moment my own riding of St. Patrick, in the central downtown area of the city, is not one of them.

I stress that if people desire change they may obtain it in their own areas in the way prescribed by the Act by their own ballots.

Concerning the control features in The

Liquor Control Act, one of them is the permit. I shall not elaborate upon this other than to say that this matter has been given the most thorough consideration, not only now but in the past. There are many features to be considered.

An important reason for the retention of the permit is that it is an additional restraint against teen-agers purchasing and drinking. This is a big problem. The permit itself is undoubtedly a restraint in this regard and the government feels that it could not recommend its abolition.

In connection with this Act, of course, are the great social questions relating to alcohol. This is a matter in which I personally have very considerable interest. Brought up as I was from the age of 11 until well into my teens in a family of women—all the adults were women intensively concerned about the use of liquor—I have never, I hope, forgotten the early teaching which I learned there.

In Ontario we have taken, I am quite sure, the most far reaching steps of any jurisdiction on this continent. What we are doing here, through the alcoholism research foundation, for example, is being held up as an example by the United Nations. We intend to grapple realistically with the problem of alcoholism.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, my few years in this office have revealed to me, as never before, some of the afterflow of great developments—social, mechanical and otherwise—the problems, constant and immense of accidents on our highways, of alcoholism in relation to liquor and temperance, and of pornography and obscene literature in relation to art and culture and that sort of thing.

They are there. They are but some of the facts of life which all governments must constantly meet.

Again I repeat, the purpose of these two Acts is to rationalize as far as possible, without releasing fundamental controls.

Now, I will attempt to summarize, at this point, the main charges which are as follows:

1. Some doubt exists, under the present section of The Liquor Control Act, whether a person may legally serve liquor to a guest in his own home, or to a member of his own household. The amendment proposed removes any doubt on that account and a person who has liquor in his own home may legally serve it.

2. Under the Act of 1927, it was unlawful for a person to give liquor to any person as a gift. Social customs of today are completely out of line with this section. Nevertheless, gifts of liquor such as are made at Christmas

are made in technical contravention of the Act. It is proposed to remove this restriction.

3. Conveyance of liquor from one residence to another, even though there be a break in transit, not inconsistent with the principle, is provided for.

4. Tourists and travellers will be able to bring into Ontario a limited amount of beer and liquor without breaching our Act.

5. The bill provides for the registering of all representatives of liquor firms with the board.

6. Certain of the penalty sections are being revised and modernized to meet the situation of today. Particularly will there be eliminated double penalties and what I have dubbed "the squealing section." The bill will remove the threat which overhangs a convicted person if he does not disclose where he got the liquor and that sort of thing.

Now I might just illustrate that. There are two or three illustrations. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) would illustrate from a country situation perhaps such as a cock-fight, or something of that sort. But I will illustrate it with what is more likely to be applicable here in this great city. There is a provision of the Act which says that, if a person is convicted of being found in a bawdy house, apart from anything else, his liquor permit will be cancelled. Now it seems to me that a found-in should not have to lose his liquor permit, though he may well lose his reputation.

7. Owners of premises such as apartment buildings, boarding houses, and so forth will not be penalized unduly by the offences of their tenants.

8. One of the sections of The Liquor Control Act provides that, where a person is guilty of certain offences under the criminal code, such person is barred for one year from the purchase of liquor. The offences referred to under the code have penalties provided in that code for the infractions of the law.

Liquor does not necessarily play a part in such offences, and it is considered that the sections in The Liquor Control Act have no place in the same. As a matter of fact, the sections are rarely used, and I am advised that the section has been utilized on only one occasion, and it should be pointed out that there are adequate provisions, in any event, under section 83 of the Act, by which the board may cancel liquor privileges indefinitely for cause.

There are other provisions of the Act which are greatly outdated. One of them is the double penalty of a person found with liquor,

convicted of having liquor that has been purchased or obtained illegally, and—apart from the penalty that he gets for having that, if he fails to tell where he got the liquor, who gave it to him and so forth—he is subject to jail sentence of from one to three months.

Now, that kind of principle may have had its place at some time, although it seems to me at any time it could be attacked, and right now it has no place, in my view, in the Act. Therefore, it is proposed to eliminate that part of the section.

9. Information leading to charges must, henceforth, be sworn. Previously, a signed statement was sufficient.

Before I take my seat on this, Mr. Speaker, I think perhaps I should just make this very general statement, that the question of liquor advertising is an extremely difficult one, complicated by the fact that Ontario fronts on 8 American states and two Canadian provinces. No other area in America has the complications we are faced with in this regard.

Admittedly, present conditions are not satisfactory. Much consideration is being given to the bettering of this problem. No amendment is required to the Act, and therefore the matter is not dealt with in this legislation.

It is hoped that the conferences presently in being with the liquor control board commissioner and his associates from other provinces will help in the solution of this very difficult problem. At some later date of the sitting of the House, I expect something further will be said about this, and I may say something about it, and I am sure that the liquor control board commissioner will have something to say.

THE LIQUOR LICENCE ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Liquor Licence Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, following the request for explanation, I will continue very briefly on this bill. There are just a few changes.

One is that a club, as defined, must be incorporated to obtain a licence and must be in existence for one year before applying.

Secondly, one member of the liquor licence board is now, or will be, empowered by this bill to hold meetings to speed up hearings,

and for the general administration of the Act. Instead of the whole board having to travel here and there throughout the whole province, one member under certain circumstances may do that—following very much the procedure under The Municipal Act.

The whole board will review the recommendations of the single member.

Thirdly, payments, henceforth, for transfer fees will, in the first instance, be made to the liquor control board instead of to the Treasurer of Ontario.

Fourthly, the present law says that liquor is not to be sold to anyone intoxicated on licenced premises and this will be extended to include supply as well as selling.

THE TIME ACT, 1958

Mr. J. H. White moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Time Act, 1958."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I have a motion here which I discussed in the House, and about which I conferred with the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) personally, in connection with sitting at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and adjourning at 1 o'clock p.m. Now this is experimental, and it might be very well worth trying.

Mr. Speaker, I would move, seconded by hon. J. N. Allan, that when this House adjourns the present sitting thereof, it do stand adjourned until 10 of the clock tomorrow morning. Now, that is at the request of a large number of hon. members, sir.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, concerning the sitting on Monday—I think perhaps I will change this to refer only to this coming Monday.

I move, seconded by hon. Mr. Allan, that on Monday this House will meet at 2 of the clock in the afternoon, and that rule 2 of the assembly shall be suspended so far as it shall apply to this motion.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Prime Minister would permit a question at this time? As hon. members know, sir, next week there is a very important convention meeting in Toronto on Tuesday and Wednesday—the Goodwill Convention—and I wonder if the hon. Prime

Minister could give us any indication of the hours that the Legislature would sit next week? Is there likely to be a night session on Tuesday or Thursday?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, sir, as I said earlier in the week, the intention is to bring in the budget on Thursday, February 25. Now, it may be necessary to have night sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday, but no night sessions on—

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): How about the committee meetings on Wednesday night?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, I see, that is right. It also may be necessary to have night sessions on Monday and Tuesday with the meetings of the committees on Wednesday.

Now, I think there is also another function on Wednesday. I think perhaps, sir, it would be better to give notice of a night session for Monday night at the present time, and if it is not necessary, we can avoid that. We will see what the Whips say at the beginning of the week.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I want to ask a question, Mr. Speaker. With the hon. Minister's permission I would like to pursue the subject that the hon. Prime Minister has discussed.

Mr. Speaker, the point that I want to make is simply that if the budget is to come down next Thursday, there is some doubt as to whether or not the Throne speech will be completed by that time. I am confident there are many hon. members who want the assurance that they will have the opportunity to speak on the Throne debate, and for my own group, I know that they all want that particular opportunity. So, I think personally that we should have some assurance from you, Mr. Speaker, that that will be permitted.

Secondly, I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister about the procedure that will be followed with respect to the Throne debate from here on in. First, will an effort be made to conclude the Throne debate before the budget date; second, will we proceed tomorrow with the Throne debate, and on the subsequent evenings?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say, sir, that the intention is to proceed with the Throne debate tomorrow, and on Monday and Tuesday. Concerning the continuation of the Throne debate beyond the introduction of the budget, I have not fixed opinions on that. Last year we did. On the other hand, I point out to the hon. leader of the Opposition that the hon. members of the House are given

the same latitude in budget debate as they are on the Throne debate, so that actually if they do not speak on the Throne debate, they can go ahead on the budget debate.

Now, I would say, sir, concerning the wind-up of the Throne debate, I would be prepared to leave it this way, if my hon. friend would be satisfied: That if it appears to be quite impracticable to conclude the Throne debate on Tuesday, then I am quite agreeable to it being carried on as it was last year.

Now, in other Houses, we have had some objection to that procedure. I could never see the validity of the objection. It seemed to me to be satisfactory enough to carry it along, and if the Throne debate cannot be concluded without unduly hurrying the House, I would be all in favour of carrying it on.

Now, I think, Mr. Speaker, that it might be well if I consulted with you about next Tuesday and see how things stand and see the list of hon. members who want to speak. If there are very many, then let us carry it along. If it can be concluded as an order of business, then perhaps it would be very well to do it.

Now, I had thought that perhaps we might do this. If the Throne debate is concluded on Tuesday night, for instance, the following Friday and the following Monday could be used as committee days, to enable the committees of the House to get on with their work. That would provide a 3-day period of time—Wednesday, Friday, and Monday—to give the committees a great opportunity to clear up their work.

This would enable the House to proceed the following Tuesday with not only committee work but estimates and things of that sort, and also the bills that will be before the House.

Now, I think perhaps, sir, it would be better just to let the matter stand until the beginning of the week and we can get a report as to the number of hon. members who want to speak. Is my hon. friend satisfied with that?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I am basically satisfied. I simply want what I think everybody in this House would appreciate is a legitimate request, and that is that all hon. members of the House—and I am speaking particularly for our hon. members at the present time—want the opportunity to speak twice. I refer to the Throne speech and to the budget debate. They do not want to be put in the position where they have to confine themselves to one address.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I am quite satisfied, and if it is not practical, then I am satisfied to carry the Throne debate over.

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): I move, seconded by hon. Mr. Frost, that there be referred to the standing committee on privileges and elections, and that the said committee be required to examine into and report on, all things relating to the purchase by the Niagara parks commission of parts of lot 23, in the township of Niagara, in the county of Lincoln, as described in a deed dated May 25, 1943, and registered in the registry office of the said county as number 10434, township of Niagara, and the sale of a portion of the therein described land to one, Arthur Albert Schmon, by a deed dated June 30, 1945, and registered in the said registry office as No. 11306, township of Niagara, and the subsequent sale of a portion of the lands described in deed No. 11306, by the said Arthur Albert Schmon to Charles and Leola Daley by deed dated April 27, 1946, and registered in the said registry office as No. 12649, township of Niagara.

That without limiting or interfering with the powers conferred on standing committees of the Legislature by the rules of the House, The Legislative Assembly Act and the order of this House dated Wednesday, January 27, authorizing the standing committees for the present session, the said committee is specifically authorized to send for all such persons, papers and records as the committee may deem requisite to its proceedings, to examine witnesses under oath, and the assembly doth command and compel attendance before the said committee of such persons and the production of such papers and things as the committee may deem necessary for any of its proceedings and deliberations.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): The motion refers to one aspect of a much broader question that was raised in the House, and I would just like to ask if there is any possibility that this motion would be interpreted as dealing satisfactorily with all other aspects of that question, or will other motions be in order relating to the question as a whole?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I think the hon. member might be more specific about his reference to the broader aspect. I am assuming that he refers to the Niagara parks matter. I would say specifically that it does not interfere with that. This is a matter affecting the personal honour and integrity of an hon. member, and the disposition is before the committee on privileges and elections, and it is to that committee that he is referring it.

But I would say that in no way would it affect the motion that was passed in this House referring the Niagara parks matter to the public accounts committee—except insofar as it refers to this personal matter which will be dealt with by the committee referred to in this motion.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Before the orders of the day, and as a result of the statement that has just been made, I would like to draw to your attention, Mr. Speaker, the fact that yesterday at the public accounts committee meeting the hon. Minister of Labour intimated that he would make the very motion that has been made in the House today, which we have all supported.

However, the committee, Mr. Speaker, became engulfed in a technical difficulty and the difficulty was simply this: Some few days ago, in this House, we passed a series of resolutions specifically authorizing the standing committees to inquire into the administrative facilities of the various boards and commissions that we assigned to this specific committee. The chairman of the public accounts committee drew this fact to our attention when it was asked of the chairman whether or not there would be permission and authority in the public accounts committee to conduct an investigation into the Niagara parks commission beyond the immediate and current fiscal year.

Mr. Speaker, in this respect I can appreciate the position of the chairman of the public accounts committee. I do not want to pass any technical observation with respect to the particular resolution that we passed several days ago.

But on examination yesterday, and after discussion, it did seem to me to be pre-eminently clear that the resolution that we did pass some few days ago would, and does, not authorize the public accounts committee to investigate into the Niagara parks commission beyond the immediate and current fiscal year.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this matter of the Niagara parks commission is not a new one. My recollection is that it came up for the first time last August, or thereabouts, at which time I suggested that there should be a full and complete investigation and I think I suggested a Royal commission. And subsequently there have been other demands. Immediately it has become part and parcel of discussion here in this Legislature.

Mr. Speaker, I have said it on several occasions and I repeat it now: I am not

making any specific allegations. I have in my possession, I am confident, as much information about this particular matter as anybody in this House, with the exception of the chairman of the commission. I am anxious to demonstrate to the public of Ontario that we in this Legislature are prepared to do a respectable job and a complete job when any information comes to us that suggests an inquiry be made.

And, therefore, Mr. Speaker, I suggest to hon. members that, at the present time, this very House and Legislature needs the authority of the House to authorize the public accounts committee to make a complete investigation of the Niagara parks commission. I personally would hope that this House would not curtail that investigation in any way, to create the impression that something we are about to investigate cannot be investigated simply because the authority is not in that committee.

Mr. Speaker, it is my suggestion, therefore, and I would hope that all hon. members of this House would agree with me, that what we should do at the present time is authorize the public accounts committee to conduct a complete investigation, and for that purpose I move, seconded by Mr. F. R. Oliver, that this House authorize the committee on public accounts to conduct a complete investigation of the Niagara parks commission.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, might I say in reference to that motion, that I had no idea the hon. leader of the Opposition was going to move such a motion. I would like to ask that it be taken as notice, and I will give it some consideration.

I did intend to refer to this before the orders of the day, and so I am not unprepared to say something about this. I would not be satisfied with the form of that resolution for this reason, that I think there is now before the House ample authority for the committee to make a thorough investigation of the Niagara parks matter without any amendment or any change. I do not think my hon. friend's motion really adds anything to that.

However, might I say this, I will take that as notice, and we can consider the matter next Monday. I think it calls for two days' notice.

But might I say this, Mr. Speaker—and I give this to the House for the information of the hon. members—I think there are some matters that should be made plain as regards to procedure.

May I point out that the references to the committees of this House are the broadest ever undertaken by this or any other government in Canada, as far as I am aware. Our references and our setting up of these committee procedures have no parallel insofar as I am aware in parliamentary government in this country. The hon. members of this House, through the committees, are being given the fullest opportunity of looking into government organization and government practices.

Whether this innovation in parliamentary government is going to be successful depends upon the results of this year's operation. It is an innovation in parliamentary government and parliamentary procedures. What we are doing with all of the committees, in relation to commissions and boards, is based upon the practices that we have adopted in the public accounts committee.

Now, I refer my hon. friends, particularly those opposite, to the remarks of the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) some days ago in relation to the function of the public accounts committee. Mr. Speaker, prior to this session, the public accounts committee was rated as the Opposition committee. The practice followed, and this is true of this House for as long as I can remember and certainly, I think, back to the beginning of time, was that if an Opposition member made charges concerning the spending and handling of public monies, that these charges would be referred to the public accounts committee which would be called arising from such specific instances.

The fact that the public accounts committee was not called in previous years was due to the fact that there was never a demand from the Opposition that the committee should be called. I think my hon. friend from Grey South (Mr. Oliver) will agree with that.

Now we have changed that practice. The public accounts committee now, in effect, becomes one of the committees of the House, and is a government committee as much as an Opposition members' committee under the proceedings adopted since the beginning of this present session.

Members of the public accounts committee are now given full and complete opportunity to examine into departmental procedures and organization, including such things as the letting and settling of contracts.

That is a very broad reference. As a matter of fact, the public accounts committee is perfectly entitled, under this reference, to examine into the organization of government,

and how government is conducted. It is also entitled to examine into, as I say, such things as the method of calling for tenders, the letting of contracts, the settlement of contracts, and a host of other things. That is given to them, Mr. Speaker, as a general power which never before ran to that committee or to any other committee.

Secondly, the public accounts committee itself is given the public accounts for the last fiscal year, and it is within the ambit of those accounts that inquiries can be made specifically. The committee itself must determine upon the necessity, the reasonableness and otherwise of examining any item brought up by any hon. member.

In other words, if the committee feels that it is merely a matter of a fictitious nature to bring up a matter, of course the committee in its common sense would reject such a proposal. On the other hand, if it seems that the request for an examination of certain items in the public accounts is founded upon what we might call reasonable and probable cause, then the committee in its wisdom, I should imagine, would examine into those items. Now that is the purpose of it.

Just let me say in passing that the committees of this House derive their authority from the Legislature here. The fact that a committee is set up does not give the committee authority to do all manner of things. The authority has to come from this Legislature.

It is a great mistake to view the fact that the committee is set up as an authority to do almost anything. As a matter of fact, the committee is bound by the reference that is made in this House.

Now, in past years, committees were not used very much in the House, and if there were reference to a committee, then it had to be a specific reference. Otherwise, the committee had no power whatever. Now we have given these committees a very broad power.

Take the public accounts committee. Upon the public accounts committee we have based all the other committees. The public accounts committee can, as I say, look into the organization and procedures of government. Secondly, it has the power, without reference back to this House, to inquire into matters contained in the last public accounts of this House.

But if it is then decided to go further, if an hon. member in addition wants to make the traditional charges that the hon. member for Brant referred to, if he wants to make

the traditional charges in connection with the expenditure of public money, then after the specific item and the basis of complaint is given, this House in its wisdom may refer the matter specifically to the committee.

Now, I ask my hon. friend to look at that in the light of what he has said here a moment ago. Therefore, we have these 3 things:

First, we have the general power of the committee to look into government organization. Secondly, we have the power of the committee to look into public accounts. Thirdly, we have the power of this House to refer specific items to the committee upon which any hon. member of this House makes charges in relation to the expenditure of public money.

Now, in relation to boards and commissions—and this is where this specific item relating to Niagara parks comes in—the several committees of the House were authorized to look into:

(1) The organization and business methods generally of such boards and commissions. Now, such power never applied before. The committee to which the Niagara parks commission was referred, in this case the public accounts committee, is entitled to look at the organization and business methods generally of the Niagara parks commission. It can look into its method of asking for tenders, calling for tenders, granting contracts, settling contracts and all of those things that run with the operation of that commission,

(2) This committee is authorized by this House to examine within the ambit of the last year's auditor's report. That is identically the same as the public accounts committee, the only thing is that the auditor's report and its items take up the place of the public accounts.

May I point out, Mr. Speaker, that the public accounts committee therefore, with Niagara parks, has full power to look at the organization and methods of the commission in doing business, including its methods of letting and settling contracts.

(3) Subject to the discretion of the committee, the items in relation to last year's auditor's report may be looked into and examined. This is a matter of discretion, then, for the committee itself. It has the power but that power is exercised with its discretion.

(4) If any additional powers are required for the committee—and I think this brings it down to my hon. friend's suggestion—then, on the basis of the specific complaints and

charges which can be delineated in this House, and based upon evidence which should be given to this House, then this House, in its wisdom, can refer the matter to the committee. I would say that is the only procedure that can obtain. Indeed, I would say that, as far as I am concerned, it is the only procedure that will obtain.

May I point out that the present provisions which were adopted in this session, and which I have said are unprecedented in parliamentary procedure in this country, are very wide in their application. To go further than this would make it impossible to carry on government business.

For instance, I would have no intention—and I think my hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, surely would have no intention—of referring the public accounts of this province in all of the years, say back to 1900, to the public accounts committee—and perhaps back to the year 1867, to the public accounts committee.

Nor would I have the slightest intention of recommending to this House that all of the reports of the Niagara parks commission from 1943, 16 or 17 of them—17 years' business—or back to 1913, or back to 1900, or back to the days of Oliver Mowat, should be referred to the public accounts committee.

The business of this House, Mr. Speaker, simply could not be conducted on that basis. Any procedure other than that which I have outlined would be chaotic.

We have rules and I think we should follow them. The present terms of reference are complete, and they are ample, they are generous, and are quite unprecedented.

Now, if any hon. member has anything in the form of traditional charges to make in connection with specific items concerning Niagara parks, then he should make them to this House. Consideration can then be given in this House to referring the same to the public accounts committee. Or, if it is in relation to another committee of the House, then it can be referred to that particular committee. Otherwise, I do not think that there could be any deviation from the rules I have outlined.

May I point out another thing that I think should be considered by this House. This is an assembly of the people's representatives. Here, men and, in some cases, women, have been elected to this assembly because they have been chosen by their constituencies, and they are regarded as honourable men and women. May I point out that if an hon. member of this House—and I think we should follow this hereafter—if an hon. member of

this House makes charges involving the honour and character of any other hon. member of this House, he should be prepared then to stake his seat on the truthfulness and validity of the charges he makes.

I think perhaps, Mr. Speaker, some of the things that have happened in the past have come from a misunderstanding of the rules of this House and the obligations of membership in the House. It is a very grave and serious thing to charge any hon. member of this House with a misdemeanor or with something that is dishonourable or dishonest.

Now, the traditions of the House of Commons go away back in this matter. I very well remember, years ago, when the member for one of the Hastings seats made charges against the then Minister of Labour in relation to matters pertaining to the Home Bank. Now, this was a long way back. As it turned out, the member did stake his seat, which is the proper course and proceeding, and the members of his constituency rejected him.

Now there is the appeal. After all, it is not good enough to rise in this House under the cloak of privilege and say things about an hon. member of the House unless a person is prepared to come out and stake his seat on the truth of these things that affect the life of perhaps a very honourable man. I think that we should hereafter, Mr. Speaker, follow that through.

In relation to what my hon. friend has said, I do not think he need fear his motion about a full inquiry into the Niagara parks matter. I think it is amply provided for.

As I say, there is the fullest of opportunity of looking at the procedures and methods of this commission. We can look at all those things. If there are things that are wrongful in the procedures and methods, surely they would show up in the last year's accounts, in the auditor's accounts. But, on the other hand, if they do not, then let an hon. member of this House make his statement preferring his charges in relation to the specific item. Then the House, in its wisdom, can grant the further power to inquire. Other than that, my hon. friend can see the chaos that would result.

Actually speaking, one could go back into the accounts of the Niagara parks commission as far as 1890. That applies to all of the other commissions and the government procedures in this House. It could result in chaos. It could result in, for instance, comparisons of things that were done and procedures that were followed in the year 1959 and in the year 1935, a comparison of procedures between two governments.

Mr. Speaker, one cannot do business that way. I would say to my hon. friend that I think he really would do better to proceed along the lines we have laid down by the authority given by this House to the committee. If there is reasonable and probable cause, which can be justified by an hon. member in all seriousness before this House, for a further investigation, let us give the authority, but it should be a specific authority.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, there is one aspect of what the hon. Prime Minister has said on which I would like to express a view. If there has been a violation of a basic principle in good government, and notice is drawn to the violation of that principle, it is impossible to do so without involving an individual. But I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the point is not the individual, it is the basic principle.

Now this is something we have discussed in this House before. A couple of years ago there was the simple proposition which is very time-honoured in the history of Parliaments or Legislatures, that hon. members should not vote on bills from which they subsequently may get private gains, because the money voted or authorized by that bill may go to a company in which they have a private interest.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I do not quarrel with that.

Mr. MacDonald: I did not interrupt the hon. Prime Minister so I would just ask him to be gracious enough not to interrupt me. In the upholding of that principle, in the instance I referred to a couple of years ago, the procedure is a very simple one, that if perchance they have voted on the bill, they ask that the vote be stricken from the record.

Now this was not done two years ago. It was construed—when we were trying to focus attention on the principles—it was construed as a personal attack. And, Mr. Speaker, I want to suggest that precisely—

Hon. Mr. Frost: This did not—

Mr. MacDonald: May I finish, Mr. Speaker? I did not interrupt the hon. Prime Minister when he was speaking.

Hon. Mr. Frost: This did not determine that though. The charges of the hon. member—

Mr. MacDonald: It did.

In the situation that we now have before us, Mr. Speaker, I want to submit to the

House, the issue at stake is not a charge against the hon. Minister of Labour in his capacity as chairman of the board. The issue at stake is whether or not there was a violation of the stated land policy of the government—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member is out of order.

I made no reference to the hon. Minister at all in what I said. I was referring to general principles which I strongly object to. This matter has been referred to a committee of this House, and the hon. member has no right to refer to the matter at all.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister stated general principles and I am talking about general principles, and I shall stick to the general principles.

Mr. Speaker: The committee which dealt with this advise that this is not so.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, we will forget about that, as it was two years ago. Let us deal with the issue that is now before us.

The issue that is now before us, Mr. Speaker, is the motion that we are going to refer this issue, with regard to certain lots that were sold by the Niagara parks—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, no, it is not. That has nothing whatever to do with it.

On a point of order, I point out that this House has adopted a motion, moved by the hon. Minister of Labour, who is an aggrieved person, asking that certain matters be referred to a committee and that has been done.

This is a reference to a motion which is taken as a notice of motion by myself, moved by the hon. leader of the Opposition. It does not relate to what the hon. member for York South is speaking about at all, but to other matters which the hon. leader of the Opposition says might have some bearing on Niagara parks.

The hon. member is out of order completely, and—

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I just want to draw this to your attention.

It is true that we voted on the motion that was introduced by the hon. Minister of Labour.

Mr. Speaker: The member is out of order.

Mr. MacDonald: Surely I am not out of order before you have heard what I am going to say. What I am going to say is that, after

we had voted on that motion, the hon. Prime Minister—confirmed by his own comments now—violated the rules by discussing the principle that was involved in the motion. In other words, after we had voted about it, he rose and talked about the principle. Now just let us talk about the principle.

Mr. Bryden: Why should there be one rule for the hon. Prime Minister and another for us?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I made no reference to the hon. Minister of Labour at all.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, may I remind you that the hon. Prime Minister rose and spoke—if he has forgotten—about alleged personal attacks on individual hon. members and what should be done in the instance of hon. members who did so. We had voted on that—that was in reference to the motion of the hon. Minister of Labour.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I made no reference.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Prime Minister reviewed the principle after the thing had been voted on, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to point out to the member that there is no motion before the House at the present time.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, there is a notice of motion before the House and the hon. Prime Minister has talked for 10 or 15 minutes on this notice of motion. Is he alone going to be given the privilege of talking on this notice of motion?

Mr. Speaker: I point out that the matter will be discussed at that time, rather than when the notice is being given.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Speaker, I will leave what the hon. Prime Minister said, but I want to say something about the notice of motion.

Mr. Speaker: I would point out to the member for York South that, in the first place, all members of this House take their seats when the Speaker stands.

I would point out further that this is the notice of motion. I am sure the members of this House do not want lengthy discussions on notice of motion, as well as at the time of the motion, otherwise we would be in endless discussion. Now, therefore I rule that the member is out of order at this time.

Orders of the day.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, there is a further notice of motion that I would like to put before this House. I had intended to give notice of motion or, if the House was willing, to have it considered immediately today, and—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, if it is a notice of motion, I would prefer that the hon. member put it on the order paper and there I will get it. That is the proper procedure. There are too many informalities here.

Mr. MacDonald: That the committee on—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I object to that. Let him put it on the order paper. Let it go on the order paper.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, may I move a motion?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No.

Mr. Speaker: I suggest the member put it on the order paper.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, may I just draw to your attention that other people have been permitted to put their motions before this House for the consideration of the hon. Prime Minister. I want to move a motion for the hon. Prime Minister to consider between now and Monday. Have I your permission to do that?

Mr. Speaker: I would point out to the member for York South that I have had no notice of this, and some notices are described—

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I have never heard of giving notice for a notice of motion—

Mr. Speaker: The notice of motion has not been handed to the Speaker's office. The member is quite right, of course, when he says that some are discussed on the order paper, and it has been the custom for the Speaker to decide and so advise. Now, I have had no notice of this motion whatsoever so, in view of that fact, I suggest it be put on the order paper.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, do I have to give you a notice of a notice of motion?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, why did you permit the hon. gentleman to read his? What are you afraid of, Mr. Speaker?

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I point out that there are things that are done in this House by

consent. The hon. leader of the Opposition moved a resolution here without giving notice of a notice of motion—and nobody in the House objected to that.

I say to the hon. member that I agreed with the hon. member for St. George (Mr. Lawrence) the other night. I have strenuously objected to this House being turned into a beer garden every so often, and, as far as I am concerned, it is going to cease. I think we had better get down to proper parliamentary procedures and then we will not get into these difficulties.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, do I have the right to move this motion?

Mr. Speaker: I have suggested that the member enter it on the order paper.

Mr. MacDonald: What is your ruling?

Mr. Speaker: That the member enter it on the order paper. I point out to the member for York South that I am guided by rule and precedence, and because certain things happen one day under entirely different circumstances, it does not mean to say that under other circumstances the same thing would be permitted.

Mr. MacDonald: May I ask you a question, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, the member may ask a question.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, my question to you is this: If we are going to follow the rules of this House, why did you not rule the hon. Prime Minister out of order when he started a discussion on the principle of the motion introduced by the hon. Minister of Labour after it had been voted on?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I never mentioned it.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, what is your ruling on that?

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister made a statement on that, it was not another notice of motion. My rule is the same, that in some cases these could be referred to the order paper and in some cases they can be given.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, are you denying me the right to move this at the present time?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. I do not think—

Mr. MacDonald: You are? I challenge your ruling, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: May I point out that it is crystal clear by the rules—

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I have challenged your ruling. I demand the opportunity to intervene, or am I going to challenge your decision?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The rules are explicit in this matter, the hon. member is out of order, without any question of doubt.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Attorney-General is out of order right now, too.

Mr. Speaker, I challenge your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: If the member would like me to give him a long, lengthy ruling on this matter, I will do that.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I challenge your ruling and I call for a recorded vote.

Mr. Speaker: Call in the members.

Mr. MacDonald: If we are going to ride roughshod over the rules of the House, we will find out where we stand on this.

Mr. Speaker: The Speaker's ruling has been challenged. Will all members who are in favour of the ruling say "aye."

As many are opposed please say "nay."

The ruling was sustained on the following division:

YEAS	NAYS
Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk)	Belanger
Allen	Bryden
(Middlesex South)	Bukator
Beckett	Chapple
Boyer	Davison
Brown	Edwards
Brunelle	(Wentworth)
Carruthers	Gisborn
Cass	Gordon
Cecile	Gould
Collings	Innes
Cowling	MacDonald
Daley	Manley
Davis	Newman
Downer	Oliver
Dunlop	Reaume
Dymond	Singer
Edwards	Sopha
(Perth)	Spence
Frost	Thomas
Fullerton	Thompson
Gomme	Trotter
Goodfellow	Troy
	Whicher

YEAS

Grossman
Guindon
Hall
Hanna
Haskett
Herbert
Janes
Johnston
(Simcoe Centre)
Lawrence
Letherby
Lewis
Macaulay
Mackenzie
Morrow
Myers
McNeil
Nickle
Noden
Parry
Phillips
Price
Roberts
Rollins
Root
Rowntree
Sandercock
Simonett
Spooner
Stewart
Sutton
Wardrope
Warrender
White
Whitney
Yaremko
—56

NAYS

Wintermeyer
Worton
Wren
—26

Mr. Speaker: I declare the ruling of the Speaker upheld.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

The 13th report of the liquor licence board of Ontario for the 12-month fiscal period ending March 31, 1959.

The annual report of The Department of Reform Institutions, province of Ontario, for the year ending March 31, 1959.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to table the photostatic copy of a letter. Yesterday, in the standing committee on government commissions, we got into fairly lengthy discussion in trying to ascertain to what extent, if any, the Tory machine is involved in the hiring of people in the liquor control board.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): Is it permissible, or out of order, Mr. Speaker? Is it permissible within this House to table photostatic copies of letters?

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): I have an additional point of order, Mr. Speaker. That is, is it possible to table documents except in support of, or a part of, a presentation to the House?

Mr. Speaker: I would say, in view of the fact that, in all my years as a member of the Legislature, I have never seen it done before. I am advised that it will be taken into consideration. I received no notice of it. I think the member was—

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, does one have to give notice for tabling?

Mr. Speaker: Did you give notice in any way?

Mr. MacDonald: Do we have to give notice usually when a tabling comes in the House? I am asking.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to point out that it is customary, and always has been customary, for leaders of a party at various times—the Opposition and so forth—to communicate with the Speaker's office and more or less go into a few of these things, and give notice if it is going to be done before the orders of the day.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Speaker, I will table it next week and I give you notice now. But it is in the hands of the press and I have given them permission to use it, because the effort of the Opposition should not be frustrated all down the line.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Mr. Speaker, I think that is a breach of the rules of the House to give and release documents, on the basis they are going to be filed, to the press before they have actually been tabled. I think it is not only a breach of etiquette, it is a very serious breach of the rules of this House.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, on a question of personal privilege, let me assure the hon. Minister that if I want to give something to the press, it is my privilege to give it.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: That is perfectly all right, but not as a tabled document, and then stand and say that he is embarrassed because it is now in the hands of the press.

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading, upon motions:

Bill No. 1, An Act to amend The Interpretation Act.

Bill No. 6, An Act to amend The Administration of Justice Expenses Act.

Bill No. 7, An Act to amend The Devolution of Estates Act.

Bill No. 8, An Act to amend The Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages Act.

Bill No. 11, An Act to amend The County Courts Act.

Bill No. 12, An Act to amend The Crown Attorneys Act.

Bill No. 13, The Crown Witnesses Act, 1960.

Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Marriage Act.

Bill No. 15, An Act to amend The Division Courts Act.

Bill No. 16, An Act to amend The Evidence Act.

Bill No. 17, An Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act.

Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Judicature Act.

Bill No. 19, An Act to amend The Surrogate Courts Act.

INCORPORATED SYNOD, DIOCESE OF TORONTO

Mr. A. W. Downer moves second reading of Bill No. Pr6, "An Act respecting the incorporated synod of the diocese of Toronto."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

VILLAGE OF KILLALOE STATION

Mr. A. Grossman moves second reading of Bill No. Pr7, "An Act respecting the village of Killaloe Station."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

TOWN OF ORILLIA

Mr. L. Letherby moves second reading of Bill No. Pr9, "An Act respecting the town of Orillia."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

ONTARIO INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL AGROLOGISTS

Mr. R. K. McNeil moves second reading of Bill No. Pr10, "An Act to incorporate the Ontario institute of professional agrologists."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIP OF STAMFORD

Mr. G. Bukator moves second reading of Bill No. Pr23, "An Act respecting the township of Stamford."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE HOSPITAL SERVICES COMMISSION ACT, 1957

Hon. M. B. Dymond moves second reading of Bill No. 54, "An Act to amend The Hospital Services Commission Act, 1957."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE NURSING ACT, 1951

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves second reading of Bill No. 55, "An Act to amend The Nursing Act, 1951."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES ACT

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves second reading of Bill No. 56, "An Act to amend The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

AN ACT TO FACILITATE CORNEA TRANSPLANTS

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves second reading of Bill No. 57, "An Act to facilitate cornea transplants from bodies of deceased persons to living persons."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE INDUSTRIAL FARMS ACT

Hon. G. C. Wardrope moves second reading of Bill No. 49, "An Act to amend The Industrial Farms Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE TRAINING SCHOOLS ACT

Hon. Mr. Wardrope moves second reading of Bill No. 52, "An Act to amend The Training Schools Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE EXTRAMURAL EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE ACT

Hon. Mr. Wardrope moves second reading of Bill No. 53, "An Act to repeal The Extramural Employment of Persons Under Sentence Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY ACT

Hon. Mr. Wardrope moves second reading of Bill No. 48, "An Act to amend The Andrew Mercer Reformatory Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, until 1946, the department operated as a branch of the Provincial Secretary's Department. Many years ago the chief administrative officer responsible for the control of penal institutions was the inspector. For over 30 years the official responsible for direction has been the Deputy Minister, not the inspector. Therefore several sections of the Act are being amended accordingly to bring the Act into line with the present-day administrative factors.

Section 6 of the Act provides for the keeping of records in the institution concerning the conduct of inmates with the view to an offender being paroled upon the recommendation of the superintendent and endorsed by the board of parole. Rules for keeping of conduct records are now in the regulations made under section 4 of the Act, and parole procedures are now provided for in The Parole Act. Section 6 of The Andrew Mercer Reformatory Act is therefore obsolete and is to be repealed.

Sections 7 and 9 provide that when prisoners have been sentenced in court, it is required in many cases that they be transferred from the local jail to a reformatory, or an industrial farm, to serve their sentences. Sometimes it is necessary to return prisoners to a jail or to another institution. These transfers can be effected only by the issuing of a warrant of removal by the department main office and signed by an official authorized to do so.

The number of officials authorized to sign these warrants is limited to 3, to prevent confusion and maintain control. Authority for certain officials to issue these removal warrants is granted by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council under authority of The Prisons and Reformatories Act of Canada to effect transfers of prisoners sentenced under the statutes of Canada.

The Minister of Reform Institutions is given authority under section 9(1) of The Penal and Reform Institutions Inspection Act of Ontario to designate the officials who may issue such warrants for those prisoners sentenced under Ontario statutes. The foregoing applies to both male and female prisoners.

Now, section 7 of The Andrew Mercer Reformatory Act provides authority for the inspector to direct the removal of female prisoners sentenced under Ontario statutes from the common jail to a reformatory.

Section 9(1) gives authority to the Minister, or such other officer designated by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council, to direct the removal from the reformatory to the common jail of any female prisoner sentenced under Ontario's statutes.

These two sections of the Act are to be amended so as to standardize the procedure of transferring female prisoners between jails and the reformatory in accordance with current practice and the authority provided by The Prison and Reformatories Act of Canada and The Penal and Reform Institutions Inspections Act.

Similar amendments are being made to The Reformatories Act and The Industrial Farms Act concerning the transferring of male prisoners.

Section 12 presently provides that the superintendent shall reside within the institution, Mercer Reformatory, and shall be the chief executive officer under direction of the inspector. Under present-day conditions it is no longer necessary for the superintendent to reside within the institution and is not the practice at the present time. The section is to be amended to reflect modern-day practices in this regard, and also to delete reference to inspector by substituting Deputy Minister.

Sections 14(1) and 15 prohibit the inspector and employees of the reformatory from having direct or indirect concern in the supplying or furnishing of goods to the reformatory, and from buying or selling anything from or to any inmate. These sections are being amended to extend the prohibitions

to all employees of The Department of Reform Institutions.

Section 21 provides for transferring a mentally defective prisoner at the time of expiration of sentence to a suitable institution instead of discharging him in the normal way. The provisions of this section are covered by provisions under The Mental Hospitals Act. Therefore, section 21 is to be repealed as being obsolete and unnecessary. Should a prisoner be mentally defective or become mentally ill, he or she is transferred to an Ontario Hospital by warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council in accordance with the provisions of The Mental Hospitals Act.

Those are the explanations, Mr. Speaker.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE CORPORATIONS ACT, 1953

Hon. M. Phillips moves second reading of Bill No. 44, "An Act to amend The Corporations Act, 1953."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, before commencing my remarks, I would like to congratulate you on your well deserved elevation to that very auspicious office in this House, and to tell you that I have been noting the way you have been handling the office. I congratulate you, sir, on your fairness and your ability to handle most difficult situations, and I hope that your problem is not too great in the future, for it appeared to be quite a difficult one today.

I also want to congratulate our hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). I have done that a great many times in this House, Mr. Speaker. But I never fail to have a great admiration for his ability to sense the needs of the people of this great province, and to work them out in a most humanitarian way, to be beneficial to the majority of our people. His ability has been proved through the years when people weigh the issues in the balance as they did June 11 last, and we see the outstanding results. I cannot help—

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): But the membership opposite came down.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Not much, my hon. friend, and next time he will see the scales go the other way.

I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and appreciate the opportunity that I have had to serve as one of his members.

I also want to congratulate an hon. Minister in this House, a fine young man I have known for a great many years, on his elevation to the very important portfolio of Education. I refer to the hon. Minister from London North (Mr. Robarts). I am sure that he is bringing to that portfolio a great deal of ability and judgment, and will prove of great benefit to the educational system of this province.

Another hon. gentleman I wish to congratulate is the member for Huron (Mr. MacNaughton) who was elevated to the position of commissioner of water resources. He is a young man who, in the future, will make a great mark as he has in the past. His disposition allows him at all times to roll with the punches and take things in a very good-natured, gracious way.

I also wish to congratulate all the new hon. members in this House—that is, on the government side. I think that—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: I have not come to the hon. member yet.

I think that the calibre of young men whom we have attracted to this Legislature shows that we are not really barren in this province of attention to political life. The calibre of hon. members who have been elected this time indicates that they are going to make a great contribution to the affairs of this province.

I would also like to congratulate all the new Opposition hon. members. I appreciate them as opponents, and I am sure that they are going to try to do a very honest job. I know they will handle their added responsibilities as well as we are trying to do on this side of the House.

I think I would be remiss if I did not also congratulate the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer), for whom I have a great deal of personal regard. He is, I might say, gaining in ability to debate, and in every other way as times goes on. I want to congratulate him for that, and to assure him that I watch him closely and appreciate him as a very worthy opponent.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South): He got a lot of votes, too.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Yes, I would say perhaps he did.

I also want to mention another dear friend of mine, the hon. Minister without Portfolio from Eglinton (Mr. Dunlop) who, for health reasons, was forced to give up the portfolio of Education. I think, Mr. Speaker, that every hon. member in this House would join me in saying that he is one of the most kindly, best-educated gentlemen who ever held the post of Minister of Education in this province. He is a true friend and a great Canadian, a scholar and a gentleman.

I appreciate having been his colleague, and I want to say that I hope that he has many years of good health and happiness and that we will have him with us for a long time.

I want to refer to the Throne speech, but before I do so I should, I think, mention that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. Mackay) gave us a Throne speech that I think was a credit to this province. It is one that has many constructive things in it, and these things give us great reason to think about the tremendous problems we are facing in this House.

I would assure His Honour—and I think I am expressing the sentiments of all hon. members of the government—that those problems will be debated and thought out to the best of our ability, and I am sure to the best of the ability of the Opposition as well.

But I cannot help but feel that we in the north country—northwestern Ontario—have been singled out at this session for very, very careful criticism and attention.

I notice on the order paper where there are 40 questions asked by hon. members, that out of that 40 questions, 19 of them refer to northwestern Ontario. Almost 50 per cent. of the questions on the order paper refer to northwestern Ontario—including the Lakehead, and my own city of Port Arthur—and it just points up the fact how important to the scheme of things in this country that great northwestern Ontario has become.

I must say that I was quite delighted today to have with us a great many members of the northwestern Ontario chamber of commerce, who met our cabinet. The resolutions they have presented, and the debate that they held, shows that they are men of great ideas, men of substance, men who can think, and men who have close to their hearts the future of that great part of Canada known as northwestern Ontario.

They came down here, Mr. Speaker, hiring a plane at their own expense. The hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren), the hon. member

for Fort William (Mr. Chapple), the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Noden), and myself had the honour of tendering them a luncheon, and I am sure we are delighted at the interest they are showing in the improvement of this province, especially the northwestern part.

I also was quite amused at a piece I cut out of the paper of February 2, 1960—the Port Arthur *News Chronicle*:

The Port Arthur Liberal riding association brings you an excerpt from the provincial Legislature debate February 2, 1960.

I believe this is a paid ad and I was just wondering—with the coffers of the Liberal party being reduced, which was my knowledge a while ago—how big and how often these things are going to be put in the papers up in my area. However, the hon. leader of the Opposition might answer that. I am quoting him:

Mr. Wintermeyer: Northern Ontario has been the forgotten land of Ontario. The simple fact is that they are not prepared to stand by any longer and have hon. Ministers of the Crown go up and say in effect, "You are a great people and we are all for you; goodbye, we are going back to southern Ontario."

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Wintermeyer: That is exactly what happened and I have been up there more recently—

Mr. Reaume: How true, how true.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: How often has the hon. member for Essex North been up there?

Mr. Reaume: Oh, often.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Could I count them? At any rate, I continue:

—and, more intensely than I have heretofore, I can tell hon. members the opinion up there. The simple fact is that we are doing nothing about the development of northern Ontario, except platitudinous pats on the back.

The simple thing that is required even now, Mr. Speaker, is, get a C. D. Howe—

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): I wonder if the hon. Minister would permit a question?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Certainly.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Is the hon. Minister in a position to tell how many Ministers have visited the northwestern part of Ontario, prior to 1943?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): The hon. Prime Minister did not want to go.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I do not remember seeing, in the days of the Hepburn government, more than Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Conant and the present hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon)—probably 3.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Was the hon. member up there? Well, I did not have the pleasure of meeting him, but certainly they were very rare occasions when Ministers in those days came up there.

Now then, I am very glad to see that our hon. Prime Minister—when they talked about Rt. hon. C. D. Howe, replied and said: "He is a pretty good fellow." Well, I am not going to disagree with that, Mr. Speaker.

An hon. member: The hon. Minister does not dare.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, I do not know. I do not think that I own any company of which he is a director. I do not know why I should laud him very much. However, the hon. leader of the Opposition carries on:

—or to get somebody with foresight, to get somebody who will provide action and not vision, to get somebody who will be more interested in action than press releases and Madison Avenue—

What I cannot understand, Mr. Speaker, is where Madison Avenue comes in there. Did the hon. leader of the Opposition go from Port Arthur to New York that same night? I have never heard of Madison, we will say it was a printer's mistake.

Now here is what he says he wants:

—who will go up into the north and fill the need that is required to be filled, to use the combined forces that exist in the north and secure the finances.

Well, I am going up tomorrow morning, Mr. Speaker, I will probably see them there. The hon. leader of the Opposition continues:

Where are we going to get the money to help the north? They need it, Mr. Speaker. Investment in northern Ontario would bring manifold results, it would bring back investments and dividends, if one will, in hundred score—

An hon. member: The hon. leader of the Opposition does not know anything about it.

Mr. Wintermeyer:—it would provide opportunity, Mr. Speaker, I am serious about this particular subject. I think the simple fact of the matter is that we have not become Canadians. We are not sure whether we are going to be economic associates of the Americans, or just what we are going to do.

I would like to carry on with a lot of that, Mr. Speaker—I notice that the hon. leader of the CCF (Mr. MacDonald) comes in—but there is one remark I must leave with hon. members, because I am going to follow it up later. The hon. leader of the Opposition said:

Mr. Speaker, may I point this out? It is estimated that, in the next 10 years, the United States will require about 90 million tons more of ore per year than it is demanding at the present time. Quebec, it is anticipated, will produce about 45 of that 90. In Ontario we are producing 4 now. It is anticipated—

Then I asked, “What about Anaconda?”

The hon. leader of the Opposition continued:

The simple fact is the information I have from the very people who are complaining that we have no department of northern affairs in his very riding, that geologically speaking there are iron ore deposits in his area, in the Rainy River area, that ultimately could produce 45 million tons of ore, and we are doing nothing about it. This government is not providing—what did they do about freight rates?

Then the hon. member for York South says: “Ask them what they did about freight rates”; and the hon. leader of the Opposition said:

Mr. Speaker, all I say is this. We said we were in a new era. Now, if the hon. leader of the CCF, and the socialists generally, want to be 50 years behind times, then I simply say, Mr. Speaker, we are in a new era and we had better forget about the politics.

That is the end of the quote.

There is some I left out, but I was amazed at that statement, and I would just like to go on to tell hon. members some of the things that happen, and they can verify them through the gentlemen who were down at the northwestern chamber of commerce meeting today.

My mind goes back to the days of the Hepburn government, Mr. Speaker, because I was chairman of relief of the city of Port Arthur, an alderman and chairman of relief. I was also chairman of finance for the city of Port Arthur, so I know some of the things that happened.

In those days, Mr. Speaker, we had an export wood policy—you remember that—when export spruce could be exported out of this country in its raw state. What did we have in that area at that time? We had 4 pulp and paper mills. We had one in liquidation, two closed down with only a watchman in attendance, and one running so many days a week.

A deputation came to me, as chairman of finance of the city, and asked for a 50 per cent. tax deduction to give a few men a week's work a month to keep them off relief. Now, that was our pulp and paper situation in the 1930's when I came on the Port Arthur council. I would like hon. members to remember that. I think that some of them do, but that was the situation.

Now then, our roads were almost non-existent. I would like the hon. members—and the hon. member for Fort William can vouch for this—I think the only road we had going to the United States was over a trail, and it took us about 3 days to get over there. There was nothing east of the city, there was nothing north of the city. Roads in that area were absolutely non-existent at that time.

We tried to start highway No. 17, the trans-Canada highway at that time, and when the Liberal government came back in power in the federal House they closed all those camps down, and they were closed down for years. That is why the north shore of Lake Superior route is not finished today. Let them take the blame for those things, that is what they did for northwestern Ontario.

When our government came in, in 1943, Mr. Speaker, you will remember that the export of pulpwood was cut off, they were given 10 years to clean up. They either had to build mills or else they were out of business. Well, everybody said that such an attitude was hardly fair. However, we stood by our guns and what happened?

Today we have a marvellous pulp mill at Marathon, we have another very fine pulp mill at Terrace Bay, we have had tremendous extensions in all the others. I will tell hon. members about these later. We have highway work going on there costing millions of dollars. We have many new buildings started, details of which I will give hon.

members. They will be tired before I get through telling them what we have done.

Then I remember the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter) talking about mental hospitals. Now let me tell him something—

Mr. Reaume: How about Canada Car?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The Canada Car is working, and let me tell the hon. member that when I told the people last summer that the Canada Car would never close down, his federal hon. member and the CCF federal hon. member—and the hon. member for Fort William will remember this—had a headline in the paper saying that I was mischievous in what I said, but Canada Car today is working. And let me tell the hon. member something, because he goes about this country crying the blues. The CCF federal hon. member had a big headline in the paper a year ago last winter: "Soup Kitchens in Port Arthur This Winter." These legislators who go about this country disturbing the public mind are absolutely dangerous to this country—

Mr. MacDonald: He will look after—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: And, my hon. friend, the CCF federal hon. member was one of them who said that, when there was no such thing possible—and today—

Mr. MacDonald: In the fullness of time.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, the hon. member made a fine job of it last time. He travelled that constituency from day to day, through and through, and how did he turn out? How did he turn out? And I will say that next time, the federal hon. member will be hopelessly through, too.

Now then, we read that there has been nothing done in northwestern Ontario. Let me give hon. members some of the statements of prominent men who live in that district, which appeared in the annual report of the northwestern chamber of commerce, just off the press, about 10 days ago.

Now just listen to this:

Here is a statement from Robert John Flatt, president of G. R. Duncan and Company. He says:

We have the resources, the raw material for great growth. Our cities are expanding. Our region is progressing. We can and will be the Toronto of the north.

All right.

Then let me quote Stanley Ball's remarks. He is the president of the northwestern Ontario associated chambers of commerce.

Now these are in their last report, which is not more than 10 days old.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): But what is he saying about this government?

Mr. MacDonald: What are they saying about the hon. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I will come to that. He says this:

Of course the associated chambers of commerce are playing their part in fostering this development—

Is anybody going to ask me what the government is doing? All right, just a minute.

Of course the associated chambers of commerce are playing their part in fostering this development through suggestions to the provincial and federal governments for projects to assist in the expansion of northwestern Ontario.

They have made it a policy to present some 40 resolutions each year to the governmental bodies and, over the years, have been successful in obtaining action on at least 90 per cent. of these resolutions. How does the hon. member like that? How does he like that? And he says the government is not doing anything.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): When did Mr. Ball say it?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Ten days ago, I told the hon. member the book just came out. Let him ask the hon. member for Fort William, he knows. He probably got a copy. He is a member of the association.

Mr. Reaume: Tory?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: All right, let me quote Alexander Phillips, the general manager of the northwestern Ontario development association. The hon. leader of the Opposition says there are no roads in northwestern Ontario.

Mr. Reaume: He said they are full of holes.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Here is his quote, all right:

Northwestern Ontario now is served by more than 5,000 miles of highways and roads. More are needed and existing ones will be improved as development of the region grows apace.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Let the hon. member listen to this:

Government and resources industries co-operate in providing access roads to new mineral deposits, while similar combinations of enterprise are providing all-weather main haul roads for the forest products industry.

It must be apparent, Mr. Speaker, from the foregoing, that transportation is matching strides with the general growth of the north-west. This trend is bound to continue and expand in the years ahead. This statement is by the general manager of the northwestern Ontario development association, yet some hon. members say there is nothing being done.

Now then, let us hear from P. V. LeMay, president of the northwestern Ontario timber operators' association:

Improved methods of extracting our timber crop, coupled with an adequate labour supply during the year, have combined to give a sense of buoyance to the forest industry in northwestern Ontario that has not been experienced since the latter part of 1956. There is every indication that this general upsurge, though not of boom proportions, will continue well on into 1960. and yet, Mr. Speaker, our opponents would have us think that northwestern Ontario is in the doldrums.

Let me quote from Mr. D. I. Mattress, who my hon. friend from Fort William knows. He is the manager of the northwestern region of the Ontario Hydro.

Mr. Reaume: Hydro?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: This will be very interesting for the hon. member.

Mr. Reaume: Not from him.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I quote:

No halt to the growth of the northwestern system can be foreseen. Since the end of World War II, Ontario Hydro has expanded its resources in northwestern Ontario by no less than 331 per cent., the largest percentage increase of any of the company system.

Now that is remarkable is it not? Hon. members can prove that, they can get it out of the record.

The long-range planning undertaken by Ontario Hydro in northwestern Ontario is an indication of faith that the future of Canada rests in the development of the northland. It is the expression of a desire to assist the economic growth of what may well be, within the next few decades, Ontario's most important and productive area, Mr. Speaker.

It is recognition of the fact that electricity is the base upon which the edifice of our economy, and hopes for the future, will be erected. Ontario Hydro, I am convinced, will—as it has in the past—meet the challenge for abundant low-cost power.

The record of achievement is so impressive, Mr. Speaker, that, along with the Opposition, I can hardly believe it myself.

Now then, the hon. leader of the CCF has dire things to say, but I want him to listen to the record and we will see whether there are going to be soup kitchens in Port Arthur.

The city of Port Arthur and its twin community of Fort William—and I bow here to the hon. member—occupy an important place in the economy of Canada as a transportation and shipping centre at the crossroads of the nation. Together they are a growing industrial centre whose products are consigned to many parts of the continent; they are a distribution and supply hub serving northwestern Ontario and western Canada.

The population of Port Arthur and Fort William approaches 90,000, and that of the Lakehead area—urban and some rural—is approximately 100,000, or nearly one-half of the total population of northwestern Ontario.

The Canadian head of the lakes and St. Lawrence deep waterway—Port Arthur and its twin community—form the third largest port in Canada in handling tonnage. Now that is amazing. Theirs is the third largest port in tonnage in the Dominion of Canada, yielding only to Montreal and Vancouver and almost equalling the combined tonnage of the ports of Toronto and Hamilton.

That is amazing, Mr. Speaker. I did not realize that myself. Cargoes exceed 2,000 during the shipping season—that is, 2,000 vessels—and total up to 14 million tons of grain, iron ore, coal, newsprint, pulpwood, petroleum products, and general freight. This is surprising.

In the opening experimental seaway season, 131 ocean ships were loaded at the Canadian Lakehead—

Mr. Reaume: That is pretty good.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I would say it is a lot better than Windsor.

Mr. Reaume: Tell us about the freight rates.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The freight rates?

An hon. member: Yes. Would the hon. Minister mind explaining about them?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I will come to them.

Another hon. member: Well, hurry up.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The twin harbours' avenue covers 40 miles of developed and perfected waterfront, 26 grain elevators with a storage capacity of 93 million bushels, largest of all ports in the world. Twelve transit and storage sheds represent more than 250,000 square feet of space with a combined capacity of 70,000 tons.

Now those are big figures, Mr. Speaker, and I look at some of the Opposition hon. members over there and I hope that this is sinking in, and that they will realize they should not listen to their hon. leader when he says that northwestern Ontario has been neglected.

Under construction is a \$7.5 million general cargo terminal to berth both ocean and lake ships with freight and transit sheds, administration buildings and rail and highway access. The two transcontinental railway systems have more than 350 miles of industrial and yard marshaling tracks. Industrial production embraces newsprint and fine papers, kraft and pulp, lakeships, chemicals, and aircraft components.

There is Canada Car, I point out to my hon. friend. Tractor trailers, construction materials, machinery, concrete products, wheat, starch, jute bags, tents and awnings and fabricated metal products. Diversified industry—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I will come to that. This government is responsible for every bit of the improvements I detailed because there was none of it there before—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: They just cannot take it. I am sorry the hon. members opposite cannot take it, but that is a fact.

Now then, 4 pulp and paper mills, which I told them were closed down when they went out of power, make the Canadian Lakehead one of the largest producing centres in the world. One of its mills is the world's fourth largest, and that is the Great Lakes Pulp and Paper. Not only is Port Arthur the seat of the Thunder Bay district, but also it is a major distribution centre for northwestern Ontario, which is an immense region of 212,000 square miles that embraces more than half the land and water mass of Ontario. Now there is an amazing statement.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Would the hon. Minister permit a question?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Why, I would be delighted.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I would ask the hon. Minister why it is that the pulp and paper industry has been so critical of this government's policy with respect to that particular industry.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I do not think they have been critical, to tell the hon. leader of the Opposition the honest truth. I read what P. V. LeMay, of Marathon Paper, said. He does not seem to be very critical, and as I go on, the hon. leader of the Opposition will find out how the government is given credit for these different things.

I have not come to the good part yet. That this big area is growing is evident in the population increase from less than 150,000 a decade ago to nearly 220,000 today. In the increase of manufacturing plants—now listen to this—from 257 ten years ago to more than 330. Now, we cannot compete with Toronto, or Windsor perhaps, but I think we are getting very closely on a basis with Kitchener.

Mr. Reaume: The hon. Minister is behind Windsor.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Are we behind it? Well, the hon. member does not hear us hollering about unemployment.

Mr. Reaume: Well, the hon. Minister ought to holler.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The gross value of production has increased from less than \$100 million to more than \$250 million today. The northwest today has 10 giant pulp and paper mills, 8 gold producers, 3 copper and zinc mines, one of Canada's great iron ore mines and a second scheduled for production in 1960.

Let me say something about that great iron mine, Mr. Speaker. I see the hon. member for Rainy River looking at me, and he knows this. There is one of the greatest organizations in this country, an organization that did not just move into that area and mine the ore out and take it away. They have put a lot of their money back into that community, developing it, and thinking all the time of the welfare of the people. One of their top officials is very, very prominent in the northwestern Ontario chamber of commerce, and they are going to have further large development—and they are the right kind of company, in my opinion, to have it. The Steep Rock people are a great firm.

Mr. Reaume: And they are hollering about freight rates, too.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Yes, the hon. member is quite right.

I do not mind my people kicking because no one should ever be satisfied. I do not want them to be, and they appreciate the great efforts this government is making and they will keep on pressing them, and with that I have no quarrel. That is the only way we progress.

Certainly they are kicking. And I hope they keep on kicking because that helps me when I come down to the government and say, "I would like some more," and they say, "Oh, look at all you have," and I say, "Look at what my people are saying." And I imagine, Mr. Speaker, that the Opposition hon. members act in the same way.

Now, I told hon. members that, to meet increasing demands for power, and to anticipate future requirements, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario has developed resources beyond the 600,000-kilowatt mark, the fastest growth in Ontario. The hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay) the other day mentioned that very thing, Mr. Speaker. These general statistics are given merely to indicate to the hon. members that northwestern Ontario is a significant segment of our country, and that Port Arthur is a vital centre making progress, and that our area has not been forgotten by this government. Indeed, it has been built up by this government.

Mr. Reaume: Then why do they elect Liberals?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I did not get that.

Mr. Reaume: Then why do they elect Liberals?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I did not hear the question.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Well, how does the hon. Minister explain that—why do they elect Liberals if they are so thankful?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: In that area?

Well, I would say that the Liberal hon. member, whom I know very well, Mr. Speaker, is a very fine gentleman. Whether that was a personal victory—

An hon. member: They are all honourable men.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I think that was a personal victory, due to the hon. member's father who was a great man in that area.

But certainly the reason was no criticism of this government, and I can tell him that.

An hon. member: Who told him that?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: No criticism of this government. Let the hon. member go up there and he will find out.

Now, today two other factors of tremendous importance increase the region's potential—I refer to the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes deep waterway, and to the advent and impact of natural gas.

The combination of fuel at low rates, and a waterway from the centre of Canada to anywhere in the world, Mr. Speaker, unveils a vista of limitless industrial possibilities when backed by the heritage of forests, minerals, and the soil and water resources of the region. And I think that is a statement that will stand up under investigation because it is so true. Even before it was available at Port Arthur, natural gas served spectacular notice of its beneficial effects in the industrial communities.

I would like some of the hon. members in the CCF benches to listen to this.

One of Canada's largest malting companies, once assured of the reality of the trans-Canada pipe line and the imminent availability of natural gas, changed its decision to expand an eastern factory in favour of doubling the capacity of its Port Arthur plant. This project involved more than \$4 million. Natural gas increased the efficiency of the malting process, added to the plant staff, gave the company a better competitive position, and increased municipal tax revenues.

Many other instances could be cited of the benefit of natural gas in our area, yet we heard so much criticism of it in the last session.

The Lakehead and northwestern Ontario pulp and paper mills, within reach of distribution lines, have all converted to natural gas. They report substantial savings and consequently enhancement of their competitive places in the industry.

Similar responses come from commercial and residential customers, whose expenditures for natural gas installations to date is reported to be more than \$5 million in northwestern Ontario, and we heard here that it would never be a success.

An hon. member: Who said that?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Oh, I could name them.

Gratifying to our city has been the increasing interest in the area by industrial and commercial concerns. Availability of natural gas has thus improved our prospects of expanding all avenues of growth, provided our costs can be kept within economic limits—and I do not mean to socialize them, either, I point out to my hon. friends across. We will look after this growth with free enterprise.

For example, a major iron ore company, Premium Iron Ores Limited, now is investigating seriously the proposal to build in the Lakehead area a \$10 million plant for the production of high quality pig iron. Contemplated is an initial output of 150,000 tons for western Canada and United States markets.

Such a plant would utilize raw ore from Steep Rock Iron Mines Limited, offer substantial employment even at the beginning of operation, and provide additional and sorely needed tax revenues to the municipality in which it is located. Our government has met them and is working on it.

Now, let me digress for a moment, Mr. Speaker. The other day the hon. leader of the Opposition got up and said that it was a point of emergency to discuss Elliot Lake. With that I agree. Now, the remark was made that none of the northern hon. members got up and spoke about it.

Mr. Speaker, not a week ago I was with the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Energy Resources when we discussed something, with Elliot Lake in mind, that may do a million times more than all the speeches that will be heard in this House.

Mr. Wintermeyer: What is it doing?

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: This is a little part of it now, and I will get on to it in my remarks. We will develop, Mr. Speaker—an industry that will probably employ at the ultimate, 15,000 men.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Where? When?

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: And taking 7 for 1, it will take to our population 105,000 people. Now, we do not stand up in this House and talk all the time, we work while the hon. members opposite are talking. We are meeting officials and discussing these things with—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, will the hon. Minister permit a question?

This is just about the most extraordinary statement that has been made in this House.

I would think that this House is entitled to some explanation. Certainly, to merely make this bald statement that something extraordinary is going to come, without divulging more of the details, I think is unfair to this House.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Mr. Speaker, I admire the hon. leader of the Opposition so much that I will not make any caustic remark. But I will say, as I carry along with the speech, that he might catch some idea of what I am talking about. But I am not prepared yet to divulge everything about it.

What I am getting at is this, that the charge was made that none of the northwestern hon. members got up and said anything about it.

Mr. Reaume: That is true.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: We have been working on it for weeks while the hon. members over there have been sitting back wondering what is going on.

Mr. Speaker: I think the members should give all members a chance, when speaking in debate, to explain themselves and their remarks. I am sure that will be acceptable to all members in the House.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: I said that our government has met certain people, and is working on this.

All this embraces only the immediate plans of Premium Iron Ores Limited. From the embryo stage, expansion is envisaged up to 3 times the initial production to make it one of the largest operations of its kind in Canada, important to Canada and to my region in the processing of our own raw materials. The Premium company project involves natural gas from Alberta and iron ore from the Steep Rock range, which may be used in the direct reduction process to provide Canada with one of the principal staples of industrial progress.

Lest this projection be deemed fantastic, we cite the Steep Rock range as foreshadowing what is in store for this region of Ontario. This government is providing energetic, imaginative, and businesslike Canadian policy. By the later 1960's, production from the mines of Steep Rock Limited, Tayland Ore Company and Canadian Charleston Limited, is expected to reach between 8 and 9 million tons valued at approximately \$100 million a year. I want to give credit to the hon. member for Rainy River, Mr. Speaker, for a lot of this, too—for the tremendously beneficial work that he has done.

Steep Rock alone has produced tremendous wealth in ore, and has mushroomed a tiny rail hamlet into the thriving mining town of Atikokan and injected new prosperity into the lifestream of the whole area.

Now, what is happening on the Steep Rock range can be repeated on a dozen other immense iron ore bodies in northwestern Ontario. Indeed, preliminary work already is underway on several.

I would like to tell the hon. leader of the Opposition something about the plans of the Anaconda Company of Canada Limited, because I have been very close to it since its inception. If these plans are fulfilled, we can expect another tremendous iron ore development in the Nakina area.

Now, these are not dreams, Mr. Speaker. The airstrip is made, the road has gone in—and do not forget that this government has built that road for that property. They have built all of these roads to develop these properties, and I am refuting the remark which was made that nothing had been done for northwestern Ontario.

This great company, implementing a \$10 million deal for the property at its inception, now is completing a pilot plant, erecting staff buildings, completing an airstrip and a 40-mile access road with government assistance, to open up an iron ore body estimated—and listen to this—estimated at between one-half billion and one billion tons of ore, rating 30 per cent.

Ultimately another new mining town will dot the map of the northwest. That is what we are doing. Instead of talking about providing employment for Elliot Lake, we are doing something about it.

Mr. Wintermeyer: When?

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: South of the gold mining camp of Red Lake, Iron Bay Mines Limited—and that is the hon. member for Kenora's district—has entered into an agreement with an undisclosed United States company for development of its iron ore body estimated to contain more than a quarter of a billion tons, amenable to open pit recovery. Both these ore bodies are medium and low grade ore that would utilize natural gas in the process.

Mr. Speaker, natural gas was certainly a blessing in disguise when we got it in northwestern Ontario. Within the realm of probability, too, is the utilization of natural gas and the smelting of copper and zinc ores in northwestern Ontario. Hon. members have

all heard about the production in the Manitouwadge camp.

Let them not think that our government had not a great part in that, the same as with Elliot Lake.

The hon. member for Fort William was a little angry because The Department of Planning and Development had laid out certain plans, and he did not feel that he could adhere to them and wanted some special interest looked after in his behalf.

Several hon. members: Shame, shame.

Mr. J. Chapple (Fort William): The hon. Minister knows better than that.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Well, he could not adhere to the different plans in the municipality, he wanted something a little different, they would not go along with him and that made him irritated.

Mr. Chapple: On a point of privilege, Mr. Speaker.

I am afraid that the hon. Minister from Port Arthur is a little wrong there. I feel that the government had no right to build this townsite in the first place. And strictly the way they did, taking over a 144 square miles and running it to the south—

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: All right, let him explain his building. That is what he is mad about.

Mr. Chapple: Building? We would not go in there on that solid rock for anything.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: He has a beautiful little town there, Mr. Speaker, but I do not think he has been in there lately to see it.

Mr. Chapple: No, I have not.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Now, what does all this mean—

Mr. Chapple: Who would want to be?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, he contributed more than the hon. Minister did.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: In the estimation of our mining authorities, it simply means that realization of our mining potential will add at least 100,000 more citizens to our population in the foreseeable future through iron ore development alone. That is based on the known ore reserves.

Underway is an intensified aerial magnetometer survey of 70,000 square miles of the

Canadian shield in northwestern Ontario by the Ontario government, augmenting a gigantic aerial search by a professional agency sponsored by 15 of Canada's largest mining companies.

New instruments are being developed able to penetrate deep into the pre-Cambrian crust to reveal the secrets of mineral wealth hidden there. It is questionable, therefore, if our favourable geological areas will be thoroughly explored for many decades.

They are tremendous, Mr. Speaker. Our 50,000 square miles of accessible forest wealth today sustain these 10 big pulp and paper mills, plywood, lumber, and diversified forest products industries. These industries form a strong pillar supporting our economy.

All this proves to hon. members that northwestern Ontario has not been forgotten. The pulp and paper industry alone now has the capacity of more than a million tons of newsprint per year, and approximately half that tonnage in kraft and sulphite products.

Availability of natural gas at reasonable rates is bound to accelerate plans of two of Canada's largest pulp and paper concerns to establish new plants in northwestern Ontario. I note that the hon. member for Kenora is not in the House; however, the hon. member knows that Anglo-Newfoundland Development Corporation proposes, as hon. members know, erection of a very large mill in the Sioux Lookout area. The only reason it has not been gone ahead with is because the market at the present time will not absorb it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: I beg pardon?

Mr. Chapple: The market is out of line. They cannot fill the mill with the market out of line the way it is. The government did that.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: The Liberals had no market. If the hon. members opposite want to give us credit for the market being a little depressed, we will take that, but they had none when they were in. That is the difference.

Well, Mr. Speaker, the Great Lakes Company Limited, which recently completed a \$35 million expansion, proposes to build a new mill to produce cellulose products, other than newsprint. However, some of our tree species, not now being used, will provide

opportunities to industry for the manufacture of explosives, plastics, alcohol, fibreboard and cellulose products of many kinds.

When one realizes that more than 4,000 products today are made from the tree, then the limitless potential of our forest resources, in meeting the requirements of an expanding Canadian population, are apparent. Natural gas is bound to play a significant role in the greater diversification of our forest products industry providing that its cost, as I say, is maintained at levels that make new enterprises economically feasible against growing competition from other countries.

Now, nearly two decades ago, Mr. Speaker, Stephen Leacock in his history of Canada made the following observation on northern Ontario. He said this:

Perhaps the brightest page in these annals is the record of the discovery and exploration of the incalculable mineral wealth of the central wilderness of Canada between Hudson Bay and the Great Lakes. This means far more than the wealth itself, great though it must be. It removes from our Commonwealth its fatal defect of an uninhabited and seemingly worthless central area which broke east and west apart forever. The touch of King Midas is turning desolation into fairyland.

Mr. Speaker, how true that is. How true it is coming to be.

Hon. members will remember Rt. hon. Prime Minister Diefenbaker's vision of a greater Canada—

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): Oh, oh.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: I am glad, Mr. Speaker, that the Liberal hon. members have their fun about the vision of a greater Canada, of railways and highways pushing into the country's northern regions to unlock its wealth of natural resources and people its valleys with pioneers.

The Rt. hon. Prime Minister's dream of frontiers ever rolling northward, of giving depth to the nation's development, has stirred anew the imagination of fellow Canadians.

But our Ontario government is not seeking the extremities of Canada to apply this enunciated policy of development. Here in mid-Canada, Mr. Speaker, in the northwest part of Ontario—from Lake Superior to Hudson and James Bays—is the real challenge to the imagination.

The resolution and the audacity of the federal administration—not at its back door

but right at the centre of Canada—is confronted with unlimited opportunity to expedite the development of a mighty middle area. This development will bind our nation more firmly with economic links, giving perpetual strength.

Our provincial government, Mr. Speaker, is constantly meeting with these business leaders, assisting in every way possible these great developments that are ever going on.

Northwestern Ontario in 1959 gained new stature in the economy of Canada in a dual role: as a terminal seaboard area for world shipping, and as a wider gateway for western Canada to all oceans and continents. The dream of decades, Mr. Speaker, of a very deep waterway to the Atlantic, is now a reality.

Mr. Whicher: And who did it?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Bob Saunders.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The Royal standard, Mr. Speaker, proudly streaming in the breeze off our shores, the flags of a dozen nations in our ports, attest to the fulfilment of the major phase of the seaway. More than 18 months ago, we proposed to the Rt. hon. Prime Minister of Canada that no other event would so focus world attention on the seaway than a Royal voyage through its length.

So far as we know, it was a suggestion that originated at the Lakehead, and it was vigorously pursued to finality by the greatest leader this province has ever had—our hon. Prime Minister. Little did we then realize, Mr. Speaker, that by mid-1959 the prow of the *Britannia* would cleave the waters of Lake Superior and Thunder Bay, and that Queen Elizabeth would step ashore on historic ground in northwestern Ontario, really 2,300 miles from the open Atlantic.

Reference to the Royal voyage is made here only to point up the significance of vision and imagination in our approach to the problems and opportunities inherent in the growth and development of northwestern Ontario.

What we do now will determine the pattern of our progress in the years ahead. In truth, it may be said that our people of northwestern Ontario are endeavouring to play an effective role, in accelerating the tempo of that progress, by actively associating ourselves with most constructive movements that are basic to growth.

Where our people have not initiated

projects, we have identified ourselves strongly with other regions in Ontario in advancing the general interest of the northwest in various fields. We have maintained close co-operation with other public and business groups, and with our federal and provincial Parliaments.

There have been a number of major milestones recently in northwestern Ontario development. One has already been mentioned—the St. Lawrence seaway. Then there is the decision of the federal government to proceed with the seaway dock. Also there is the solemn assurance—listen to this—by none other than the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario that the present single highway artery to western Canada will be completely rehabilitated and transformed into a top standard roadway—

Mr. Reaume: That is old stuff.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Not so very old.

Mr. Reaume: Oh, it is all full of holes.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Concerning this progress in highway projects, the hon. leader of the Opposition said there was nothing being done for roads.

Mr. Reaume: No, they are all full of holes up there.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Progress in highway projects include a giant causeway across Rainy Lake—I believe it is going to be named Causeway Bill; the Lake Superior north shore link of the trans-Canada highway; the International bridge connecting Rainy River and Baudette, Minnesota; road links to Nakina, Armstrong, Savant Lake, Seagram, Caramat, Anaconda Mine Road, Canfor Road—every place now has a road. I made a promise when I was elected in 1951 that I would see that everybody in my area got out to a highway. That promise has been kept, Mr. Speaker, that promise was kept two years ago.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Far-flung and vigorous search for new mineral bodies is being completed; major sections of their line have been completed by natural gas distributing companies; and production of nationally circulated financial and business publications is certainly impressive.

“Road blocks” are in our path I know, as they are in any region’s. We do not deny

that. Until their removal, they will serve as a break in our continuing growth, and reduce our chances of attracting new industries to our midst.

One of these are high freight rates in relation to other competitive sections of Canada. Hearings are to be heard at the Lakehead very soon by the freight rates commission and, Mr. Speaker, the man responsible for arranging that is again the hon. leader of this party.

Mr. Reaume: He did not do anything about it.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Lack of reciprocal arrangements with other provinces and states, for the growing truck transport industry, is now under study by the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and ourselves. Results will soon be announced by the hon. Minister of Transport who was up there a short time ago. He did a wonderful job of convincing them that they should have reciprocal licences. However, I must get on. The trans-Canada highway from Manitoba to the Lakehead, to national standards, will be completed as quickly as possible; as will construction of a general cargo docks up there.

Now then, peering into the crystal ball is hardly my specialty, Mr. Speaker, but one cannot escape the conclusion that our region is generating a great deal of built-in momentum that is keeping us in the vanguard of growth areas in Canada. This is evidenced in the \$30 million construction total rolled up in the northwestern communities this past year.

These include new additional hospital accommodation, new schools, new government buildings, mercantile establishments, industries and municipal improvement projects, a new teachers' college in Port Arthur, a new medical and surgical building at the Ontario Hospital, and The Department of Lands and Forests building at Geraldton. There are many other things I could mention, that are going on up there, that are put there by our government.

If I went on to other areas—Fort William, Kenora, Fort Frances—I could name many more building projects.

Granted favourable cost conditions, our northwestern region can look forward to still greater expansion and diversification of the forest products industry in the next few years. Yes, a future verging on the spectacular looms in the iron ore industry.

I am not going to go on with this any more, Mr. Speaker, because the time is getting late. But there is one very important thing that I would like to bring to your attention, and that is the great Lake Superior north shore highway. I am going to read to hon. members an article from the *Duluth Herald News Tribune*:

OUTLOOK 1960

Special project 561 will achieve its objective in 1960. It involves closing the final gap in the Ontario section of the trans-Canada highway around the north shore of Lake Superior. Its consummation will mean the encirclement by highway of the continent's greatest freshwater sea. Closing of the gap will cost an estimated \$31 million in road and bridge construction through the 164-mile north shore area, previously inaccessible by motor traffic.

That will be completed, Mr. Speaker, within a very short time. I understand that our hon. Prime Minister is going to be at the opening, which we hope to see in September of this year. That is a great project, and is one reason why the people of this province think that this government is the best one that they ever had.

This government has been keeping the business atmosphere acceptable to securing new industry by supplying responsible government with no useless exorbitant taxes.

In other words, industry and foreign investment are attracted to Canada for that reason, and it is one reason why Ontario gets such a great proportion of new population and new industries.

We are having a big iron ore conference which this government arranged at our Lakehead in April; a freight hearing in April; and there will be reciprocal truck licencing in the Lake Superior north shore area.

That is the record of this government in northwestern Ontario, Mr. Speaker. Does the Opposition believe that our people are not aware of our great future, and the constant effort this government is making, in conjunction with our people, to achieve the great growth that is continuing in northwestern Ontario?

Mr. Speaker, last June 11 the people went to the polls, they heard the evidence, they weighed the scales of justice and they went to the polls to vote. What happened?

Mr. Reaume: They just sneaked through.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Another resounding victory—

Mr. Reaume: They just sneaked through.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: —for the greatest hon. Prime Minister this province has ever had, and one of the best governments it has ever had.

In saying that, Mr. Speaker, I would just like to bring to your attention, and the attention of the House, that famous phrase that

same hon. Prime Minister used the other day, "That is why you are there and we are here."

Mr. Reaume: They will not be there long.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

It being 6 of the clock, the House took recess.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Thursday, February 18, 1960
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1960

8 O'CLOCK P.M.

The House resumed.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. J. H. White (London South): Mr. Speaker, permit me to say by way of preface what a thrilling experience it is for me to rise in this august Legislature as the representative from London South. It is an occasion I shall never forget. My indebtedness to the people of my riding knows no bounds. I will do my best to serve them and this great province in the years to come.

Mr. Speaker, permit me to join also with the previous speakers in congratulating you and in wishing you every continued success in your present important position. You have been faced with difficult decisions in recent days and have, to my way of thinking, acquitted yourself in a very commendable fashion.

I should like to pay tribute also to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). He is revered in my part of the country. As a matter of fact, the leading political observer in the London area—a man whose political sagacity is acknowledged by all parties—has said that hon. Leslie Frost is the greatest Prime Minister that Ontario has ever had.

I should like to congratulate the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer). His course of action, in my opinion, shows him to be intelligent, responsible and constructive. He is a great leader of his party, a great leader of the Opposition. This is a position he will fill, I am sure, for many years, if not decades, to come.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): He is walking into that one.

Mr. White: My congratulations go also to the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Davis). His speech in moving the motion of thanks in reply to the speech from the Throne was a wonderful piece of work for a new hon. member of this House. I say this in confidence, having spoken to a number of hon. members who have been here for years, and who have told me that it is one of the finest speeches they have heard.

My congratulations go to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Grossman) who seconded the motion of thanks, and whose political courage and sagacity are known to all.

Finally permit me, Mr. Speaker, to extend my congratulations through you to all those hon. members of this House, from whatever party or riding they may be, who have been elected or re-elected by the people of their own communities. Surely no finer compliment could be paid to any man.

Everyone in this House has been of great help to me. Their kindness has surprised and pleased me more than I can say. I can only hope to repay them in helping other new hon. members in this House should the opportunity present itself. Several of these hon. members obviously have been of greater help than others, primarily because they come from my part of the country. And I would like to acknowledge at this time the help that I have had from the hon. member for Middlesex North (Mr. Stewart) whose assistance and advice has been available to me whenever warranted. Similarly, the hon. member for Middlesex South (Mr. Allen) has been of great help to me; his sagacity and political experience have been very helpful.

I should like to thank and to congratulate the hon. member for Huron (Mr. MacNaughton) on his recent important appointment to the Ontario water resources board, and to thank him also, not only for the help that he has given me, but for seconding my bill earlier today.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): He is all right.

Mr. White: I should like also to thank the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher) whose speech last Tuesday night was so long that I did not have to give my speech at that time. I thought that I would be speaking after him, and the only thing I could think of during the hour and a half or so that he spoke was that old vaudevillian admonition, "never follow a dog act if you can help it."

Now, I am not implying, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. member for Bruce is a dog, he is not. He is a very fine man, whom I have come to like very much recently. But I think

that most people would concede the hour-and-a-half speech contained a great deal of barking without anything that one could get his teeth into.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): There will be more of them, too.

Mr. White: The hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Robarts), who represents the riding of London North so ably, has likely been of greater help to me than any other hon. member. And I would like to spend just a minute or two in acknowledging the help that he has given me by telling this House what a fine representative he is from our city. He encouraged my political interests years ago, he assisted me greatly before, during and after the election. He is a worthy representative of the great riding of London North.

Everyone in London, as hon. members will appreciate, was thrilled at his elevation to the cabinet. We expect great things from him in days to come, and I would say to the hon. members, through you, Mr. Speaker, that we have only begun to know the accomplishments of the wonderful hon. Minister from London North.

Now the riding I represent is the heartland of western Ontario. It combines industry, commerce, and residential areas in such a way as to be a perfect blend and balance of all those attributes we boast of in this great province of ours.

As a matter of fact, hon. members will recall, London was intended to be the capital city of Ontario. Colonel Talbot, I think it was, had chosen London for the capital of Ontario. I do not know why that plan went amiss, but I think that the other hon. members from the Middlesex area would join me in pointing out that the invitation is still open, and that many advantages would accrue if we were to move down to that wonderful site.

It was said the other day that the hon. members of the Opposition looked bright and cheerful while entering their caucus, and looked very sad and bedraggled and downhearted afterwards.

Mr. Whicher: It was wrong. It was wrong.

Mr. White: Now, Mr. Speaker, I suggest that had we located the capital in London, these fine men would look happy both before and after their caucuses. As a matter of fact, I computed just recently and was interested to find that, since Confederation,

the Conservative party has represented London more than 85 per cent. of the time—

Mr. Reaume: That is too bad.

Mr. White: —and this is proof positive that this is the finest city in Ontario.

Mr. Reaume: Well, why then is London not the capital?

Mr. White: The names of great men—I am thinking of men from both parties—come down to us through the ages: Carling, Meredith, Beck, whose name we hear so often even in these days, Moore, Wilson, Johnston, Webster, Calder, Robarts, of course, and Jackson.

Mr. Reaume: George Wenige.

Mr. White: He did not get this far. Let me say just a word about G. E. Jackson, who was my predecessor and whose political career was cut short through the pressure of other personal obligations. He sat in this House as the member for London South for four years. During that time, I have been assured, he gained the confidence, the respect and affection of all of the hon. members of this House and enjoys the same support in his own city.

His accomplishments during his 10 years of office here were several. The most notable, I suggest, was the fulfilment of the Beck sanatorium and acquisition which Mr. Jackson spoke about in this House several years ago, and which he did a great deal to bring about.

Mr. Speaker, socialized medicine is inevitable. Whether it is desirable or not will depend on the form it takes. If we rush into being a plan that makes bureaucrats of the doctors and imprisons the patients, then I suggest such a plan would do a great deal more harm than good. If we rush into being a plan that indebts our province or indebts our people, then I suggest such a plan would do more harm than good.

My suggestion to this House through you, Mr. Speaker, is that a committee should be established in the very near future, including both hon. members of this Legislature and members of the medical profession, to study existing plans. There are dozens of them in being around the world now. They should study existing plans with a view to formulating a plan that will serve our needs, leave our doctors free, and leave our patients free from crushing bureaucratic control.

I suggest that such a plan here in Ontario might have several important requisites.

Firstly, that it be on a fee-for-service basis; secondly, that the patient pay the doctor; thirdly, that the patient retain the right to choose his doctor and that the doctor retain the right to treat his patient.

The British system, as hon. members will recall, was rushed into being by a man and a government that were not particularly friendly to the free enterprise system. The British system had many faults. But, notwithstanding that fact, the British system has proved to be a great advantage to Britain.

Now I would tell a personal story in support of this contention. Some months ago it was my privilege to attend a small, personal luncheon given by a London civic leader for a British diplomat. This man held a Conservative appointment. He made it very clear that he was a great supporter of Macmillan, and of course the Tories at the time had been opposed to the plan that Bevan put in.

Nevertheless, very casually and matter of factly, during his talk to us, this man said that the British national health plan had resulted in an increased standard of health and had contributed greatly to the increased standard of living that is so apparent in Britain today.

As I say, he was not speaking about health or anything of the sort. He was not talking of socialism or free enterprise. He was talking about the buoyant economic situation in Britain today, and he gave the national health plan as one of the reasons.

This seems to me as very revealing, that a Conservative appointee would give a lot of the credit for the buoyant standard of living in Britain to the national health plan.

I am going to deal in a minute with costs of this plan. But let me just mention, at this stage, that there are definite economic advantages to having a universal health plan in a jurisdiction. People who might otherwise not be able to afford a doctor are able to get the finest in health treatment, they are away from work less, they contribute to the national production, and they stimulate the national economy.

There is another indirect advantage, the small group sitting immediately to my right geographically, and far to my left politically, show evidence of schizophrenic tendencies that a national health plan might seek to cure. To explain that just for a moment, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. MacDonald: He thinks it needs explaining.

Mr. White: —they obviously have a split personality, half of it born in Regina at the

time of the Regina manifesto, the other half born more recently in Winnipeg, half-free and half-socialist—

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): That is why the government got their hospital plan—

Mr. White: —some subscribing to one and some subscribing to the other. They have two names or 120 names. I guess 120 names is the latest tabulation, and now it would seem, Mr. Speaker, they have two leaders. I noted with interest—as I am sure the rest of the House did—that the entry from Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) was first out at the starting gate and we will watch his progress to the finish line with the greatest of interest.

Mr. Thomas: We have not been here too long.

Mr. MacDonald: He is dreaming.

Mr. White: Now to carry on this for just a moment, the somewhat larger group down the House, numbering 22, might find this universal health plan of some advantage in the complaint which they would seem to have, namely, amnesia. I think their policy in this matter of national health has changed 4 times in a year.

They remind me of the man who walked into the doctor's office complaining of amnesia. He said: "Doctor, I have the worst case of forgetfulness that a man ever had."

Mr. Whicher: He is telling it now.

Mr. White: And the doctor asked: "How long have you had it?" The man asked: "Had what?"

That, I suggest, is the position in which these hon. members find themselves. A year ago, to my knowledge, they had no plan concerning a universal health measure. Immediately before the election, I read in the London papers that they had come out wholeheartedly in favour of such a measure.

I think it was in September when they had a caucus. The press reported that they did not favour a universal health plan, and now we have certain hon. members of their caucus supporting it once again.

So the House may be a little puzzled about their policy in this matter. I am very sure that the people of Ontario are more than puzzled, they are completely buffaloed.

Medicine is not a business, I say to hon. members, but it should not be a branch of government. I think everybody, with the possible exception of this small group, would agree with that.

If we are to bind our doctors, if we are to make some civil servants or bureaucrats, it seems to me that the energy and research and loving care that they give to the population in this province is going to suffer. I think we would see a similar exodus to that which was shown in Britain where good doctors believing in freedom left the British health plan because they were being hamstrung by form after form and regulation after regulation.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. member was in favour of it a moment ago.

Mr. White: I am in favour of a plan but not a bureaucratic plan.

Mr. Thomas: There are a lot of good doctors left over there in Great Britain, a lot of good ones.

Mr. White: That is why, Mr. Speaker, I suggest to this House that a committee be set up, in the very near future, composed of hon. members from this Legislature and members from the medical profession to devise a system that may be entirely new, something never done anywhere before. This committee could give us a plan that will give the people the protection they obviously need and want, and leave the medical profession free to cure the sick.

If the medical profession fails to co-operate in this social plan, if the medical profession fails to co-operate in this regard, I would forecast that a government in the years to come, many years, not as friendly to free enterprise and freedom of the individual as we are, will inaugurate a plan that will be socialistic in the extreme.

For this reason, I am most hopeful that the medical profession will join with the Legislature in devising a new plan, a great new plan.

It is a matter that requires a great deal of study. Present statistics are far from conclusive. We do not know exactly how much it costs us for drug bills, for medicine and so on. The evidence available indicates that about half of the total health costs in this province are presently being met through the Ontario hospital plan.

Let me congratulate the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), and all those concerned, on this magnificent forward step in the social legislation of this province.

I do not think there has been a greater piece of legislation put forward in this province for many decades. The people, Mr.

Speaker, are absolutely thrilled at the workings and the regulations that go with this Ontario hospital plan.

Mr. MacDonald: It is a government plan. He has changed his mind again.

Mr. White: In keeping with my suggestion that this Legislature inaugurate a committee to study this matter, I would like to read a press report, dated February 11, datelined Quebec, which says:

The Quebec assembly began discussion of a government bill to create a health insurance inquiry commission to look into the possibility of establishing a system of health insurance in the province.

This, Mr. Speaker, is exactly what I am hopeful we will do in Ontario. As further evidence of the great importance of looking into this matter with care, and not being swept into some health plan through political payola or something of this sort, we should not be stampeded into a plan, we should start investigating one with care right now.

The latest figures that I was able to obtain are dated 1957, and they indicate that the per capita costs for hospital care were \$26, for physicians' services \$16, for prescribed drugs \$6, for dental care \$5, and for other care which would include a lot of medicines bought over the counter without prescription \$6, for a total of about \$60. Now hon. members will note that the hospital care amounted to 43 per cent., and perhaps this is somewhat larger. I would think it would be about half. That leaves the other half in physicians' services, prescribed drugs, dental care, and so forth, to be investigated by the committee that I am suggesting.

In 1957, the health costs in this province amounted to approximately 5 per cent. of personal consumer expenditure, which is further evidence of the enormous step that this will be when taken, and of the great necessity of planning carefully in advance. About half of the present doctors' bills are now paid direct, and about half are paid by private insurance schemes.

From the same figures mentioned a moment ago, direct patient payments were 56 per cent. in 1957. I rather think, Mr. Speaker, that this had decreased somewhat through continued increase in health insurance to about 50 per cent.

Patients are estimated to have paid approximately 70 per cent. of the total consumer payments to physicians in 1954, 63 per cent., in 1957, and voluntary insurance plans the remaining 30 per cent. and 37 per cent.

respectively. All public payments to physicians were excluded.

I am suggesting, Mr. Speaker, that we tackle this problem of health by stages, and in this respect I am in good company. I am quoting now from a memorandum on hospital insurance and related matters prepared for hon. members of the legislative assembly of Ontario, March 6, 1956. The statement presented by the hon. Prime Minister included the remark:

We are anxious to evolve for Ontario a national plan that can be implemented in stages.

Stage one has been fulfilled in the hospital insurance. Stage two, I suggest, is a committee to investigate the health insurance matter. Stage three, Mr. Speaker, may be catastrophic coverage, by which I mean payments of medical expenses over, let us say, \$100 in any given calendar year.

Mr. Whicher: Oh no, that is out.

Mr. White: This would eliminate those hardship cases which all of us hear of from time to time which drive families into bankruptcy, which put pressing, almost unbearable financial obligations on their children and nephews and sometimes grandchildren.

I say that the second stage in our development should be a committee to investigate the problem, that the third stage may very easily be catastrophic coverage, and the fourth stage may, or may not, be full health coverage.

May I just summarize that one point, Mr. Speaker. I hope I have set forth for the hon. members of this Legislature the enormity of the undertaking, the need for an investigating committee now, the likely desirability of catastrophic coverage in the near future and the need for careful preparation, should a full health plan be instituted in the years to come.

Another matter which concerns me, Mr. Speaker, is the matter of maximum ages in the civil service. I do not know if there is a government policy on this or not.

Mr. Whicher: There it is, the first—

Mr. White: Very likely there is. If there is, then it is not known to me and presumably not known to other people in the province. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, very respectfully that the policy should be clearly stated—the only maximum age for employment is the compulsory retirement age which I would hope to see set not lower than 70, and that this policy should be rigidly enforced.

I have personal knowledge of older men who were not employed by the Ontario government, the reason being given that they were too old. The pension plan is given as a reason and the fact that the civil service association has instituted this pension plan and apparently has some control over it. If the pension plan is the reason, then the reason should be eliminated.

The government is encouraging industry to employ older workers. It is beholden on the government, it is an absolute necessity that the government employ these older people, thus showing the way to industries throughout the province.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Yaremko) for his intense personal interest in the matter of highway safety, and I am glad to note that the hon. Minister is coming in now. I think, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Minister of Transport is doing a remarkably fine job in acquainting the people of this province with the need for safety. I think that he is keenly, even emotionally, interested in the subject of highway safety and I commend him for it.

I am, however, going to suggest one or two changes. I would like to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the present penalty for 12 points should not be lowered. I have an editorial from the *London Free Press* on the subject here, but I will not read it, I will just read a couple of pertinent sentences:

The plan will be useless unless the penalty is adequate, one that will stop the driver and make him wonder why he is careless or reckless, why he accumulates demerit marks. Easing the rules to let the careless driver be sure he has done a job does not seem an ample reason. Much thought should be given to such a change.

Further than that, Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that the offences which now carry 5 points—that is careless driving, racing, exceeding the speed limit by 30 miles per hour—should be increased to 6 points for this reason:

Under the present set-up a person has to be caught 3 times for one of these several very important offences. To be caught 3 times would mean, I suggest, on the average, that the person had broken the laws 30 or 40 times.

Certainly all of us know, from our personal experience, that one does not get caught every time one goes through a stop street.

As it stands now, of course, a man has to be caught 3 times for careless driving before there is any licence suspension. By

increasing the 5 points to 6 points would mean that his licence suspension took place after two convictions and I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this is very modest indeed.

Secondly, I would like to suggest that, on the first conviction incurring 3 points—or for a total of 3 points—that the person concerned be required to go to a driving school or safety school or something of the sort for several hours.

I am reading now a Canadian Press report dated February 11, datelined Adelaide, Australia, which starts out:

In this south Australian capital city, if you are caught speeding down the main street you may not land in court but in school. Instead of giving you a ticket, the police department will mail a polite letter summoning you to a courtesy lecture on safe driving at the police training college.

That strikes me as a very intelligent approach to the problem of highway safety.

I would suggest further, Mr. Speaker, that at 6 points there be a one-week loss of licence which will drive home to the person breaking the laws the great privilege it is indeed to have a driver's permit. Finally, I suggest that there be a two-week loss of licence at the 9-point level.

There is a very decided problem in the city of London right now, and that concerns young people with driving skill, with great energy, with boundless enthusiasm, racing down the main street of the city. They race away from stop lights, imperilling in the process the pedestrians and other drivers. The chief of police in London has informed me that he thinks the laws on the subject are not tight enough.

I have spoken to one or two people here in Toronto, and they say the law is all right but that it is not being properly enforced. Whichever may be at fault, Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest a thorough study of this by the hon. Minister of Transport and the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts).

I would like to tell hon. members another personal experience relating to safety.

For some years I was employed by a large steel company in Canada. Amongst other things they make nuts and bolts and fasteners of all kinds. They spent tens of thousands of dollars propagandizing safety.

As a matter of fact, the slogan "Safety First" was initiated in the steel industry. They spent immense amounts of money trying to encourage, persuade and cajole their employees to use safe practices, to wear safety glasses, safety shoes, and so forth, with

very, very poor results. They then made it a company rule that if a man did not have the safety glasses on he was out of work.

They did not give two or three chances, but one. If a worker left his safety glasses off in one of these heading departments, he was out of work. And they have not had any trouble since. Countless men in that plant have their eyes because of that rigidly enforced rule.

In the matter of safety, Mr. Speaker, advertising is not the answer. The answer is intelligent laws strictly enforced.

I am most hopeful that the several suggestions that I have made to the hon. Minister of Transport, through you, Mr. Speaker, will be studied and perhaps found acceptable.

The matter of government facilities—or facilities for hon. members—was brought up the other day. Now, I do not intend to make a long harangue on this subject. But it seems like an appropriate time to say, Mr. Speaker, that it was a great surprise to me, very disappointing for several reasons indeed, to find that the hon. members of this House did not have proper office facilities.

In the absence of a proper office, hon. members cannot interview constituents and delegations in privacy and dignity. In the absence of a proper office they cannot store their books, records and like material in order and safety. In the absence of a proper office, they cannot sit down and prepare a speech—this is my excuse—one cannot sit down and prepare a speech. One cannot meditate, if hon. members will excuse the word, on the very important legislation that comes before this House.

The other side of this point is the dining room which I think is a shameful disgrace. Mr. Speaker, I would not take a friend of mine into that dining room—I would not take a political supporter of mine into that dining room—I would not take a delegation from London into that dining room. This is not because I am so concerned about their creature comforts or the creature comforts of the other hon. members here—that part does not concern me a great deal. But I am concerned because, Mr. Speaker, those facilities are not worthy of this important Legislature.

I will conclude this initial talk by saying that imagination is required of all of us. What was good enough in 1959 is not good enough in 1960. These suggestions, which are modest in nature, are given with great respect to all hon. members of the Legislature.

The most important suggestion in my mind is the necessity of establishing a committee

in the near future to study this matter of health insurance.

Mr. Speaker, by applying a balanced combination of intelligence, integrity and imagination, we can put into being the great programme, "Progress Ontario!" Future generations will recall the achievements of this Legislature with praise and thanks. Yes I say, Mr. Speaker, they will greet our memory with hallelujahs.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, I do not know if I could classify this as my maiden speech in this august assembly, but perhaps I could describe it as my official maiden speech. Therefore, I would like to take advantage of the occasion to join with others in extending to you my sincere congratulations on your elevation to the high office which you now hold.

I sense, Mr. Speaker, that you have a particularly soft spot in your heart for those of us who are new in this assembly. I feel that you have a kindly and indulgent attitude towards us. I hasten to assure you that it would be entirely contrary to my nature to try to take advantage of your indulgence, but I would like you know that I appreciate it nevertheless.

Since this is my first speech in a Throne speech debate in any assembly anywhere, I would like to say one or two words by way of introducing myself. For that purpose, I would like to refer to a speech which the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) made in Galt during the last election campaign. In that speech, according to reports which appeared in the press, he referred to one of the CCF television programmes in the campaign, and made reference to my hon. leader (Mr. MacDonald) and—and I am now quoting—"one of his helpers."

Mr. Speaker, I would like it to be known that I am that helper. I would like it to be known further that I am proud to be a helper of the hon. leader of the CCF in Ontario, and I trust that I will be of some assistance to him.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): He is hoping that, too.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): I am not hoping, I know.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): He certainly needs the help, I will tell him that.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, earlier in this Throne speech debate we heard from the hon. Prime Minister about the results of the

recent elections—in considerable detail and, if I may say so, with all the modesty of a rooster crowing on the top of a straw stack.

I may quibble to some degree, or may feel inclined to quibble to some degree, with the rather strained type of statistics the hon. Prime Minister presented to us. But on his basic proposition, that the government won the election, I regret to say that I cannot challenge him.

In view of that fact, Mr. Speaker, it had been my expectation when I entered this assembly that we would see in the hon. Prime Minister a profound sense of security and serenity.

It is, therefore, with no little surprise that I have discovered quite unmistakable manifestations of insecurity and uncertainty on his part. How else, Mr. Speaker, can one explain the amount of time he has devoted to berating a government which went out of office in this province almost two decades ago? He has been at great pains to demonstrate to us that his government today is not as bad as that government was then.

Actually, I would be prepared to accept his proposition without his detailed documentation, but I must say, Mr. Speaker, that it was a matter of some surprise to me to discover how deeply he has had to delve into the barrel to find a standard with which he feels he can safely compare the record of his administration.

The hon. Prime Minister dealt with the election results at great length. I am not perhaps as proud of them as he is, so I will not deal with them at as great a length as he did, but there are—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Bryden: I quite agree with the hon. member. But there are one or two points relating to those election results that I would like to mention.

The hon. member: Not again.

Mr. Bryden: Yes, again. I would like to mention first of all—and this is something which I do not think has been mentioned by the hon. members opposite—that 46.1 per cent. of the people who voted in the last election voted confidence in the present government, while 53.9 per cent. voted non-confidence in the government.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): Would the hon. member permit a question?

Mr. Bryden: Oh, sure.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: What percentage did the CCF group get of that?

Mr. Bryden: We got less than Conservatives got, if that is any consolation to the hon. Minister.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think that the facts which I have cited should be an occasion for perhaps humility rather than breast beating and braggadocio.

I would like to carry the matter a little further, Mr. Speaker. If one takes all of the people who were eligible to vote in the last election, one finds that 27.6 per cent. of them voted for the government. If this election had been held under The Labour Relations Act, the government's pretensions would have been laughed out of court. In fact—

Mr. Whicher: Or under The Farm Products Marketing Act.

Mr. Bryden: Yes, or the farm marketing legislation. In fact, if the election had been held under either of those Acts, not one of us would be sitting in this House. The House would be as empty as the words which the government saw fit to put into the mouth of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. Mackay).

Mr. Speaker, when I was anticipating that I would participate in this debate, there were a number of subjects that I thought I would like to talk about. One of the great problems in a debate of this kind is not to try to decide on all of the things one wants to talk about, but to try to select the ones in which one is most interested, and I had selected 3 or 4.

I am not sure now whether I will get around to dealing with them all, or even any of them. I say this because, during the course of the debate, a new element came up with an extremely lengthy speech a week ago by the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay).

Although it had not been my intention to deal with the matter that was the subject of his address, and although I have not, until now, expressed myself publicly on that issue at any time, I feel that it is necessary to make some comment, and perhaps a fairly extended comment, about this very important and controversial matter of the Samia land deal, which I think is probably the popular description of it now.

The hon. Minister spoke for 3 hours or more on this subject. He overwhelmed us with exhibits and details of all kinds. He gave what appeared to be a most exhaustive analysis of the whole subject.

But unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the really important questions, the really vital questions, were not even raised by the hon. Minister, much less answered by him. So, in spite of all his very carefully and very ably presented brief, we still have the important questions to deal with, and I would like to take advantage of the present opportunity to deal with them as best I can.

To begin with, Mr. Speaker, I am going to state 3 propositions which I will then proceed to document. I realize that I run a certain amount of risk in presenting my propositions before the documentation. I have no doubt that there may be some suggestion that I lack documentation, but I would ask that the hon. members of the House bear with me as best they can, because I will get around to documenting these propositions quite fully.

My 3 propositions are as follows: First, Hydro made no serious effort to acquire the land or any part of it directly from the Indian band. Second, if it had made such an effort, there is very strong reason to believe that it could have acquired the land—or at least some of it—for substantially less than the price it ultimately paid to Dimensional Investments, and perhaps for as little as half as much. Third, in spite of the fact that Hydro was ostensibly in competition with Dimensional Investments for acquisition of the land from the Indian band, Hydro in effect guaranteed Dimensional's downpayment, and thereby facilitated its acquisition of the land.

Those are my propositions, Mr. Speaker, and I will now proceed to demonstrate them. The hon. Minister, in his presentation a week ago, emphasized—time after time—that there was an urgent need for, and there is no doubt there was urgent need for, greatly expanded Hydro facilities in the Sarnia industrial area. He indicated that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario felt itself under heavy pressure to take action, and that this made it necessary for it to acquire land on the Indian reserve.

The hon. Minister stated to us, and I accept his statement, that there was a great need for expansion and there was a need to acquire the land in question.

However, in spite of this urgent need that the hon. Minister referred to, a careful examination of the record reveals that Hydro bumbled through the whole of 1958 without really ever getting to grips with the problem of acquiring the land from the Indian band. It was not until the end of the year, not until after Dimensional, through Crown Trust,

had got its offer accepted by the Indian band that Hydro really got down to serious business.

This matter was first broached by Hydro early in January of 1958. My evidence for that statement is a letter which the hon. Minister did not file, but which I will now read into this record. It is dated February 6, 1958, it was signed by Mr. Ward L. Leroy, superintendent of the Sarnia Indian agency, and was addressed to the London office of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. It says:

Early in January your Mr. Robertson interviewed the writer and advised that your commission anticipated construction of a new steel power line from London to Sarnia, and that a portion of it would extend through our Sarnia Indian reserve. Also, he advised that it might be necessary to construct a new sub-station on the north-easterly portion of the reserve.

This, says Mr. Leroy, was early in January—when a Mr. Robertson of the Hydro approached him.

At a meeting of the Sarnia band council Tuesday evening, we discussed the matter with members of the council, and they did not appear to be unfavourable to granting additional right of way to your existing line.

However, before granting by resolution permission for your company representative to deal with the locatees of the property over which the line might pass or traverse, they wish to have definite information as to the proposed route of your line and the location of your transformer station.

If you would be good enough to let us have this information, the matter will be again discussed with them at their monthly council meeting on March 4.

This is dated February 6, and it refers to the fact that a Mr. Robertson of Hydro had called on Mr. Leroy early in January.

An examination of the records reveal that the officials, both local and in Ottawa, of the Indian affairs branch of The Department of Citizenship and Immigration, were quite willing and ready to facilitate action on Hydro's problem.

Mr. Leroy suggested, in his letter of February 6, that Hydro should submit its requirements in some detail. Hydro did this in a letter of February 11 which the hon. Minister tabled, which actually was addressed to the department at Ottawa.

The department at Ottawa acknowledged the letter on February 13—that was a letter

from Mr. Bethune—and again as evidence of their willingness to co-operate Mr. Bethune said:

It is noted that you wish to make a thorough investigation of the site to see if it is suitable, and if you prefer to do this before you approach the band council, we believe that this can be arranged through our Indian superintendent, Mr. Leroy.

Earlier in the letter he said:

The Sarnia band council is holding its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, March 4, 1958, at 8 in the evening in the council hall on the reserve, and this might be the proper time to have a representative discuss the matter with the band council.

In other words, on February 13 the department was saying, in effect: "We will be happy to try to arrange for you to make such investigations as you require. We suggest that you come to a band council meeting on March 4."

As I indicated, the hon. Minister put those two letters on the record, and then, as I recall his statement, he said that, apart from a few telephone calls, nothing much more happened on this matter until on in May.

Well, Mr. Speaker, that is not entirely true. There were actually further letters received in February by Hydro from the Indian affairs branch. There was one, for example of February 17, 1958, signed by Mr. Ward Leroy, the local superintendent, addressed to Mr. Huddleston, the deputy director of property in Toronto, and it said:

Permission has been granted by the Sarnia Indian council to members of your staff to inspect the site of your proposed transmission line and transformer station site on the reserve. As you have already been advised by our department at Ottawa, members of your commission may attend the March 4 council meeting in Sarnia to request permission of the council to negotiate with the individual locatees and the eventual purchase and right-of-way and site you may require.

This was a letter of February 17, reminding Hydro again that there was a meeting of the band council on March 4 and stating specifically: "There is now permission for your staff to go in and inspect this site if you wish to."

Then there was another letter from Mr. Leroy on February 27, addressed to Mr. Stiles in Toronto:

Permission has been obtained from the chief and council of the Sarnia band for

you and representatives of your company to enter the Sarnia Indian reserve in order that you may examine a portion of the reserve where your commission anticipates placing a power line right-of-way and transformer site.

On February 27, Mr. Leroy says again: "You have permission to go in there and examine the ground."

Twice it was suggested to Hydro that they should come to a meeting scheduled for March 4. But, for some reason or other which is not entirely clear to me, and which has not been explained, Hydro did not seem to accept the invitation to go to the meeting of March 4 or the invitation to go in and examine the site. I say this because we come away along to May 12, and now, 3 months later, we have another letter from Mr. Leroy to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario addressed to the Toronto office to the attention to Mr. Tidy:

We are in receipt of a letter from our department with regard to an interview of yourself and Mr. Huddleston with our reserves and trusts division and having regard to your proposed purchase of rights-of-way and a sub-station site on our Sarnia Indian reserve. At our regular monthly council meeting of May 6 we discussed this matter and permission has been granted your staff to enter the reserve—

This is about the third time,

—at your convenience and carry out such tests as you may require. I would suggest that you contact the writer prior to entry—and so on.

So, they had permission away back in February. They were invited to an Indian council meeting to be held in March, and when we get into May we find they are still getting permission to do what they had already got permission to do away back in February.

This is the beginning of my case on my first proposition, Mr. Speaker, and I would remind hon. members that my first proposition was that Hydro made no serious effort to acquire the land directly from the Indians. They certainly were not working very hard at it at this stage.

Well, the story carries on: Hydro undoubtedly went in and made its tests, and I have no doubt that it took some substantial time to complete the tests. So I am not raising any complaint about the fact that the next development comes on June 17—that is, a month or so later, probably 5 weeks later. It would

not surprise me that it took that long to make necessary tests.

Well, anyway, on June 17, Mr. Tidy of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario wrote to the chief and councillors of the Sarnia Indian reserve, and asked if Hydro could present, or explain, its requirements to the Indian band or their council. This was arranged, and Hydro was invited to attend a meeting of the Indian band council on July 22.

Mr. Tidy of Hydro, as I understand it, attended that meeting, outlined requirements and, as the hon. Minister said, there was no mention of price at that particular meeting. The band council decided that this matter was of sufficient import that it should be explained to the whole band.

So they held a band meeting a month later, on August 21, and Mr. Tidy, I believe, attended again.

If I can recapitulate at this point, Mr. Speaker, the situation is that, early in January of 1958, Hydro approached the Indian affairs branch on what the hon. Minister has described as a highly urgent matter, and now we have come to August 21 and finally they are getting around to putting forth some propositions, or at any rate discussing their case. They really did not get around to putting forth any propositions, but they did explain their requirements to the band.

At the meeting of August 21, they got authority to negotiate with the locatees.

I suppose it is unnecessary to explain this again, but the locatees are the people, the Indians, who have rights to live on, or to occupy specific pieces of land within the reserve, which is owned by the band as a whole.

So, it appears that, after almost 7 months, finally Hydro is starting to get somewhere. They were supposed to be breaking their necks, and in 7 months they are starting to get somewhere. They have the right to deal now with the locatees.

But just at this point, Mr. Speaker, a villain appears on the scene in the person of Crown Trust, acting for Dimensional Investments. I am not quite sure when Dimensional Investments came into being, but it certainly was just about at this time—it was some time in August, and August is what we are talking about.

Apparently Crown Trust, acting for Dimensional, went to the Indian band and had a meeting with them on August 28.

I have seen the minutes of some of these

meetings, some that I asked to see. Chief Adams and his solicitor were good enough to let me look at them and copy extracts from them.

I will read out the appropriate minute as I copied it from their minute book, from the meeting of August 28. This is the one that apparently caused such concern to Hydro. There is an earlier paragraph that I did not jot down in which they gave Crown Trust authority to negotiate with the locatees, and then the minute goes on to say, and I am quoting it:

This is being granted with the full knowledge that previous authority was granted the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario to take options and deal with the locatees for other portions of our reserve. However, council takes the following action because they feel that the offer from the Crown Trust Company of Canada will be of greater benefit to the whole band and by this resolution revoke the authority granted to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

This doleful decision was communicated to Hydro in a letter apparently written the same night, August 28. Apparently it put the Hydro people in such a dither that they did everything under the sun except the one thing that might have produced some constructive results for them.

The hon. Minister stated, not once but many times during his submission, that at this point Hydro had 4 possible courses open to it: (1) it could do nothing; (2) it could choose an alternative route outside the reserve; (3) it could go to Ottawa to ask for permission to expropriate; (4)—how this comes into it, I do not know—but (4) it could negotiate with Crown Trust. The hon. Minister told us many, many times those were the 4 possible courses of action, the only possible courses of action.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that the logical and obvious course of action for Hydro was to go back to the Indian band and present a proposition which might be attractive enough to them so that they would change the decision they made on August 28. After all, on August 21, they had given Hydro the right to negotiate with the locatees. They changed their minds on the 28th because what Crown Trust was saying to them seemed more attractive than Hydro's proposition.

Now, if they could change their minds once they could change them again. As a matter of fact, the hon. Minister mentioned that these gentlemen on the Indian band council were very shrewd businessmen. I have not

talked to all of them, but I have talked to the chief, and I was most impressed with his shrewdness, and I have no doubt that, if Hydro had come back with something that looked attractive, they could have been readily induced to change their minds.

The hon. Minister, of course, made a very strong point in his presentation, and I believe this is really the key to his whole argument. He said Hydro could not go back to the Indian band because, by their decision of August 28 that I just read out, they removed Hydro's authority to go to the band.

To be honest about it, Mr. Speaker, being a very trusting soul always, I really accepted this proposition at first, and was willing to believe it until I started to take another look at the situation, until I looked at the minutes and the letter from Mr. Leroy that communicated the substance of the minutes.

Neither the minutes nor Mr. Leroy's letter said anything about not going back to the Indians. All it said was: "We have withdrawn authority to negotiate with the locatees." It did not say: "You cannot come back to our band council." It did not say: "You cannot come to see our lawyer in Sarnia." It did not say: "You cannot come and meet with the whole band at a band meeting." It did not say any of those things, and I would like to dwell on this a little further, Mr. Speaker.

The hon. Minister talked at great length about the number of times, I have forgotten how many times, Hydro officials took trips to Ottawa to talk to Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, who is in charge of the Indian affairs branch. They certainly took two or three trips there and there has apparently been some dispute as to just what happened in the meetings with Lieutenant-Colonel Jones.

There are slight discrepancies in the accounts of those meetings, but I do not think they are of any great consequence. They represent the different recollections of people of the same event, that is about all one could say.

But on one point there is no discrepancy at all. To bring this point out, I would like, first of all, to refer to the letter which Lieutenant-Colonel Jones wrote to Hydro on July 22, 1959, reviewing the whole affair after it was all over. This letter was read into the record by the hon. Minister and I will quote just the first paragraph, the paragraph the hon. Minister thought was favourable to his case. I am not going to be so unfair as to quote the subsequent paragraphs that were quite unfavourable to his case.

The first paragraph in Lieutenant-Colonel Jones' letter reads as follows:

The consistent policy of this department in dealing with applications from authorities with power to expropriate for rights of way, etc., across Indian land has been to advise them to work out an agreement with the Indian band concerned and you were advised to this effect.

Then, I will quote from a newspaper story which the hon. Minister also read into the record and which appeared in the *Toronto Telegram* on June 6, 1959. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones is quoted as saying that,

he had urged Hydro to continue negotiations with the Indians for a direct purchase.

Now, I mentioned that, on this point, there is no discrepancy in the record. If one takes a look at the statutory declarations of the various Hydro officials who talked to Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, they will find this in the declaration of Mr. Tidy, referring to a meeting held on September 24, paragraph 9, the last sentence:

Lieutenant-Colonel Jones stated that he would not make such a recommendation to his Minister—

that is, a recommendation for expropriation, —and suggested that we continue our negotiations for a mutually satisfactory settlement.

Mr. Hustler, in his statutory declaration says, with regard to two meetings:

The said Lieutenant-Colonel Jones stated at those times that he would not make such a recommendation to his Minister and suggested that representatives of the Ontario Hydro continue their negotiations for a mutually satisfactory settlement.

If we take another declaration of Mr. Tidy referring to another meeting, we find this:

The said Lieutenant-Colonel Jones suggested that representatives of the Ontario Hydro continue their negotiations for a mutually satisfactory settlement.

Now, Mr. Speaker, did this distinguished gentleman in Ottawa have to write it out on a blackboard for them? Surely, what he was trying to tell them, and what would surely come through to most people, is this: "You are talking to me about expropriation and I am quite unsympathetic to it. I would not recommend it to the government. What you should do is go back to the Indians and negotiate with them because that has always been our policy. If you want land from the Indians you must get it on terms that are satisfactory to them."

He obviously told them that every time they were in his office, but Hydro apparently was not impressed with his advice. They did not go back to the Indians. They did not go near them. Where did they go? They went to Crown-Trust.

As I understand the whole submission of the hon. Minister, I could be wrong but certainly my understanding was that Crown Trust was a competitor of Hydro's in this matter. Crown Trust wanted land and Hydro wanted some of the same land.

If I wanted to buy any commodity whatsoever for some other person, I would be inclined to go to the person who had it for sale, not to some other person who was in competition with me to get that particular item. But Hydro did not go to the people who had the land for sale. They went to the company that was trying to work out a deal with the Indians, in competition with Hydro.

Naturally, Crown Trust said to them, as the hon. Minister emphasized over and over again: "You stay away from the Indians, do not go anywhere near them."

Who would not do this? If I were dealing with anybody, and I knew somebody else might be coming in with an offer that might be better than mine, I would say to them: "You stay away, do not go near those fellows. I would rather deal with them all by myself without any distractions, such as a competing offer."

Why, in heaven's name, Hydro so tamely accepted the advice and recommendation of their competitor is beyond my comprehension, but there it is.

On August 28, Hydro's right to negotiate with the locatees was cut off—not their right to negotiate with the Indian band but just their right to talk to the locatees. It was cut off, and for 3 months in the critical period of negotiations Hydro had no contact whatsoever with the Indian band—at any rate none that I have been able to discover and the hon. Minister did not indicate any.

I was talking to the solicitor for the Indian band who is a member of a law firm in Sarnia, and I asked him about this. He said Hydro did not come near him and, as far as he knew, they did not come to any of the members of the band council, but representatives of Crown Trust were in his office almost daily, talking to him, and they were in contact with members of the Indian band council regularly, consistently, all the time.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): What was his name?

Mr. Bryden: Pardon?

Mr. Sopha: The solicitor, what was his name?

Mr. Bryden: Well, I think the hon. member knows him fairly well. As a matter of fact, he was once a Liberal candidate. I am surprised the hon. member was not down to see him. I went down and had quite an interesting chat with him.

Mr. Sopha: A very fine fellow.

Mr. Bryden: A very fine gentleman, but at any rate—

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I think my hon. friend is obliged to tell the name of the person instead of giving hearsay evidence. There is no reason to hide it.

Mr. Bryden: Oh, I am not—as a matter of fact, the name has slipped my mind—just a second while I look it up here. I am certainly quite happy to give hon. members the name. It is Mr. MacEachran. I jotted down the name of the law firm, but I have so many notes here that—oh yes, it is Mr. John S. MacEachran of McComb, MacEachran and George, a firm in Sarnia.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Is the hon. member satisfied now?

Mr. Sopha: I do not know.

Mr. Thomas: He does not know, well that is fine. It was not much use for him to inquire, was it?

Mr. Bryden: At any rate, Mr. Speaker, Mr. MacEachran acted and still acts for this band, and he advises me that, although in this critical period Crown Trust was constantly in contact with him and with other spokesmen for the Indian band, Hydro was never near them for all the period from the end of August to the beginning of December.

Then, at the end of November or beginning of December, the situation changed a little. Crown Trust had made its second offer. They made one offer, I believe, and that was not accepted. Then they made a somewhat better offer, the one that was ultimately accepted, and it was put to a vote of the Indian band, as is required.

The hon. Minister of Citizenship and Immigration (Mrs. Fairclough), exercising her responsibilities and authority under the law, ruled that the vote was not valid. So, suddenly, we have a situation where perhaps Crown

Trust, acting for Dimensional, is not going to get the land after all.

At this point, after 3 months of being completely out of the picture, suddenly Hydro rushes back in, and on December 3 Mr. Tidy of Hydro appeared before the band council. This meeting was arranged a few days earlier, by correspondence that the hon. Minister tabled.

At this time, when it appeared that perhaps Dimensional would not get the land after all, Mr. Tidy came back again to the band council. He again discussed the matter with them. But this time, for some reason I am not quite sure of, he discussed only the 32 acres which was to form the site of the sub-station. He did not discuss the additional acreage involved in the power lines. However, he did on December 3 discuss with the council the 32 acres required for the site of the sub-station, and the following item appears in the minutes of the band council meeting of that day:

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario representative agreed to pay the locatees the average price per acre of the property in this location that the Crown Trust has outlined, which is approximately \$2,200 per acre (band and locatee rights).

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario representative agreed to pay the average price per acre outlined in the Crown Trust offer, which is approximately \$2,200 per acre, that is for the 32 acres only, and that was for the band and locatee rights together. The minutes go on to say:

This is if the Crown Trust Company's offer is rejected.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario will not act on this offer until the Crown Trust Company is in agreement with this proposal.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this was on December 3. Mr. Tidy was before the Indian band council. The minutes say that he, speaking for Hydro, agreed to pay the average price that Crown Trust offered. He was going to pay for 32 acres the average price that Crown Trust had offered for over 3,000 acres.

I believe there may be some discrepancy between this minute and Mr. Tidy's statutory declaration. I am not quite sure if there is a discrepancy or not, and if there is, I have no doubt that Mr. Tidy's statutory declaration is honest, to the best of his recollection.

But I do submit, Mr. Speaker, that a record made at the time is better evidence than a statement made more than a year after the

event. And, certainly, according to the minutes of the band council meeting of December 3, Mr. Tidy—I will not say he made an offer, although that word is used here, because I doubt if it was a firm offer—but he suggested a price of \$2,200 per acre.

Now, would anyone in his right mind expect that this band would accept, for a very small portion of their reserve, the same price per acre as they already had been offered under a firm offer by Crown Trust for the entire reserve? It seems to me that anybody who would put a figure like \$2,200 before them in that situation was just not seriously trying to get them to consider his proposition.

Even so, the Indian council did not cut Hydro off altogether. They suggested: Well, we have an alternative site over on the edge of the reserve of about 30 acres; maybe that would suit your requirements. As far as I could see, they were bending over backwards to be helpful.

Well, as the hon. Minister I think demonstrated, the alternative site was not suitable for Hydro's purposes, and Hydro so advised the Indian band.

Then the matter came back to a meeting of the band council on December 15. I am not quite sure, Mr. Speaker, whether Mr. Tidy or other representatives of Hydro were at the meeting of December 15, the matter came back to the council. The hon. Minister read into the record a letter that Hydro received from Chief Adams relating to that meeting, but for some reason which I will not attempt to explain he did not read into the record a letter on the same matter that Hydro received from Ward L. Leroy, the superintendent of the Sarnia Indian agency.

Now, I am not attaching any stupendous significance to this letter. But I do think, to complete the record, it should be there, so I will read it. This was a letter dated December 16 from Mr. Leroy to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario property division in Toronto.

Following your meeting with the Sarnia chief and band council last evening, you are advised that a resolution was passed at this meeting which was as follows:

"Moved by Aylmer Plain, and seconded by Telford Adams, that we grant the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario permission to locate on Scott and Churchill Road, as originally planned—"

That is the site that Hydro wanted,

"—and passed by the band at the August 21, 1958 meeting."

An amendment was also made as follows:

"Moved by Calvin Adams and seconded by Lawrence Williams that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario locate their sub-station on the Indian Road."

That is the quotation from the minute. Mr. Leroy goes on to say:

Unfortunately the amendment—which had the effect of asking Hydro either to go over to the site they did not want or nowhere—

—carried by a majority of one, and council have therefore not approved of your sub-station site being located at the corner of Scott and Churchill. Should there be any further developments in this matter we will be very pleased to advise you.

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): To whom was the letter addressed?

Mr. Bryden: This letter was addressed to Hydro, attention Mr. C. F. S. Tidy, assistant director of property.

As I said, I am not attaching tremendous significance to that letter, except to demonstrate that it appears that, even at this late date, when the band had a firm offer from Crown Trust for their whole reserve, they were still quite willing to consider what Hydro had to offer to them—if indeed they had anything to offer at all.

In fact, it would appear that Hydro's request for the 32-acre site inside the reserve, even in these circumstances, was turned down by only one vote. It seems possible that, if Hydro had come along with any sort of a proposition, the Indian band—even at that late date and it was indeed very late—might have been prepared to consider it.

However, time marched on, and a few days later Crown Trust's offer of \$6.5 million for the entire reserve was submitted to a new vote of the entire band. This time the offer was approved, and the federal government was authorized by the Indian band to negotiate with Crown Trust on the basis of the offer of \$6.5 million. So, at this juncture Hydro was out of the picture, as far as the Indians were concerned.

So, Mr. Speaker, this matter which has been described, I think quite correctly, as one of the greatest urgency, was initiated by Hydro at the beginning of January, and finally, at the end of December—just before Christmas in the same year, 1958—they are dealt out of the deal.

In the entire period, from the beginning

of January until the end of December—almost a year—Hydro representatives had 3 or at the most 4—I am not quite sure if they had a fourth meeting, but they had not more than 4 meetings—with either the Indian band or the Indian band council. At most, in the course of a whole year, they had 4 meetings.

Moreover, in the critical period when Crown Trust was in daily contact with the Indians and their representatives, in the critical 3-month period between the end of August and the beginning of December, Hydro did not have one meeting with the band or band council.

If that sort of activity is indicative of a profound sense of urgency, Mr. Speaker, I would hate to see Hydro when they feel they do not have to hurry.

Mr. MacDonald: No wonder the hon. Minister of Energy Resources went out tonight.

Mr. Bryden: I submitted in my first proposition, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): What does all this prove, anyway?

Mr. Bryden: Now, Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt in my mind—I will certainly be prepared to grant this, and I talked to Chief Adams about the matter and in talking to him I am quite satisfied that the Indian band had a preference for selling the entire tract in one parcel if they could. However, all these things are relative.

All of us have preferences for this, that or the other thing, but if somebody can make it attractive enough for us, we can sometimes be induced to change our preferences. Hydro did not make the slightest effort to make it worthwhile for the Indians to give favourable consideration to its requirements. After its authority to negotiate with the locatees was withdrawn, it did not even go near the Indians for months. When it finally got around to putting forward some sort of a proposition, the proposition was one which was bound to fail.

How could one expect that they would accept an average of \$2,200 an acre for 32 acres when they could get that average, in fact, the hon. Minister says a larger average, for the whole tract? The hon. Minister says that Hydro did not at any time discuss money with the Indians, though the minutes of the band council meeting of December 3 do not bear that out.

But let us accept the hon. Minister's proposition that they did not, that the minutes are wrong, that Hydro did not at any time

discuss money. Well, I submit that that makes the case even stronger, Mr. Speaker. If Hydro was not even willing to put forward any idea of what it had in mind, how in heaven's name did it expect to compete with Crown Trust in the negotiations for this very important land?

My first proposition was that Hydro made no serious effort to get this land from the Indians, and I submit that my proposition has been demonstrated. There is the evidence. The factual record, most of which was presented by the hon. Minister himself, indicates no real effort to get that land from the Indians.

My second proposition, Mr. Speaker, was that Hydro could very likely have got this land directly from the Indians for substantially less than the amount they ultimately had to pay to Dimensional. I suggested it is possible that they might even have been able to get it for half as much. I am not absolutely confident of that, but I feel quite certain that they could have got it for less.

I realize that at this point the proposition is hypothetical to some degree. How do we know, if Hydro had said: "We will give you \$4,000 an acre," or something like that, that the Indians would have accepted it? We cannot know at this stage, because unfortunately Hydro never did put a sensible proposition before them. We do not know for sure that they would have accepted it or rejected it, if one had been put before them.

Nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister stated categorically, and I am now quoting:

Ontario Hydro for several years has been of the opinion that it would likely have to pay in excess of \$5,000 an acre for the land which it subsequently had to pay \$7,000 an acre for, if it wanted the land in the reserve, because it cuts the land up into 6 separate parcels.

So all along, according to what the hon. Minister said, Hydro was convinced that they were going to have to pay at least \$5,000 an acre for this land.

I can tell hon. members, from having had quite a lengthy discussion with Chief Adams and his solicitor, that there is doubt in my mind that if Hydro had given the slightest indication that they had anything approaching \$5,000 an acre in mind, the red carpet would have been rolled out for them in double-quick time. Hydro had it in the back of their mind all the time that they were going to have to pay this, but the only time they discussed money they said \$2,200.

Chief Adams insists—this is just his word, but he is certainly quite insistent about it—that, at the meeting of December 3, during the general conversation, he said to Mr. Tidy that, in view of the fact that Hydro only wanted a little piece of the reserve, it ought to be prepared to pay more than \$2,200—the average that Crown Trust has offered. He also insists that when Mr. Tidy asked him how much, he said \$3,500 an acre.

Now, that is not recorded in the minutes but, of course, it was just a matter of conversation, so that it would not necessarily go into the minutes. The chief himself is quite insistent that that is what he suggested. He said in effect: “Well, if you only want a small portion of the reserve, why not give us \$3,500 an acre?” This would be considerably more than Dimensional was offering on the average for the entire tract.

Now, I do not know if this was just a sentence thrown out into the conversation. It certainly does not mean that if Hydro had said they were willing, after having talked to the locatees and got into a position to work out a firm offer, to consider something like \$3,500 the Indians would have accepted it. But the problem was that Hydro did not even try such a proposition. It seems to me that if Hydro had in mind a figure of \$5,000, or even more, surely any bargainer would try out \$3,500 for size and see how it fitted, or \$4,000 or \$4,500. That would still leave scope for being bargained up. Why did Hydro not try any of these proposals?

Mr. J. R. Simonett (Frontenac-Addington): How does the hon. member know they did not?

Mr. Bryden: Well, there is not one indication anywhere in the record that they did, and the hon. Minister says that they never discussed money with the Indians. The Indian band, at least their chief and their lawyer, said that they certainly had no notion that Hydro had anything in mind except paying the average price Crown had offered in a firm offer for the entire tract.

The only offer Hydro apparently made, I submit, was totally ridiculous, and nobody could expect it would be accepted. That is all I know about it. If Hydro had offered \$3,500 or even suggested it—and I would concede they were not, at that point, in a position to make a firm offer—but if they had even suggested \$3,500, \$4,000 or \$4,500, then I submit that the onus is on them to produce the evidence of it, because there is no evidence of it anywhere in the record or anywhere in what the hon. Minister himself

said. So that is my second proposition, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Grossman: Pretty good hindsight.

Mr. Bryden: Look—they were, they said, in an urgent situation. All right, they were in an urgent situation, and they needed this land badly, so they stayed out of the picture for 3 months.

Mr. Grossman: I suppose they were trying to get it as cheaply as possible. What is wrong with that?

Mr. Bryden: Well, then they rushed in and paid \$7,000.

Mr. Sopha: The hon. Minister is not here—that is the parliamentary secretary.

Mr. Bryden: I see. Well, that is fine, he is a very estimable parliamentary secretary, and the hon. Minister is very fortunate to have him.

Now we will learn just how hard Hydro was trying to get this land cheaply.

This brings me to my third proposition, which is that Hydro, in effect, guaranteed Dimensional's downpayment, and thereby facilitated its acquisition; by that I mean Dimensional's acquisition, of the land.

Hydro was going at this in a most leisurely fashion all through 1958 until finally, at the end of 1958, the Indians voted to accept Dimensional's offer. Then, by George, we really see fast action. Of course, the holiday season intervened and I am not quite sure when Hydro started dealing with Dimensional, but I understand from the hon. Minister's statement it was early in January. It could not have been earlier than the end of December anyway.

Early in January, let us say, Hydro started dealing with Dimensional, and in two months they had a deal. On March 11 they entered into a firm contract with Dimensional, whereby they agreed to pay \$1.25 million to the Imperial Bank of Canada in—

Mr. Sopha: Escrow.

Mr. Bryden: Escrow, thank you. As the hon. member knows, my legal training has been rather sadly neglected.

The money was to be released—my expressions may not be technically correct but I think hon. members will understand me—the money was to be released to Dimensional as that company satisfied its obligations under the agreement. A sum of \$150,000 was

deposited in escrow in the Imperial Bank of Canada, and a firm contract signed on March 11.

That worked out to an average price, the hon. Minister said, of just under \$7,000 per acre. That is quite a bit more than the \$5,000 Hydro had in mind, and a great deal more than the \$3,500 Chief Adams suggested. I admit the chief's proposal was just an off-the-cuff suggestion, but \$7,000 is really getting up quite high. Hydro was working hard to get this land cheaply, we are told, but all through 1958 they did nothing about it, and in 1959 they got it for the "bargain" price of \$7,000 per acre.

The interesting thing is that, when Hydro entered into this agreement with Dimensional, Dimensional did not actually have the land at all.

Mr. MacDonald: Let the hon. member for St. Andrew listen to this.

Mr. Bryden: It is true that late in December the Indian band had voted to accept Dimensional's offer, but all that meant was that the band authorized the federal department to negotiate with Crown Trust on their behalf on the basis of the offer.

There was no agreement for the purchase of the land, and the negotiations with the federal department extended over a period of time, mainly because, as I understand it, the federal department was getting appraisals of the land.

On March 11 there was no agreement between the federal government and Dimensional Investments for the sale to Dimensional of this land. There were just negotiations based on the vote of the Indians.

The agreement between Dimensional and the federal government was entered into on March 14, 1959, 3 days after Hydro's agreement with Dimensional.

Mr. MacDonald: Shame.

Mr. Bryden: This agreement of March 14 provided, among other things, that Dimensional would have to make a downpayment in two parts—\$750,000 to go to the Crown as the downpayment for the band, and \$332,763.63 to be paid to the individual locatees. That made a total of just a little under \$1.1 million which was to be paid upon the execution of the agreement on March 14. Now, already there was \$1.25 million in escrow in the Imperial Bank of Canada.

Mr. MacDonald: People's money. Hydro's money.

Mr. Bryden: Hydro's money. Dimensional, under its agreement, had to pay immediately just under \$1.1 million, so what happened? Hydro, in effect, put up the whole of Dimensional's downpayment and left them with a bit more than \$150,000.

Mr. MacDonald: Three days in advance.

Mr. Bryden: They had it 3 days in advance. Now, in view of the leisurely pace all through 1958, I cannot for the life of me understand why there was such an all-fired hurry to get that agreement with Dimensional signed by March 11. No doubt Hydro was anxious about the land and wanted to negotiate, but surely they could have waited a week or two. After all, they had been waiting since the beginning of January of the previous year. Surely they could have waited a week or two, if for no other reason than to see if Dimensional could put up the downpayment, because if Dimensional could not do that, the deal was off and the field would have been wide open again for Hydro to go right back to the Indians and deal with them directly.

Mr. MacDonald: Now where is the hon. Minister of Energy Resources?

Hon. Mr. Warrender: We take all this with a grain of salt, anyway.

Mr. Bryden: Does the hon. Minister deny the dates of these agreements?

Hon. Mr. Warrender: I am not denying anything. Who is the hon. member accusing?

Mr. Bryden: I am not accusing anybody of anything, and really it is ridiculous, Mr. Speaker, when one tries to deal with the fact of the situation how every time one's words are twisted to mean that one is trying to accuse somebody of something. I am calling attention to facts, and I say these facts require explanation.

Mr. MacDonald: Their guilty conscience is speaking.

Mr. Bryden: And I am not accusing anybody of anything.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: Just a moment, a point of order, a point of privilege.

I do not know, Mr. Speaker, whether you heard the remark thrown out by the hon. member for York South, referring to a guilty conscience, suggesting in some way that I, or hon. members of this government, are tied into this whole deal.

Mr. MacDonald: I did not suggest that at all.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: Why would anyone have a guilty conscience?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bryden: Well, Mr. Speaker, I would judge from the hon. Minister's remarks that he would feel that no one would be very proud to be tied in with the deal, and I must say that I would agree with him.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: They are just a bunch of smearers.

Mr. MacDonald: Here we go again.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I have presented what I submit is a factual presentation. I have brought out a lot of important facts on this deal. I am not saying that I understand it all or can explain it all. There are many facts that I have had no access to. I do not know if we ever will get at them, but I submit that these facts require explanation.

The hon. Minister gave us a very lengthy presentation, but I indicated at the beginning that the really significant questions were not even raised by him, much less answered.

I would like to enumerate some questions that I think require answers. I cannot answer them myself because I do not have access to the necessary records.

The first question is: Why was it that Hydro, first of all, took so long to even get to the Indians—6 or 7 months?

Why was it that during the critical period in negotiations they did not go near them at all?

The explanation the hon. Minister gave is not worth a hoot. He said that they were cut off. They were cut off only from talking to the locatees; they were not cut off from talking to anybody else. Why was it they did not go back when Crown Trust was in daily contact with representatives of the Indian band?

Why was it that, when finally they did apparently get down to talking some sort of figure, they talked a figure that quite obviously was ridiculous and could not possibly be accepted?

Why was it, Mr. Speaker, that they found it necessary to enter into this firm contract with Dimensional Investments and to deposit money in the Imperial Bank of Canada 3 days before Dimensional had its contract with the federal government?

I submit that those are all questions, vital questions, that ought to be answered, and they certainly have not been answered yet. In all his talk, the hon. Minister was just beating around the bush and evading all the issues that really matter.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: What conclusions has the hon. member come to?

Mr. MacDonald: Well, let the hon. Minister just give us—

Mr. Bryden: I have told hon. members that the facts clearly demonstrate the need to answer those questions. I have also told them I cannot answer them myself because I have not access to the proper records. But, on the basis of the records now available, clearly the questions require an answer.

Mr. Crossman: Somebody would probably say they were too slow.

Mr. Bryden: Well, we have to admit they were slow, but this was a matter of great—

Mr. Crossman: That is what is going to happen. I suppose somebody in the department said: "I guess we did not work fast enough."

Mr. Bryden: Well, that may be their explanation. I think that if that is the explanation, it is a most regrettable thing that, in a matter of this importance, there was such inefficiency, if that is all it was.

That still does not answer the question of why Hydro had to enter into the agreement with Dimensional on March 11, 3 days before Dimensional had to put up its downpayment and, in effect, give them the finest security one could ever get for getting a loan for its downpayment.

Did Hydro inquire to find out if Dimensional was, in fact, in a position to put up its downpayment? I will admit I do not know, but I think that is another question that can be added to the list. Was Dimensional in a position to put up its downpayment of nearly \$1.1 million on March 14, apart from the payment by Hydro to the Imperial Bank and the firm agreement that was associated with it?

There are a few things that perhaps could be mentioned in relation to this deal. There is the question as to just what Hydro has got in this deal, in view of the fact that on two of the legs of land, one of which is for a proposed power line and one for an existing power line, Chief Adams still has title to two pieces of land that cross Hydro's land.

I do not know whether Hydro bought a pig in a poke or not, but the matter requires some investigation. However, I will not go into it in detail.

Before I complete this subject, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make some reference to the hon. Minister's submission—at least I understood it to be his submission—that the price of \$7,000 Hydro paid to Dimensional was not really out of line, or not seriously so. I would refer to chart No. 7 which the hon. Minister of Energy Resources presented, showing 17 different sales of land in and about the Sarnia Indian reserve. I have looked at these sales, and there were 4 of them for prices per acre that were as high, or higher, than the price Hydro paid. Of these 4, one was for .58 acres, half an acre; another was for .08 acres, a very small tract, indeed. The biggest was for 7.26 acres, and one was for 2.385 acres.

Those are the only sales where the price, per acre was higher or as high as that paid by Hydro to Dimensional. You will note, Mr. Speaker, that every one was for a very small parcel of land.

I do not pretend to be an appraiser, but from what I have seen of appraisers' reports, these are the kind of transactions which the appraiser usually rules out as not typical, and which, therefore, he will not take into account in his calculations. But the hon. Minister had to include them because that is the only way he could get a price that was even close the price Hydro paid.

I think, Mr. Speaker, it is important to dwell on two transactions which are listed in the hon. Minister's chart, and which, in my opinion, are quite significant.

The first is No. 16 on the hon. Minister's list, and this was a deal put through late in 1959. I believe it was registered in the land registry office in Lambton county on December 23, 1959. It was a sale by Dimensional to Dow Chemical of somewhat more than 66 acres of prime land for \$4,200 per acre.

Now, I have taken a look at this land. It is right across the highway from Dow's main gate. So, from their point of view, it is extremely valuable land. Indeed, from anybody's point of view it is valuable, but it is particularly useful to them.

This was 9 months after Hydro's deal with Dimensional. Nine months after that, Dow Chemical got 66 acres, right across the highway from their main gate, for \$4,200 an acre, and then—

Mr. MacDonald: Shame, the people's money.

Mr. Bryden: —and then, shortly afterwards, St. Clair Chemical—this is transaction No. 17 on the hon. Minister's chart—St. Clair Chemical bought 10 acres. The chart says 25 acres. I do not understand that figure because the parcel of land, as shown in the registry office in Lambton county, was 10 acres—Instrument No. 146435, if anybody doubts what I say. It was a parcel of 10 acres which was right beside the site of Hydro's sub-station and right beside the Canadian National Railways track.

If hon. members are looking at this map, they will see it there—No. 17, on the bend of the Canadian National Railways track. The site of Hydro's sub-station is just to the right. This small parcel of 10 acres was bought for \$5,600 an acre, and it is right beside Hydro's sub-station and right beside the Canadian National Railways right-of-way, so there would be no problem about railway sidings and that sort of thing.

As a matter of fact, I understand—I cannot say for certain because I have not talked to all of the real estate men in Sarnia by a long shot—but I understand that the general opinion in the trade in Sarnia is that St. Clair Investments got taken on this deal, that they paid far more than they needed to.

Yet, even at that, they paid only \$5,600 an acre for a 10-acre parcel of land. Indeed, one would expect that, in view of the small size of the parcel, they would pay a little more than would normally be paid.

At any rate, Mr. Speaker, I certainly do not think the hon. Minister has demonstrated that the price Hydro paid was not unreasonable, the price of \$7,000 an acre.

I submit that I have demonstrated that Hydro did not even make any real effort to get the land from the Indians, and that if they had tried to do so, there is an overwhelming presumption that they would have got it for substantially less than \$7,000 an acre.

I may say, Mr. Speaker, that if the Indians had heard that Hydro was ready to go to \$7,000 and had therefore held out for that price, I would have been of the opinion that Hydro paid too much for the land. But I would not have complained very much, because if Hydro was going to be overcharged I would at least like to have seen the money go to the Indian band and not to this company that did not even exist prior to August, 1958.

However, I do not think there is any reasonable doubt at all that the Indian band, with any sort of reasonable offer from Hydro,

would have been prepared to sell for substantially less than \$7,000 an acre.

Mr. Speaker, I have taken quite a while on the Sarnia land deal, but I felt impelled to say something about it, even though I have never spoken publicly on it before.

Mr. MacDonald: He spoke one-third as long as the hon. Minister of Energy Resources and demolished his case.

Mr. Bryden: I would now crave your indulgence, sir, to say something about one or two of the things that I had originally planned to speak about in this debate. I will try to be as brief as I can, Mr. Speaker, but perhaps I will do a favour to the hon. member who follows, whoever he is, if I take up the balance of time tonight so he can get a fresh start tomorrow. That is not my objective, however.

I would like to take a little of the time of the House, Mr. Speaker, to deal with the question of the property tax which, in my opinion—and this is certainly not merely in my opinion, I think perhaps to some degree all hon. members will agree with me—is becoming a more and more serious matter in the province. The property is a regressive tax, and therefore it is unjust to the extent that it is used to raise revenues for services that are not of value to property.

I am not complaining about the property tax to finance watermains or local roads or sewers or that sort of thing, because obviously these services give value to the house, and it is quite reasonable that the person who owns the property and gets the value should pay for it.

However, when the property tax is used for such things as welfare, it is in my opinion unjust, because welfare services are of no particular value to property. I do not like to see revenues for general purposes being raised by regressive taxes, but the property tax is certainly a regressive tax. It is a form of capital levy that applies to one type of capital only, namely, real property.

Now, real property is the asset in which the small man is most likely to have his savings invested. In other words, if a man, especially one with a family, has very small savings set aside, he is most likely to have them in a house. A man who has very great wealth will probably have more in real property than the small man because he has more all told, but the great bulk of his assets will not be in real property at all. It will be in stocks and bonds and all sorts of intangibles. Thus,

the property tax bears most heavily on the little fellow.

I am now talking directly about my own riding, and about specific cases in it, and I have no doubt I am talking about other hon. members' ridings, too. I am talking about the old-age pensioner who has skimmed and saved all his life, and I can take hon. members to such old-age pensioners in my riding, and the one thing they have got which they worked all their lives to get is their little house. They have to pay property tax on this house which represents all their capital. In many cases, all they have to live on is the old-age pension, yet this regressive tax is levied on them to assist in defraying the cost of social services, services to persons of one kind and another.

Or, in the alternative, we have the wage-earner—and I have a great many hard working people in my constituency—living on relatively small incomes, who are either purchasing homes or else trying to get enough money together so that they can make a good downpayment on a home. All their assets are in their home, and again this property tax bears heavily on them. It bears particularly heavily on the man with the big family—the bigger a man's family, the bigger his house has to be if he is to try to bring them up in a decent way; therefore the man with the big family "gets it in the neck" harder than anyone else.

As for the man of wealth, the real property tax weighs on him very lightly, because only a small proportion of his wealth is in property.

It has been suggested from time to time, Mr. Speaker, that this is something of a new problem. I suppose it is a new problem in its intensity, and it is getting more acute all the time. But actually it is not really a very new problem at all. I have here an old standard text book by E. R. A. Seligman, *Essays In Taxation*, which was published in 1895. Mr. Seligman says the class of property that escapes taxation most is the class of property that pays the largest dividend. Then he calls attention to the fact that the farmer is hardest hit by the property tax and he says:

The weight of taxation really rests on the farmer because in rural districts—and so on.

So, even in 1895 the regressive nature of the real property tax was considered quite a problem. To show that it was not new even in 1895, Seligman quotes from Walpole—

Mr. MacDonald: It shows how far behind this government is.

Mr. Bryden: Yes, they have not caught up to Walpole yet. Walpole said:

Landed gentlemen are like the flocks upon their plains who suffer themselves to be shorn without resistance, whereas the trading part of the nation resembles the boar, who will not suffer a bristle to be plucked from his back without making the whole parish to echo with his complaints.

Mr. Grossman: Come on, the hon. member is just killing us. We agree that people have always hated taxes.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I am submitting to hon. members that this is a most unfair tax except when used for services to property.

I have not said, and I do not intend to say, that there is any easy solution to the problem. But I do submit that it is one that should be seriously considered, because it is bearing very heavily on people who are least able to carry the burden. If it were levied purely for purposes necessary for property, then I would have no objections to it. It is when it is levied for services of benefit to the community as a whole that it becomes unjust.

The only way I can see that this problem can be remedied, Mr. Speaker, is by a redistribution of responsibilities as between the municipalities and the senior levels of government.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): That is right. Hear, hear.

Mr. Bryden: Since the property tax is the only significant source of municipal revenue, then only those services which are of benefit to property should be left with the municipalities.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the government has toyed with this problem for too long. I certainly do not claim to be the first to have called attention to the problem. I am one of a long, long, line, but very little attention has been paid to it.

The government has admittedly increased grants and subsidies to municipalities. As a matter of fact, it has made good and sure that one never forgets it.

Here is my tax bill. I am not complaining about this tax bill, I pay it quite happily, but I think there is unfairness for some others. On the back the bill states in bold face letters:

The province of Ontario—
in the goodness of their hearts; the bill does

not say that, but it says that the province of Ontario,

—reduces the 1959 levy against the rate payers by contributing the following amounts,

and then it lists education grants, highway grants, welfare grants, administration of justice, and so on.

An hon. member: What is wrong with that?

Mr. Bryden: Somebody asked me what is wrong with that.

Well, I will tell hon. members what is wrong, Mr. Speaker. Except for some of the costs of education, not one of the services listed should be charged against the municipalities at all.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): That is why we are paying them.

Mr. Thomas: A point of order, Mr. Speaker. The hon. Prime Minister is not in his seat.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I would like to refer the hon. Prime Minister to a document which he may have seen—a very interesting document written by well qualified people. It is the report of the finance policy committee of the union of British Columbia municipalities on provincial-municipal financial relations.

The situation on grants in that province, I take it, is very similar to the situation in this province. The report makes a very interesting point with regard to all these items that we are told this province is so generous about. For example, take welfare. In British Columbia, as in our province, the provincial government contributes 80 per cent. of the cost of welfare.

Now, as this report points out, what is actually happening is not that the province is contributing to the municipalities 80 per cent. of the cost of welfare, what is happening is that the province is requiring the municipalities to contribute 20 per cent. of the cost to it, because this is clearly a provincial responsibility.

This service should not be in the hands of the municipalities at all. So, instead of this expression of great generosity, what should be on this tax bill is that the provincial government is compelling the municipality to contribute the following amounts for services which are its responsibility. That would be a reasonable and fair statement of what is happening.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Would the hon. member permit a question?

Mr. Bryden: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I assume that the hon. member is referring to the fact that, on real property, when occupied as a residence, the tax should be related to the services supplied. That is water, sewage, fire protection, garbage collection. Do I assume that the hon. member subscribes to the fact that the taxes on a \$50,000 home, which receive exactly the same services as a \$5,000 home, should be the same?

Mr. Bryden: No; I do not even agree with the hon. Minister's assumption, but I will not bother going into it.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The same garbage pail. One garbage pail, we will assume, per home.

Mr. Bryden: Well, maybe they have two, I do not know. Show me the \$50,000 home.

Mr. MacDonald: Maybe they have one for the maid's quarters, too.

Mr. Bryden: The question really is quite frivolous.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is what the hon. member is subscribing to. That is just what he is subscribing to.

Mr. Bryden: I am not subscribing to any such thing. I am talking about the old-age pensioner, the wage-earner in my riding who, through this regressive tax, is required to pay for services that should be paid for by progressive taxation, raised according to capacity to pay. This tax is not raised according to capacity to pay.

I will concede this much, that it is not easy to decide exactly what are services to property, and therefore, what responsibilities should be assigned to the municipalities. That is not easy to determine. But I would suggest there is a pretty good start on page 2 of the brief the association of Ontario mayors and reeves submitted to the government a month or two ago. I do not agree entirely with their proposed division of responsibilities.

For example, on the matter of education, I do not believe myself that the entire cost of education should be taken over by the province, though I believe that a much larger percentage of it than is now assumed should be taken over.

On a good many of these other services, I certainly agree with the association and with municipal associations everywhere in Canada—services like indigent relief, public welfare and social services, subsidization of housing, administration of justice and that

sort of thing—are services to persons, not property. Therefore, the senior levels of government, which have the power to impose progressive taxes in contrast with the regressive property tax, should assume responsibility for them.

I hope that this is one of the big items to be discussed at the forthcoming federal-provincial conference. It certainly is an urgent problem. I agree it is not one that can be easily solved. But, when one sees the sort of nonsense that the municipalities are forced to put on the tax bills they send out to the ratepayers, I do believe that it is time we had a little indication of action and less talk on the matter.

Now, before I leave the matter of property taxes, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make—

Mr. Grossman: He does not give us any solutions. He does not tell us what to do about it.

Mr. Thomas: He said it is not an easy matter.

Mr. Bryden: Do the hon. members want me to go on longer on this subject? I thought they would want me to—

Some hon. members: No, no, no.

Mr. Bryden: Well, all right.

This, I would submit, should be a major submission of the provincial government at Ottawa this summer. I submit further that it is a serious enough matter that, some time during this session, the government should give us a clear indication of what its position is on this matter, and exactly what it thinks about the submission made by the mayors and reeves.

I think that, in a matter of this kind, the government has a real responsibility to take the Legislature into its confidence and let the Legislature discuss its proposals.

I would now like to leave the general matter of property taxes, Mr. Speaker, and for a moment make a specific reference to a matter which is of considerable concern in my own constituency, and I would be very surprised if it is not a matter of concern in the constituencies of other hon. members from the city of Toronto. That is this question of graded exemptions.

I realize there is a bill, I believe it is already before the House, from the city of Toronto dealing with graded exemptions, and I do not want to deal with matters here that I can deal with when the bill is under discussion.

However, there is a general point, not relating to the actual terms of the bill, that I believe I can raise only here. The proposition of the city is that they should be given authority to remove the graded exemptions over a period of time. Actually, under the bill before the Legislature, it would take a minimum of 5 years to get rid of them completely.

Now, I do not like the idea of removing these exemptions. I agree the city has a problem. The city's problem is that people who own many houses, many of them slum dwellings, enjoy the graded exemption since it applies not to an individual but to a piece of property. A man may own 15 houses and get the graded exemption on every one of them. He certainly is not entitled to have it, and the city should be able to prevent him from having it.

But, on the other hand, according to the figures the city gave us, the total number of residential properties in the city is 107,465, and 77,984 of these now enjoy the graded exemption. Some of these 77,984 homes are not owner-occupied.

I asked the city for the number that were owner-occupied, and they were not in a position to give me that figure. But I would say it is reasonable to assume, in view of the figures I have just cited, that at least half of the owner-occupied homes in Toronto, and probably more, are enjoying the graded exemption.

What the graded exemption does, Mr. Speaker, is to introduce a mildly progressive element into the tax structure in the city of Toronto. It takes the burden off the little fellow whose assessment for his building is \$4,000 or less. It takes some of the burden from him and shifts it to the fellow who can afford to pay.

It is an important relief to some people and, as I say, it apparently covers more than half of the home owners in Toronto.

I do not think this progressive element should be removed from the property tax structure, especially while we are still in the situation where property taxes are being used to raise money for welfare, administration of justice, social service, and so on.

When I, and some of the other hon. members from this area, were talking the matter over with the board of control and city officials a week or two ago, I—and I believe some of the others—put up this proposition:

“Why do you propose to remove the graded exemption from everybody? Why do you not just remove it from the people who

clearly do not merit it, and continue it for the small home owner who is living in his own home and trying to bring up his family and pay off his mortgage? Why not let those people continue to enjoy that benefit?”

Well, the city officials said to us—and there were other hon. members present who can confirm or deny whether I am reporting them fairly—that two or three years ago they came here asking, in effect, for authority—and they need specific authority to do anything about this—from the provincial government to make the exemption selective, to make it apply only to owner-occupied homes.

The provincial government said: “Nothing doing; we will not change it. You have the choice of taking the exemption off altogether or keeping it as it is, but we will not allow you to make it selective.”

I assume that what the city officials have told us is true, and if it is true, Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a strong plea to the government that the city should not be put into that straitjacket. It should not be put in the position where either it has to retain the exemption for everybody or take it away from everybody.

It should be given authority by statute to make the exemption apply only to the people who merit such consideration.

I think that is a fair and reasonable proposition to put to the government. I would ask them to consider it, and I can tell them that there are a very large number of people in this city—people with quite modest incomes and quite modest homes—for whom this is a very serious matter and who are entitled to get some sort of consideration.

The final matter I want to deal with in this debate has been discussed several times in the Legislature. It may be somewhat controversial, but at this time of night probably I can say few words about it without provoking much controversy. It is the general question of standards of public conduct, and the conduct of public affairs in this province.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that there has been a steady erosion in Ontario of traditional principles governing the conduct of public affairs, and that is a matter which should be of concern to anyone who believes in the democratic system of government. In my opinion, it is the duty of every hon. member of the Legislature, and indeed of every citizen, to make public any information regarding the violation of these principles which come to his attention.

Often in the past, the hon. leader of the CCF in Ontario has had occasion to perform his

duty in this connection, and in my opinion he is to be commended for doing so. Unfortunately the reaction of the government, as far as I can make out, has never been to remedy the practice complained of, except grudgingly and only when the facts were no longer escapable.

If we want an example, I would refer to two cabinet Ministers in the previous ministry who ought to have resigned months before they did but did not resign until such action became inescapable. Almost invariably, the reaction of this government, when any question of principle is raised, is to heap vilification and abuse on the person raising the matter. Then, to add insult to injury, he is accused of indulging in personalities.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that that sort of approach is never going to re-establish high standards of public conduct in this province. There are many principles which, in my opinion, have been undermined in the past few years, but I will mention only two which apparently need reiteration at this session.

One is that a Minister of the Crown should scrupulously avoid even the appearance that his private affairs have become entangled with his public duties.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that, when somebody calls attention to an apparent deviation from this principle, there should not be a great long attack on the person who called attention to it. I think it would be better if there were an affirmation of the principle involved.

Another principle which appears to me to need reiteration is that a member of any agency of the government should not have any significant connection with any firm doing business with the agency concerned.

I submit that is a fundamental principle of conduct in the administration of public affairs, and when attention is called to the fact that, in one or two instances, an individual appears to have violated it—I am not going to get into individual cases now but certainly there have been cases brought to our attention where that principle appears to have been violated—it is not good enough to say that the gentleman concerned is a very fine man. I believe that he undoubtedly is.

But we are not talking about whether he is a fine man. We are talking about a basic principle. That principle should be upheld and there should not be constant diversion of attention from the real issue by side issues.

It is sad to relate that, whenever anyone dares to call attention to abuse of these

principles, he is immediately accused of indulging in personalities.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if this specious argument is accepted, then it will follow that no one can ever call attention to abuse of public responsibility, because if public responsibility is abused it is abused by somebody. It does not happen in the abstract. When one calls attention to the act, he is not attacking the person; he is merely calling attention to the act.

Everyone has not only a right, but a duty, to do so if he has information that appears, or would appear *prima facie*, to indicate that some abuse has taken place. The case should then be discussed on its merits—not with all these diversions about attempts to discredit some estimable person or other. That is not involved at all. That is just a diversion from the issue.

Now then, Mr. Speaker, I come to my last point. The evil that I am complaining about is compounded by the government toleration of widespread political patronage in appointments to public service in this province, particularly in the innumerable categories of so-called casual employment.

The hon. member for St. George (Mr. Lawrence), speaking earlier in this debate, suggested to you, sir, that you should rule out of order the amendment to the amendment to the address in reply to the speech to the Throne, because he said it contained—I do not have his exact words before me, but he said, in effect, that the amendment contained unsubstantiated charges and innuendoes because of a phrase in it stating that, “the government has countenanced widespread political patronage.” He said that is an unsubstantiated charge.

Mr. Speaker, I submit it is a matter of public knowledge, and I am surprised that the hon. member for St. George, who is a man interested in public affairs, does not seem to know what is going on in the province and what has been reported at great length in the press.

I would like to refresh his memory by referring to a news report which appeared in the Toronto *Daily Star* of November 13, 1959, under the by-line of Mr. Ray Timpson who I believe is now in the parliamentary press gallery at Ottawa. Mr. Timpson reports as follows:

Ontario's 28,000-member civil service association today demanded an investigation into political patronage reported rife in 3 government departments.

A resolution requesting the civil service

commission to investigate and "take necessary action" to rectify the situation was carried unanimously at the association's annual convention.

This is the civil service association of Ontario—certainly not a body given to irresponsible or ill-considered action—which carried unanimously a resolution asking the civil service commission to investigate and take necessary action to rectify the situation.

Mr. MacDonald: Who knows better, too?

Mr. Bryden: "Later," and I am continuing to read from the report:

Later, after the home edition of the *Star* hit the streets with a headline story on the patronage issue, it was read in full to the convention by William Harper, association president, and the 180 delegates broke into thunderous applause.

"It's about time," a delegate yelled. "Is the ink dry yet?"

An association director, who said his name could not be used or he would be fired, said patronage applies not only to the Highways Department but to the Department of Lands and Forests and Public Works as well.

"Orillia particularly stinks of it," he said.

Delegates acted after civil servants from all parts of the province complained that political patronage is so rife in the Highways Department that a man can't be hired or fired without the consent of the member of the Legislature for the district.

Thank goodness I do not live in a district where there are any highway contracts.

Mr. G. W. Parry (Kent West): I am living in the county of Kent, and I think it is absurd to make a statement like that. I think it is absurd because it has not taken place in the county of Kent. I can tell the hon. member for Woodbine that. I never asked anybody what their politics were.

Mr. Bryden: The hon. member never asked them what their politics were? This does not say anything about asking them what their politics were. It merely says a man cannot be hired or fired without the consent of the member of the Legislature for the district. Now this is what the report says.

Mr. Parry: Well, his report. I do not know where he got the report—

Mr. Bryden: Well, I gave the hon. member the source. He is perfectly welcome to go to

sleep, it is his privilege, but I gave the source of my report.

An hon. member: That is both crude and rude.

Mr. Bryden: No, I am not submitting it was from scripture. The hon. member said he did not know where the report came from. I told him where it came from. He can judge it on whatever basis he wishes.

Then the item I am quoting from the newspaper goes on to say:

Highways employees attending the convention met quietly in the King Edward Hotel's 17th floor reception room yesterday and cited example after example of patronage.

This is quite a long report and I would like to skip to the end of it, Mr. Speaker.

The resolution [that is the one referred to earlier that was passed unanimously] was put before the convention by A. V. E. (Ted) Godden, a Highways Department clerk, who is president of the association's branch 60 at Downsview, the second largest branch in the province with 903 members.

Now I do not know if the president of this large branch in The Department of Highways knows what he is talking about, but he put the resolution before the convention.

He rose shortly after the convention met at 9 a.m. and said "certain far-reaching and serious matters" had been raised at the departmental meeting of Highways employees Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Grossman: How did he get his job?

Mr. Bryden: I did not ask him. I do not know the gentleman at all, I am just quoting what he is reported to have said.

Now, I have read a news report which appeared in the Toronto *Daily Star*, and in case anybody questions my source, I think it is pretty well a factual report, reporting what happened at a meeting of the civil service association. So the source is not important, but in case—

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. member a question? On this very matter the hon. member himself, I would suggest, has not lived up to the question I have asked.

Now, my question is this to the hon. member. If he feels that there is patronage in the government, if he feels that what has been said in these matters has been true, is it not his duty, instead of hiding behind some other

quoted statement in the press, by a newspaper reporter who cannot be here, but is it not his duty, or does he not feel it would be his duty to come out with specific instances of this patronage instead of this blanket innuendo which I would insist is a smear on this government?

Mr. MacDonald: The whole lot of the hon. members will just try smearing.

Mr. Bryden: This specious argument that one must come out with some charge is merely a device, I submit, to prevent hon. members from raising any important matters in the House. I do not have access to the necessary information.

The hon. member says I have to make a specific charge on a specific case. I obviously do not have the information on which to do that, but I cannot get the information until I have made the charge. That is the trap they are always trying to suck us into.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Lawrence: If some hon. member on this side of the House—

Mr. Bryden: The hon. member's questions are purely—

Mr. Lawrence: If some hon. member on this side of the House came out with a blanket statement that the province of Saskatchewan is the most corrupt and rotten government in existence, would the hon. member not think that that would be an unfair statement?

Mr. MacDonald: Why does the hon. member not co-operate with the civil service—

Mr. Bryden: I would submit that this is not a blanket innuendo. This is a quotation from a resolution passed by the civil service association of Ontario. If that is a blanket innuendo, it was made by the civil service association of Ontario. I believe that association is a responsible organization which would not make statements of this kind without having considerable facts to back them up.

Also, I submit, they have knowledge of the situation, and just in case—

Mr. Lawrence: This is not the hon. member's charge. He is hiding behind somebody else's charge.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, sit down. We are pleading with the hon. member to do something about it and he will not. He is the government.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Might I ask the hon. member for Woodbine, and also the hon. member for York South, if either of them have ever asked any of these departments of government to give employment to individuals?

Mr. Bryden: I have never—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member for Woodbine did not, but the hon. member for York South did, and what is he "bellyaching" about, because he did?

Mr. MacDonald: Name one instance.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I can give him the instances and he cannot deny it. He cannot deny it.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, will the hon. Prime Minister give me the instance?

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member cannot deny it; he cannot deny it.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, this is a blanket statement.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member came to certain departments of the government and asked them to give—

Mr. MacDonald: Cite the instance. Cite the instance, instead of making a blanket statement.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member cannot deny it; he cannot deny it.

Mr. MacDonald: This is a blanket statement containing innuendoes.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member knows perfectly well.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I am rising on a point of privilege. The hon. Prime Minister rose here and made a blanket statement, now will he cite the specific case?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I asked the hon. member a specific question, I asked him if he ever approached any of the departments of government asking them to give individuals a job. I asked him to say whether he did or did not.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Prime Minister will cite the case, I will give the details. I want the specific case. I rose on a question of privilege and I want the hon. Prime Minister to cite the specific case, because once again he is raising a smoke-screen behind which he wants to hide the continuation of patronage.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member knows perfectly well he did, and he cannot deny it, and I would say something else. I would address this same question to the hon. member for Woodbine. Did he approach any of the departments of government and ask that any individual should be given a job?

Mr. Bryden: I did not, I—

Hon. Mr. Frost: All right. Well, he is more frank than his hon. leader is.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, now I do rise on a question of privilege and I defy the hon. Prime Minister of this province to cite any case—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I am not citing anything. I am asking the hon. member a question.

Mr. MacDonald: —to cite any case where I did anything other than this: That when a man came to me and said, "I cannot get a job unless I have a letter from my MPP," which in itself is a heritage of the patronage system the hon. Prime Minister perpetuates, I have given him that. Apparently this is necessary for a man to get a job. If the hon. Prime Minister will cite any other case than that, then he has something to argue about, but he cannot, and I defy him to do it.

Mr. Bryden: That brings up a point that I thought perhaps I would not raise—I submit that the hon. Prime Minister can have a debate with the hon. leader of the CCF party any time he likes.

Mr. MacDonald: Obviously that is a sore spot now. There is widespread patronage—

Mr. Bryden: This gives rise to a point that I was not going to raise, in view of the lateness of the hour. But now that the hon. Prime Minister has been making his blanket charges, I will raise it, and I will go into some detail on how I have been involved in this sort of thing.

I have been a member since last June and, on 4 different occasions I have had people come to me who live in my constituency and who, to the best of my knowledge, had no contact with each other and do not even know each other. I can only say that to the best of my knowledge, but they live in quite different parts of the constituency.

Four different people have come to me on different occasions and have asked me if I would write a letter for them.

When I inquired as to the purpose, they said that they had applied for employment in the public service. In each case a different

branch of the public service was involved, and all these people were advised—now I am merely reporting what they told me—that they could not get employment unless they had a letter from their MPP.

Well, I do not know if this is true or not. All I am saying is that is what these people told me.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Did the hon. member for Woodbine write a letter for them?

Mr. Bryden: I gave great consideration to the matter. I will tell the hon. Prime Minister what I did. I was very disturbed, because frankly I could not for the life of me see why a letter was required from the MPP. One of these people I knew slightly, the others I did not know at all. My recommendation would not be nearly as valuable as a recommendation from, for example, their clergyman or their doctor or someone else who knew them well.

Mr. Sopha: Except with the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass).

Mr. Bryden: I explained my dilemma to these people. I told them I do not believe in this practice. I do not believe in writing letters to the government asking for employment for any of my constituents. I believe that my constituents should get or not get jobs on the basis of their merits.

However, now I would like to carry this a step further.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Did he write the letter?

Mr. Bryden: I will answer everything the hon. Prime Minister wants to ask, but first, let me deal with the embarrassment he inflicts upon us by his present policy.

I do not want to put my constituents in the position where they are ineligible for positions in the public service; yet, from what they told me—I rely only on what they told me—if I refused to write letters for them, they would be ineligible for employment. Now that is the sort of spot an hon. member is put in.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Did the hon. member write the letter?

Mr. Bryden: I will tell the hon. Prime Minister what I wrote for them. I will put the hon. Prime Minister's mind at peace. I did not write any letter to any government department. I told these people that on my conscience I could not write such a letter. I believe it is wrong to do so. But, I told

them: What I will do for you, in an effort to get out of this dilemma—I hope it will be of some value—I will write a letter to whom it may concern—

Mr. Grossman: Is that not self-righteous?

Mr. Bryden: This is a principle, and the hon. member for St. Andrew knows nothing about principle. That is his trouble.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Will my hon. friend permit a question? May I ask him this? No, I want to ask him a question, a fair question.

Now, assuming that one of those individuals, for whom he wrote a letter, got a job, he understands—would that be, in his estimation, political patronage?

Mr. Bryden: No, in my estimation—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, all right.

Mr. Bryden: Let us get to the crux of the matter, Mr. Speaker. In my estimation those people should never have been put in the position where they had to come to me asking me to write a letter, and I submit—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Those hon. members are in it right up to their necks.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: May I ask a question? May I ask the hon. member a question?

Mr. Bryden: Well, if it is a question and not a rhetorical statement.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, no. This will be a question.

Mr. Bryden: Well, there have been very few.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: On the basis of the proposition which the hon. member has been expounding, would he have us believe, for example, that everybody who was taken into the civil service in the last 10 years was taken in not because of merit, but because of a letter written?

Mr. Bryden: What sort of a question is that? There is nothing in anything I said, Mr. Speaker, that could conceivably be interpreted, by any intelligent man, as meaning that.

That, unfortunately, is the sort of red herring we always get—a diversion from the issue. All I have done, and I am quite prepared to let it be checked in the record whenever it becomes available, is to read from a state-

ment in the *Toronto Daily Star*, and to state that, in my own specific case, people have approached me on the basis I outlined and that I wrote to whom it may concern letters for them—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bryden: And I have not written to any government department, nor will I write to a government department—

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I say to my hon. friend, that I think he has been—

Mr. Bryden: Is the hon. Prime Minister asking a question?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes, this is a question.

Mr. MacDonald: What is the question?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Might I say to my hon. friend that I think he is quite honest and sincere.

Mr. MacDonald: What is the question?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say to my hon. friend this.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister is violating the rules of the House.

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I ask a question?

Mr. MacDonald: All right, let us have the question.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The question, Mr. Speaker, is this. Did the hon. member for Woodbine ever discuss the matter of patronage with the party that sits on his right, because it is the oldest—

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Prime Minister is in power and can do something about it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: They are the greatest patronage hounds in history—right over there. They know all about it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I might point out to the members that there may be some misunderstanding about what exactly—

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, no, there is no understanding.

Mr. Speaker: But there should be no misunderstanding that, when the Speaker rises to his feet, everybody sits down and everybody remains perfectly quiet. I think on that basis we will have a better understanding of

everything. The member for Woodbine should proceed now with his speech.

Mr. Bryden: Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Crossman: The hon. member for Woodbine muffed that one. What does he have to say now?

Mr. Bryden: If the hon. members would keep quiet, I would be through in a few minutes.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I submit that the demonstration we have had tonight, when I was trying to state some simple facts, is another indication of what we are up against—always an attempt to divert the issue away from the real issue.

So, if I did write a letter—which I did not—does that justify the thing? The system is rotten, and hon. members should not be put in the position where either they must write letters or in the alternative the people in their constituency are not eligible for employment.

If there is any hon. member who, in those circumstances, has written a letter, I do not blame him. But I have not written a letter to any government department and I do not propose to do so.

In the to whom it may concern letters I have written, Mr. Speaker, I have written exactly what I knew about the people concerned. In 3 cases it was practically nothing—just a statement that the people concerned were residents of my constituency and to the best of my knowledge they were reliable people. I knew one of them a little better, so I put a little more in his letter. That was all I could honestly say, and that is all I did say.

Now then, in bringing my remarks to a conclusion, I want to get back to this widespread patronage which is apparently a very, very sore spot with the government and I can understand why. I would now like to quote from another journal, which the hon. member for St. George may think is given to making wild charges, but it is *The Trillium*, the official publication of the civil service association of Ontario. This is in the December 1959 issue, and on page 3 there is an article entitled "Those Patronage Charges." It starts as follows:

The hon. Leslie Frost said November 6, 1957—

this should get me some applause, I think, —I have felt we should all do everything possible to remove the civil service from politics as such.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Hear, hear.

Mr. Bryden: I said I would get some applause.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is what we have done. That is why we accept letters from the CCF hon. members. That is what we have done.

Mr. Bryden: Look, that is not getting rid of any patronage. Trying to involve us in such practices is not cleaning up the situation.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bryden: This is a quote appearing in the civil service association publication, and I may say that there are several others along the same line. If it would contribute to the hon. Prime Minister's ego, I would be glad to quote them in full, but otherwise I will pass them over by saying that they are in the same vein. We now come to the comments of the civil service association:

These statements are not just for convention purposes. Mr. Frost has made many similar ones. There is no doubt that he is sincere—

After all, it is the boss they are talking about,

There is no doubt he is sincere and desirous of removing politics from the service. Thus it seems surprising to the uninitiated that the annual meeting of 1959 should bring such widespread publicity on the subject of patronage. This publicity apparently arose from statements made during committee sessions, sparked by questions from delegates who quite obviously had encountered patronage of one form or another in their work areas.

Mr. Crossman: How did they get the jobs?

Mr. Bryden: I do not know. That is totally irrelevant, just a side issue. They have quite obviously encountered patronage. Maybe one of the instances where they encountered it was when they benefited from it, I do not know. I quote:

How can the Prime Minister's statement made in sincerity be reconciled with the fact that patronage is known to exist and is considered by many to be on the increase? How can the situation itself be reconciled with statements in the *Toronto Telegram* editorial that the civil service commission maintains proper supervision?

Again this might be surprising to the uninitiated. Though the association itself has officially protested over the years of patronage, it takes place at a level over

which the civil service commission has absolutely no control, although there have been instances reported of what is obviously patronage at levels where the commission does have control.

Those who know the Ontario service and the recruiting conditions know that there is every opportunity for patronage, both political and personal. What happens is that recruitment very often takes place in what is known as the casual level, and since we have great numbers of so-called casuals, the opportunities for placement of politically sponsored employees are numerous.

What is required is effective control of the entire public service by the civil service commission with statutory authority for qualification on entry at any level.

What happens at present is that people are insinuated into the service at the casual level and, of course, over a number of years do become qualified to the point where the commission would, in fact, certify their appointment on recommendation from the department itself.

The great evil here is that efficient employees with long service often find themselves held in their position, and green, untried and unqualified individuals are placed in supervisory capacity over them. This is patronage at its worst.

Part of the defence of those concerned in recently publicized instances has been that no political patronage is intended—

Does that not sound like some of the things hon. members hear in here?

—no political patronage is intended and local information is being sought as to the character and ability of individuals before employment.

I would like to say before I read this next paragraph that I personally subscribe to it entirely.

No member of Parliament is qualified to say which of his constituents are of exemplary character or are in possession of the qualifications needed for a particular job at a particular time.

Mr. Grossman: Would he give a charwoman an examination?

Mr. Bryden: It does not say anything about examinations. We have different types of qualifications.

Mr. Grossman: What qualifications would be required to be a charwoman?

Mr. Bryden: I continue with the quotation:

No hon. member of Parliament is in a position to pass—

An hon. member: I am just as qualified for that as anybody else.

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): He is not.

Mr. MacDonald: Now the hon. Minister is being personal again.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, he is right. He said no hon. member of Parliament.

Mr. Bryden: And no hon. member of Parliament is, because he has an interest in such matters and therefore he should not be involved.

I am now coming to something that is surely a basic principle. The government will not listen to it, but it is stated by our own association in this province, a very fine association. It is a reiteration of principles that have been stated over and over again in many places:

Selection should be by paid officials of the public service who are qualified to appraise and select. It is a serious reflection on our personal function if members of Parliament have to be relied upon to say whether or not a prospective employee is a good man for the job.

Surely that is a fundamental principle of sound administration, and the very fact that the hon. members opposite cannot even understand it is sufficient indication to me that there is undoubtedly patronage operating in this government. They cannot even understand the principles involved—

Mr. Grossman: The hon. member just does not want to be bothered with the little people.

Mr. Bryden: The hon. member for St. Andrew is talking through his hat. That is another red herring. He came up with a very nice red herring the other day. It is a complete evasion of the issue. In every administration of the world, except here and in a few other backward areas, the principle is laid down that politicians should have nothing to do with appointments. They should be dealt with by professional, impartial people, with no favours to dispense, who will to the best of their ability select the best qualified people. Surely that is fundamental.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Let him talk to the hon. members on his right, they will tell him—

Mr. Bryden: If the hon. Prime Minister has no better defence than to refer back to the Hepburn administration, he has not much defence.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say this. I would say that I think the hon. member for Sudbury's brother is employed by the liquor licence board and is employed by this government. Would he call that patronage?

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, on a point of personal privilege that is perfectly true. But let me add, sir, that, in the great riding of Temiskaming, they have no more loyal Tory worker than my brother. And, Mr. Speaker, at the last contest on June 11 my sister was campaign manager for the hon. member from Temiskaming (Mr. Herbert).

Mr. Speaker: I believe the members of the Legislature tonight would like to see the member finish his speech. However—

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, the hon. members are working hard to keep me on my feet, but if they will just give me about 3 minutes I will disappoint them and sit down.

I would like to point out that my original contention, that there is a steady erosion of the basic principles of sound public administration in this province, has been proved by the demonstration we had tonight. Those hon. members across do not even understand what is involved in a sound democratic system of public service. They think that recommendations from MPP's—

Mr. H. L. Rowntree (York West): Mr. Speaker—on a matter of personal privilege—it is very short—I deny the statement that the hon. member for Woodbine has made, and I am speaking for myself personally.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I do, too. I deny that.

Mr. Bryden: If you want me to sit down, Mr. Speaker, I will let each of these hon. gentlemen say that they deny their lack of understanding, but their lack of understanding is obvious to everybody. So, whether it is denied or not, it does not matter. They have no comprehension—

Mr. Grossman: Furthermore, if I had my feet in the barrel—

Mr. Bryden: —of a sound merit system of public service.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for St. George accused me of hiding behind somebody or other, I do not know who. He is pretty free with his accusations, but if he is accusing me of hiding behind the civil service

association of Ontario, of accepting their opinions on matters on which I believe they have better information than I have, then the accusation is correct.

I accept the statements of people who ought to know, especially when they are clearly responsible people.

The civil service association of Ontario has stated clearly, and unequivocally, that there is political patronage in appointments in this province. I do not think any further proof is needed. The onus is now on the other side to demonstrate that it does not exist.

From what I have heard tonight, I am satisfied they cannot demonstrate that. These hon. members think that a merit system is what everybody else calls a system of patronage. It is only by that abuse of words that they can reasonably claim that there is not widespread patronage in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate your indulgence. I have taken a substantial amount of the time of this House.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Before my hon. friend sits down, would he permit a question?

Mr. Bryden: Oh yes, I will be glad to, and I will now sit down. I thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: May I ask my hon. friend who has just spoken this question? I assume, from what my hon. friend has said, that he belongs to a party which does not believe in political patronage. If that is so would he be kind enough to tell us whether this is true or not: That a candidate who has been defeated, either provincially or federally, for the CCF party is now the present chairman of the Saskatchewan power corporation.

Mr. Grossman: Oh no, it could not be, not in Saskatchewan.

Mr. MacDonald: Let us deal with this one, just to show hon. members how much of a red herring it is.

Mr. Bryden: The chairman of the Saskatchewan power commission is a very distinguished engineer who was—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Was he a defeated CCF candidate in either a federal or provincial election?

Mr. MacDonald: What does that have to do with it? He has 3 children, too.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister asked if he could ask a question. The question was asked and now the member is answering the question.

Mr. Bryden: It was hardly a question. It was an attempt to besmirch a man of very high qualifications—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I rise on a point of privilege, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. MacDonald: Sit down, sit down.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: It was not my intention to besmirch anybody. Answer yes or no.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member never answered yes or no in his life.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I just asked the hon. member to answer yes or no, and he is upset about it, is he not?

Mr. Bryden: I do not think—

Mr. MacDonald: Does the hon. Minister of Energy Resources beat his wife?

Mr. Bryden: I do not think that the fact that the man has been, at some time in his life, successful or unsuccessful in a contest for political office should disqualify him for service in any public service, provided he has the qualifications. Mr. Cass Beggs, the chairman of the Saskatchewan power commission, is a man of the highest qualifications who was lifted out of Ontario from the University of Toronto where he held an appointment.

Mr. Rowntree: What position is the hon. member in to judge his merits?

Mr. Bryden: Well, he was a professor of engineering at the University of Toronto. As far as I know, he was defeated as a candidate, and that is the typical red herring—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I might say to my hon. friend that I listened with interest—

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, does the hon. Prime Minister have the right to rise and make a speech now? He is not attempting to ask a question.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Might I ask the hon. member a question—

Mr. Speaker: I think the Prime Minister has an opportunity to speak almost at any time with the approval of the Speaker and the House.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, no, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, this is a matter we should clarify—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I do not claim that. All I ask is this: Would the hon. member permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker should clarify this—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now the question is this, sir, that I would direct to my hon. friend. Is his position, in relation to the employment of members of the party he belongs to, is it the same as that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier who said that he was opposed to political patronage but he almost invariably found that the Liberals made the best appointments?

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, it was not Sir Wilfrid Laurier who said that. No, it was not. It was Rt. hon. C. D. Howe.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I have spent a long time answering rhetorical questions, which were really just excuses for speeches. I have borne with the hon. Prime Minister, because I can understand he would like to make some speeches to improve upon the one he made earlier in this debate. So, I will answer this question but I would ask that this be the last rhetorical question directed to me.

I have never talked to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I do not know what his position was, but I do not agree with that position if it was as the hon. Prime Minister has just stated. I believe that appointments, promotions, demotions and all other matters relating to employment in the public service should be in the hands of an independent commission entirely removed from political influence. That is my opinion. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier were here, I have no doubt he could take care of his opinion.

Mr. R. E. Sutton (York-Scarborough): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): Mr. Speaker, just as a point of information, could I ask whether the hon. member (Mr. Bryden) in referring for some two hours to Ontario Hydro and cross examining and contradicting statements which I had filed on oath, could I ask how many affidavits the hon. member filed; and secondly, could I ask if the hon. member filed

the copies of the documents to which he made reference? If he has not done so, would he do so? I ask because the rule of this House is that he vouches for them and there may be some very serious charges arise out of these.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): I would point out—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I did not ask the hon. member who is now speaking. I asked Mr. Speaker. Would Mr. Speaker tell me whether any affidavits were filed, the answer I would respectfully submit is either yes or no.

The answer I understand, Mr. Speaker, is that no affidavits were filed.

Secondly, would Mr. Speaker advise me whether any documents were tabled for examination, because the rules of this House require that a member referring to documents not tabled vouches for the accuracy of them and there may be some very serious charges arise from them.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, on a matter of privilege, I would like to state first of all that I did not—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, which takes precedence over a point of privilege, there is no point of privilege involved. I have not referred to the—

Mr. Bryden: Is the hon. Minister making the rules for this House?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: I am referring to the rules of this House, my hon. friend.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has asked a question of the Speaker and the answer to the question which I presume finishes the matter is no.

Mr. Bryden: Well, Mr. Speaker, I submit it does not finish the matter, because the hon. Minister, who did not take the trouble to listen to what I had to say, is now trying to interpret it, and I would call to your attention, sir, that I did not call into question—

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): The hon member is out of order.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, surely I have a right to clear up this gross misinterpretation.

Mr. Speaker: I think we are getting a little touchy. The question was quite simple—if documents have been tabled. It is quite obvious to all the members as it was to the Speaker here tonight there were no documents tabled and the answer to the question was no. I believe that finishes the matter.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, there is a real innuendo in this. In fact, there is more than an innuendo—

Mr. Speaker: I am not maybe so perceptive as some members with regard to perceiving innuendoes, and I declare the matter is finished.

Mr. Bryden: Well, Mr. Speaker, may I now table some of these documents that he apparently wants?

Hon. Mr. Frost: In moving the adjournment of the House may I say that the programme tomorrow is to carry on with the same programme.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.10 of the clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Friday, February 19, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1960

10 O'CLOCK A.M.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS ACT, 1957

Hon. F. M. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Department of Highways Act, 1957."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE STATUTE LABOUR ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Statute Labour Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. J. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, will the hon. Minister explain the bill, please?

Hon. F. M. Cass (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for the calling of meetings to elect road commissioners in areas affected by statute labour boards, and it provides several alternative methods of calling the meeting in place of the one method now provided. It also provides for the payment of road commissioners engaged in working on their roads, but not including their own statute labour which they must perform in respect of their own lands.

THE HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1957

Hon. Mr. Cass moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act, 1957."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to ask a question of the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Goodfellow). In an article in the press Wednesday, February 17, it was announced by the Ontario burley tobacco marketing board that no acreage would be allotted growers in the coming season. Inasmuch as this decision will take out of production around 9,000 acres of land, and a crop worth \$6.5 to \$7 million, I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture what steps the government has taken to market this surplus burley tobacco, and what compensation plan to provide the farmers who will be losing an important source of income?

Hon. W. A. Goodfellow (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Speaker, in reply to the question from the hon. member for Kent East, I may say that it was brought to my attention for the first time a few days ago that, apparently, there is an abundance and surplus of burley tobacco. I am not too conversant with tobacco, but I understand that there is a limited use for burley tobacco.

The result is that they have accumulated, apparently, a supply at least adequate for two years—that would be 1960 and 1961—if there were no tobacco grown in either of those two years. I might read the editorial in the London *Free Press* of February 18, I think, which covers this fairly well:

It is a shock to learn that burley tobacco, the first type grown in Canada, is not to be produced in Ontario in 1960. A surplus of more than 10 million pounds is on hand, almost enough for two years' consumption on the basis of 1958. Burley tobacco is used as a mixture for blended cigarettes; for some types of pipe tobacco, and in plugs for both chewing and smoking.

Increased use of cigarettes, decline in pipe smoking and virtual disappearance of chewing tobacco have dealt burley a considerable blow.

The Ontario burley tobacco marketing board has decided that they will allot no acreage to growers in 1960 and permit

the surplus to be used up. By this means it is hoped that, in 1961, producers could return more nearly to a normal crop with confidence that their product would be sold.

This limitation of production seems wise when it is estimated that only 1.5 million pounds of burley is exported, despite efforts by the board to expand overseas sales. Domestic consumption and export through this year should use up about 7 million pounds and possibly permit full growth in 1961 on the 9,000 acres used for this crop.

This action by the burley board should give the flue-cured tobacco growers some thought. They are being offered a new system by buyers which would produce 18 months' domestic supply and allow for 40 million pounds export in 1960 to replenish depleted stock. Tobacco export should rightly be a major part of this trade, but growers must watch against a major overproduction without guarantees by buyers.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, that, as the hon. member for Kent East knows, this burley tobacco growers board comprises both growers and buyers and they have decided, in their judgment, that it would be in the best interest of the industry if they refrain from giving rights this year.

I might read a clipping from this morning's *Toronto Globe and Mail* reported from Chatham by the agricultural representative, Don Rutherford:

The provincial agricultural representative for Kent county today praised the Ontario burley tobacco marketing association for suspending burley tobacco production this year. He said the association took the only course open, in view of the lack of market for the crop. The action was not taken hastily or without considerable thought. The association should be commended for facing the fact and not trying to hide behind someone's skirts on the problem.

He said the 4,500 acres used for burley in Kent could easily be planted with any one of several crops, such as corn or soya beans.

I think, from my understanding of soil type for burley tobacco, that it is a reasonably heavy pliable soil that adapts itself to other crops, so I would presume that those who have been growing burley tobacco this year should give consideration to growing other types of crops suitable to the area.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister a further question? Does his department assist the board in trying to find export markets for this burley tobacco? I understand he has streamlined his department, he has an assistant to the Minister or Deputy Minister of marketing, and I wonder if he does try to find markets that would assist this industry, or if he does take any part in this way.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Well, I might say that, for instance, in respect to flue-cured tobacco, Mr. Perkin, the marketing commissioner, made a trip overseas with the flue-cured tobacco people last year, with respect to trying to find export markets. I might say that the department works very closely with the farm products marketing board and the commissioner of marketing in respect to helping these people with their farm products.

Mr. G. W. Innes (Oxford): Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture an additional question.

The *Toronto Globe and Mail*, in its issue of Thursday, February 18, had a story in which Mr. Everett M. Biggs, assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, is quoted as saying that the hog organization in Ontario, through a communications programme, had expressed 4 attitudes—fear, misunderstanding, anger and downright antagonism—and apprehension was spreading throughout the province.

Do Mr. Biggs' remarks reflect the hon. Minister of Agriculture's thoughts about the hog producers marketing board? If so, would the hon. Minister outline the government's plan for bringing about a better understanding among the hog producers of the province?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Well, Mr. Speaker, in respect to the question submitted by the hon. member for Oxford, I would say that Mr. Biggs, who has been dairy commissioner for some dozen years in this province and recently appointed as assistant Deputy Minister of marketing, is a young man with, in my opinion, a great deal of ability. He is quite capable of expressing his own opinions, and the opinions he expressed at the annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian association, I understand, were his own.

But I have this morning received a copy of Mr. Biggs' manuscript, that he delivered at the annual meeting of the Holstein association, and I think I should read into the record of the House, in context, what remarks Mr. Biggs made in connection with the views that he has in respect to the certain aspects

of the hog marketing plan in the province of Ontario.

I might say in the first part of his address he was referring to milk marketing, and I think that is irrelevant to what the hon. member is interested in at this time. I am going to start with the part that deals with hog marketing, as Mr. Biggs sees it:

At the outset of my comments today, I suggested that possibly we needed a warmer climate in the market place. It was not intended exactly as a pun, but I have here in my hand the official publication of the Ontario hog producers association and, while I am most understanding of their problems and appreciate their sincerity of purpose and their successfulness in creating a place in the sun for the hog producers of this province, at the same time exception must be taken to some of the attitudes and misunderstanding with which we are faced today.

I have referred to the official publication which I have here, *The Market Place*.

I read that the whole of the much vaunted marketing legislation is just window-dressing. It is meant for ornament, not for serious use.

This is a gross misrepresentation of facts. It had been said many times, and it is the truth, that the province of Ontario has gone farther in providing legislation for the marketing of farm products than any other jurisdiction on the North American continent.

At the present moment we have 17 marketing plans, 3 of which are under The Milk Industry Act, the rest under The Farm Products Marketing Act and covering 29 farm commodities.

Is this an indication that this is ornamental legislation? Is this an indication that this legislation has not been made available to farmers?

I am sure that the producers realize that this legislation was introduced at the request of the producers, it was supported by everyone who recognized the necessity of the farmers' place in the market place. It was, and has been, made effective in the midst of a considerable amount of opposition from those people or organizations who may be opposed to this type of marketing legislation.

We do have a weakness in our legislation. This weakness is that it can provide only for the marketing of agricultural products within the province. I feel we are fast approaching the time when the farmers of

this province, and the rest of Canada, will have to think in terms of a national approach to marketing.

This, of course, will entail close discussions between various provincial marketing groups. Our farm leaders are beginning to realize that, with certain commodities, it is virtually impossible to have an entirely provincial marketing programme which is restricted to unorganized or unco-ordinated efforts in other provinces.

For the good of all farmers, and for the good of our marketing programmes in this province, we should be going along in an atmosphere of understanding.

Let me make it clear that the department has no quarrel with the producers, either as individuals or as a group.

On the other hand, I had the impression, as I did several years ago, that for some reason or other The Department of Agriculture is finding itself in the ring with the hog producers association, and that there are a lot of interested parties holding it in there, including those who are violently opposed to the hog producers marketing plan and possibly to the principle of organized marketing itself. This is a situation which must be corrected.

My personal fear is that this situation might cause the whole marketing board system to be held in ridicule. This would be entirely unfair. There must be a thorough understanding and a working confidence among all farm groups, particularly those organized under marketing legislation and the administrators of that legislation, to which they owe their existence.

One of my first acts, after recently receiving my overall marketing responsibility, was to spend a whole day in the hog producers' office on Dundas Street West, Toronto. I wanted to obtain a thorough picture of the administrative organization.

I am pleased to say that I was extremely well received and I was most impressed with the efficiency of the administrative machinery in the office. I also had a most friendly discussion with the hog producers marketing board itself. I went to the hog producers' office a strong supporter of organized farm marketing, and a supporter of the hog producers marketing plan itself.

At that time, however, I pointed out to the hog producers marketing board that there was a great need of some sincere discussion on certain aspects of their marketing plan, and that possibly they

were in a better position than anyone to come up with a solution. I believe they are giving sincere consideration to the problems which they realize exist. I have studied, as closely as I have been able to, the hog producers marketing plan; I still believe that the plan as a whole is sound. I believe it has overcome a great many of the abuses and lack of bargaining power which the hog producer had formerly.

I also believe that it is not perfect.

However, I am quite sure that we will, through realistic friendly discussions with the hog producers marketing board, reach a mutual understanding and respect which is necessary in any human relationships.

However, I do not think our department would have the respect of the farmers of this province, of the hog producers marketing board itself, if we sat back without a reply or comment on some of the things which we believe are not sound, some of the things which we believe are having—and in the future will have—a very much more detrimental effect on organized farm marketing in this province and the rest of Canada, as well as some of the misrepresentations of fact, to which the hog producers and others were subjected to recently.

We will have, and we certainly must have, some discussions in the immediate future on those matters which are closely tied to the mechanics of the hog marketing picture.

However, in the few minutes remaining, I want only to take issue with one thing and this is attitude. There are 4 conditions paramount in the province, at the moment, which are a direct result of the attitude expressed in the communications programme of the hog producers association. All 4 of them are serious.

They are fear, misunderstanding, anger and downright antagonism.

None of these attitudes contributes to the strength of public respect of organized producer markets. Apprehensions are being felt throughout the province because of this growing feeling. I am firmly convinced that, unless there is a change in attitude, there will be a serious detrimental effect on this province and its present marketing programme and any which may be contemplated for the future.

As an indication of this, I was advised, in all sincerity, a few days ago that if I dared to take a stand on a few of these

issues, I would be subjected to deliberate and ruthless smear programmes.

Since I have always been a strong supporter, and possibly a much criticized supporter, of strongly organized farm marketing organizations, I refuse to accept this word of caution. I will be extremely disappointed if my comments are not accepted in the sincerity in which they are presented, so that I will be allowed the privilege of working with producers generally, and strengthening to an even greater degree their position in the market place.

I think, Mr. Speaker, it is not necessary for me to read the balance of this address. I would be glad to table it in the House for the information of any of the hon. members.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, in reply to the question of the hon. member for Oxford, it is more or less a coincidence that yesterday, in reply to a letter I had received from a very good friend of mine, whom I have known for some years, who was president of the Peterborough federation of agriculture, I acknowledged his letter yesterday in order to illustrate to this House that the views expressed by Mr. Biggs might be very comparable to my own.

This is the letter to Mr. Clifford Johnson, past-president of the Peterborough federation of agriculture:

DEAR MR. JOHNSON:

I was interested in your views as expressed in your letter of February 6, relative to the hog producers marketing plan. I am glad you recognize the interest which the government has taken in providing the necessary legislation to permit the farmers to market their commodities collectively.

This I have always felt could not help but be to their advantage, since as an individual the farmer's bargaining power is practically nil.

I would like to make it clear that I believe that on the whole the hog producers marketing plan is bound to work to the advantage of the producers, but as I have said on many occasions, in any experimental programme such as this, there must be a flexibility whereby progress is made through trial and error.

It is regrettable that an attitude of inflexibility would appear to have been assumed by the hog producers marketing board.

As far as the government is concerned, it is not our wish to interfere with any marketing plan. But in this far-reaching

experimental legislation which we have provided, we do have a responsibility to the hog producers to insure that there are no principles in practice which could be open to suspicion and criticism and which, in the long run, would be detrimental, not only to the hog producers, but to all farm marketing plans.

Early in 1958 it was pointed out to the hog producers marketing board that the government questioned the private treaty method of selling by telephone. We thought then that we had an understanding with the board that, following the vote in July of 1958, further meetings would be held in order to consider a method of sale which would be on top of the table and therefore beyond reproach.

Much to my regret, the board assumed a non-negotiating attitude. It is unfortunate, in my opinion, in view of the great advantages which could accrue to the farm people of Ontario through sound orderly marketing plans, that some people have found it necessary to carry on a campaign of abuse, intimidation, and vilification against any person or group which happens to have views which do not entirely coincide with their own.

The great success of democracy has been brought about by negotiation on the part of well-meaning people, with a common interest, in trying to work out solutions to problems with which they are confronted from time to time.

It has been a great disappointment to me, as one who has been a strong believer and supporter of farm organization, to see one group in the community working in a manner which could not be anything but injurious to the long-term interest of organized farmers.

The film which was recently produced for and by the hog producers marketing board to illustrate the operation of the hog marketing plan in this province substantiates the conclusions which the government and its advisers reached in connection with the present methods of selling, whereby, through a selling monopoly which they are granted, the selling of all hogs in Ontario are entrusted to a few salesmen who negotiate sales by telephone. No one is suggesting that there has been any collusion, but in fairness to the salesmen the system should be such as to remove any possible grounds for suspicion or mistrust.

Therefore, I feel that, in the long-term interest of collective marketing, a system

must be devised whereby the human element is removed from the operation to the greatest possible degree.

I have given you my comments and sincere views and opinions on this matter as I realize you are the same as myself, one who is keenly interested in bettering the lot of the farmer in the market place.

I am prepared to table a copy of my letter to Mr. Johnson, Mr. Speaker, because it points out my views in connection with this hog marketing operation at the present time.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture a supplementary question?

As in all issues, it is not a case of black and white. The hon. Minister of Agriculture was quoted 18 months ago by a delegation, which is willing to give affidavits as to the authenticity of that quote, that he hoped that the plan would collapse before the vote was held a year ago July.

Is this indicative of the kind of attitude that has produced the situation we now have?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Mr. Speaker, I have made it abundantly clear on many occasions, and in writing, that I believe in this marketing plan and I think there is a great deal of merit to the present hog marketing plan in this province.

Mr. MacDonald: But, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister has not answered my question. He is going along with Mr. Biggs on the attitude. Now I agree we have sown the wind and now we are reaping the whirlwind.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): The question was answered. I say the hon. member for York South is out of order, and I think that this should close the matter.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I would just like to have your ruling, but I am not finished as yet. If you agree with the hon. Prime Minister I will be glad to sit down.

Mr. Speaker: I consider the question answered by the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Before the orders of the day, Mr. Speaker, I would like to place certain documents on the table of this House.

They are photographic copies of documents appearing in a return that was tabled in the House of Commons at Ottawa on June 22, 1959, and they consist of copies of a letter

dated February 6, from Mr. Ward L. Leroy to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario at London; a letter of February 17 from Mr. Leroy to Mr. Huddleston of Hydro in Toronto; a letter of February 27 from Mr. Leroy to Mr. Stiles of Hydro in Toronto; and a letter of December 16—all of these, incidentally, are in the year 1958—a letter of December 16, 1958, from Mr. Leroy to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in Toronto, attention Mr. Tidy. These were the only letters that I referred to that are not already on the record, Mr. Speaker.

In my remarks last night, I referred to minutes, and I quoted from minutes of the Indian band council. Naturally, I do not have those minutes. But, as I stated, the extracts I quoted I copied down from the minutes in the presence of the chief. I would like to put these letters on the table just to complete the record.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Minister of Highways): Before the orders of the day, I would like to reply to questions asked on February 11 of me by the hon. member for Wentworth East (Mr. Gisborn) based on an article in the *Toronto Daily Star* of the day before.

The first question was: "Is the Skyway Bridge operation subject to prosecution under the Hamilton smoke abatement by-law?"

The answer to that is no. The Crown is not subject to prosecution.

However, we do recognize that unsatisfactory conditions exist there, and I may say, for the information of the hon. member and the House, that, previous to his question and even now, my engineers from the department have been working with the smoke abatement officer of the city of Hamilton with respect to this problem.

The second question was: "Does The Department of Highways intend to take action to clear up this situation?"

I have already indicated the answer to that. I may say that the installation causing the article in the *Star* is a temporary one used to keep ice off the plaza of the Burlington Bay Skyway, and there have been certain changes made in the mechanical installation which we believe have abated the nuisance considerably. When the final installation is in, I am quite sure that the hon. member, and all the people of that district, will have no cause for complaint.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, might I ask that there be a little variation from the order of business that I suggested last night? There are some bills on the order paper that might

well go through committee stage, particularly the private bill orders.

I would move, sir, that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole.

Motion agreed to; House in committee of the whole, Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

INCORPORATED SYNOD, DIOCESE OF TORONTO

House in committee on Bill No. Pr6, An Act respecting the incorporated synod of the diocese of Toronto.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr6 reported.

VILLAGE OF KILLALOE STATION

House in committee on Bill No. Pr7, An Act respecting the village of Killaloe Station.

Sections 1 and 2, and preamble, agreed to.

Bill No. Pr7 reported.

TOWN OF ORILLIA

House in committee on Bill No. Pr9, An Act respecting the town of Orillia.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and schedule and preamble, agreed to.

Bill No. Pr9 reported.

ONTARIO INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL AGROLOGISTS

House in committee on Bill No. Pr10, An Act to incorporate the Ontario institute of professional agrologists.

Sections 1 to 14, inclusive, and preamble, agreed to.

Bill No. Pr10 reported.

Mr. Chairman: I have been advised, for the information of the new members, that this is the bill with the amendments included, as amended by the private bills committee.

TOWNSHIP OF STAMFORD

House in committee on Bill No. Pr23, An Act respecting the township of Stamford.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, and preamble, agreed to.

Bill No. Pr23 reported.

THE BULK SALES ACT, 1959

House in committee on Bill No. 9, An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act, 1959.

Mr. Chairman: This is a reprint, as amended by the legal bills committee.

Sections 1 to 11, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 9 reported.

THE CERTIFICATION OF TITLES ACT, 1958

House in committee on Bill No. 10, An Act to amend The Certification of Titles Act, 1958.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 10 reported.

THE JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS ACT, 1959

House in committee on Bill No. 20, An Act to amend The Juvenile and Family Courts Act, 1959.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 20 reported.

THE LOAN AND TRUST CORPORATIONS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 22, An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporations Act.

Mr. Chairman: This is a reprint as amended by the legal bills committee.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Chairman, this one, which you said is a reprint, is not in my book. I only have the old one. It is pretty difficult to enable us to see without the reprint being here.

Clerk of the House: Apparently it has not arrived in time for the boys to get it into the books. We shall hold it, if it is your wish. Do you wish it held?

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Yes, please.

THE NEGLIGENCE ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 23, An Act to amend The Negligence Act.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 23 reported.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 24, An Act to amend The Public Trustee Act.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 24 reported.

THE REGISTRY ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 25, An Act to amend The Registry Act.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 25 reported.

THE SUMMARY CONVICTIONS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 29, An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 29 reported.

THE CORPORATIONS ACT, 1953

House in committee on Bill No. 44, An Act to amend The Corporations Act, 1953.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 44 reported.

THE ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 48, An Act to amend The Andrew Mercer Reformatory Act.

Sections 1 to 11, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 48 reported.

THE INDUSTRIAL FARMS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 49, An Act to amend The Industrial Farms Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 49 reported.

THE TRAINING SCHOOLS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 52, An Act to amend The Training Schools Act.

Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 52 reported.

THE EXTRAMURAL EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 53, An Act to repeal The Extramural Employment of Persons under Sentence Act.

Sections 1 and 2, agreed to.

Bill No. 53 reported.

THE HOSPITAL SERVICES COMMISSION ACT, 1957

House in committee on Bill No. 54, An Act to amend The Hospital Services Commission Act, 1957.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister for an explanation of this particular bill? It is a very brief bill, simply providing that this Act shall be deemed to have come into force on January 1, 1960, and the explanatory note simply provides that this bill will bring the Act into line with the federal-provincial agreement.

My question of the hon. Minister is simply to ask the reason for this and what is meant by the federal-provincial arrangement.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, when The Ontario Hospital Services Act came into being it was arranged that those in receipt of burned-out pensions, for instance, would be admitted to hospitals for tubercular patients and for the mentally ill under coverage by the Ontario hospital services commission ticket.

Now the ticket does not begin to pay for their care, and since the federal people do not share in that cost, we had discussions with them beginning immediately after the inauguration of the plan, when we saw the unfairness of this. They very reasonably also saw the unfairness of it, and decided that, henceforth until such time as they become sharers in the care of the tubercular and mentally ill patients, they will pay the full costs of the maintenance of those who are ordinarily their wards.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Who are ordinarily the federal government's wards?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Ordinarily wards of the federal government.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, do I understand the hon. Minister to say that the expenses of the recipients of war veterans' allowances are not paid for by the federal government?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Their hospital ticket was paid for, as I understand it, by the federal government. But the federal government does not share in the cost of maintenance of tubercular and mentally ill patients. This only applies to the tubercular and mentally ill.

The war veterans, the persons in receipt of war veterans' allowances, are usually cared

for in a federal Department of Veterans' Affairs hospital. If not, the hospital to which he is directed is paid, either through a ticket or by the federal government, since they are sharing the costs of general hospital care. They are not sharing the cost of mental or tubercular hospitals and those are the only cases referred to in this agreement.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 39 reported.

THE SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 56, An Act to amend The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 56 reported.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves that the committee rise and report certain bills without amendment.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report certain bills without amendment, moves the adoption of the report, and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. R. E. Sutton (York-Scarborough): Mr. Speaker, in rising to participate in the Throne debate I propose to speak about the farmers in my riding, their trials and tribulations.

But, first, I wish to congratulate you on your election to the high office of Speaker of this Legislature. I have been most interested in the press accounts of your life story which reads like a Horatio Alger book.

As a teen-age youth from England coming to Canada to make your fame and fortune, you brought with you all of those qualities of industry, enthusiasm and fair dealing which invariably lead to success in this great province of ours. By careful living and saving your hard-earned money, you were able to set aside \$1,000 each year of the first 7 years, when you brought and paid for your own farm. This was a truly remarkable achievement.

Your qualities of hand, heart and mind have been recognized by high municipal and provincial offices these many years. There is

nothing like plain hard work and common sense to help one get ahead.

I wish to compliment you on your business acumen and foresight in getting out of the chicken business before the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher) dropped the price of eggs to 19 cents a dozen.

I say again that I am very much impressed with your record as a *bona-fide* farmer. I was a farmer myself for 15 years and know something about this subject. Well, maybe not a farmer—I think they called me an agriculturist—one who makes a little bit of money in the city and loses it all in the country. It was my good fortune, however, to place one of my cows on the Dominion honour roll. She was first, having broken a record that had stood for 19 years.

Mr. Speaker, those 15 years spent on the farm were the most satisfactory period of my life. The independent way of life and the close personal friendships one forms cannot be duplicated in any other industry.

Hon. J. Root (Minister without Portfolio): It is a boy.

Mr. Sutton: I understand that a Royal Prince has been born to the Queen.

Mr. Speaker: The member must have some phenomenal powers, not possessed by myself, because I have just received a note now that the Queen has just had a son.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): May I say that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. Mackay) has caused a cablegram to be sent from the government, and from the assembly, and from the people of this province, congratulating Her Majesty and extending to her our best wishes and our loyalty and affection at this time.

Mr. Sutton: Mr. Speaker, to continue, the farmer is an individualist. His ideas of free enterprise and his way of life must be preserved at all costs, even though his numbers are becoming fewer and fewer.

My riding of York-Scarborough is some 70 square miles in area. Just 10 years ago, we were nearly all farmers except for 40,000 people around the fringe of East York and the city of Toronto proper. Now our population is close to 200,000. Indeed, it is estimated that it will go to 500,000 in the next 20 years. We have left, in my constituency, only 54 farms, all of which have been over-assessed this year by the Metro assessor, Mr. A. Gray.

I have had several meetings with this

group of *bona-fide* farmers over the past few months, and have had their executive committee come to Queen's Park to see the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Goodfellow) and the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Warrender). Some of these farmers' assessments are as high as \$400 per acre. With our mill rate of 56 mills, it means that their taxes run above \$2,000 per annum. One can realize the burden this represents when their total revenue from milk contracts and general farming is around \$4,000 per annum.

The ridiculous part of this high assessment is the fact that, on the town line between Markham township and Scarborough, our farmers are assessed from \$300 to \$400 per acre while, right across the road in Markham township, identical farmland would be assessed at \$40 per acre.

It seems to me that a low assessment for the *bona-fide* farmer would have 100 per cent. approval in the numerous areas in the province where this situation has appeared. It is only right and proper to protect him against being put out of business or being driven off his property. Just as soon as his farm is bought for sub-division, provision is then made for the high assessments by the sub-divider.

A redraft of the amendment to The Assessment Act, to protect the *bona-fide* farmer, I believe, will soon be presented to us by the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs. I hope it will receive the approval and support of the hon. members of this House.

I mentioned the fact that the farmer is a great individualist. One man standing alone can accomplish very little, and it is my belief that the farmer as a class is put upon and taken advantage of by a great many people. I am sorry to say some government and government agency employees are too arbitrary with the farmer. It has always been a policy of mine, long before my election, to take the part of the farmer at every possible opportunity.

In 1955, almost the day after my election, one of my farmer friends came to me with a complaint against Hydro. Hydro had put power lines across his farm in 1951, and were again taking another strip of his property without making settlements for the first right-of-way.

When I investigated the situation, I found 10 or 12 of my farmers were involved, as far as Scarborough was concerned, and also a greater number in Pickering outside of my riding. My friends were about ready to take drastic action to prevent Hydro from unloading the necessary steel to erect the towers.

The Hydro property men, Harry Hustler and Mr. Huddleston, were determined not to pay more than \$350 per acre, although the Inoson farm, in the immediate vicinity, had sold a year previously for \$800 per acre, and negotiations were then going on to purchase Morris Hammell's and Frank Sewall's farms in the area for from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per acre. The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs was on the Hydro commission then, and when all these pertinent facts were brought to his attention, a very fair price, around \$1,250 to \$1,500 per acre, was paid.

The farmer still has to cut the weeds and cultivate the land under these unsightly towers. It seems to me Hydro should be prepared to pay the current price, plus 10 to 15 per cent. damages for right-of-way over a farmer's land, as there is no doubt that the property has been depreciated in value.

Farm organizations have always been of great interest to me, and I was very honoured when elected president of district No. 5 in the Toronto milk producers association. Many years ago this took in all of East York and Scarborough, and was the biggest district in the Toronto milk shed, with 400 shippers at that time. I doubt very much that there are any farms left in East York today—and as I mentioned earlier we now have only 54 farms in Scarborough.

The marketing agreement of the Toronto milk producers was the base or quota system. In other words, the farmer's milk production for the months of September, October and November—when the cows are in the barns and off the grass or pasture and when milk is most difficult to produce—would be the base for all the following year.

For instance, if the farmer was able to produce 7 cans of milk a day during those fall months, he would be paid top price for 7 cans, but no more, all next year. When the cows were on pasture, production would go to 10 cans and more, but for those extra 3 cans over the 7-can base, which was the same milk in every respect, he would be paid the secondary price or commercial milk price.

This is how it works out at today's prices—for the 7 cans he would be paid \$5.10 per hundred-weight, less 35 cents per hundred-weight trucking charges in Scarborough. For 3 cans or any amount of milk produced over the 7-can base, he would be paid \$2.60 per hundred-weight less 35 cents haulage charge, all based on 3.4 per cent. butterfat. There is a scale of adjustments up or down on milk testing, lower or higher than 3.4 per cent. The rate in this example paid to the farmer

is \$4.35 per hundred-weight, or about 11 cents a quart. It is a very erroneous idea that the farmers are paid \$5.10 per hundred-weight for fluid milk sent into the city dairies.

At the time I was active in district No. 5 there were 132 of us, out of the 400 members, shipping our milk to Blantyre Dairy—run by the Paulger Brothers and located on Queen Street East. The dairy was agreeable when we, the shippers, wanted a marketing arrangement known as 90 and 10, or in other words 90 per cent. of milk produced to be bought by the dairy at top price of \$5.10 per hundred-weight and 10 per cent. at the secondary price of \$2.60 per hundred-weight, again based up or down from standard 3.4 per cent. butterfat; and again less haulage rate to the city of 35 cents per hundred-weight.

With this system the blend price—the true price the farmer receives for his milk—is \$4.85 per hundred-weight. This is 50 cents per hundred-weight more than the quota method, and would mean \$4 a day more for any farmer shipping 10 cans a day and \$3 a day more for the average shipper of 8 cans per day, or \$1,000 more per annum.

We found ourselves in trouble immediately with the Toronto milk producers on the 90-10 formula. They said if we wanted to have our milk sold in Toronto, we had to conform to the Toronto milk producers' quota system of marketing. I then incorporated the 132 shippers into the Agincourt milk producers association.

A corporation, as hon. members know, is an artificial person created by law with powers, objects and purposes as set forth in the charter, with a separate and distinct life from the members that make up the corporation.

We had already started to ship milk to the Blantyre Dairy on the 90-10 formula. On a complaint from the Toronto milk producers association to the milk control board, Blantyre Dairy was called before the board and threatened with cancellation of its licence unless they paid for their milk on a quota basis.

By this time we had our Agincourt milk producers association charter, and being one person by law we put the corporation on quota, but paid the members of the corporation 90-10. We had Mr. Joseph Sedgewick represent us when we were again called on the carpet before the milk control board, but they could do nothing to change our operating methods. We then withdrew our group from the Toronto milk producers association and

the 1.75 cents per hundred-weight we were paying to that organization went into our own treasury.

We now have something like \$12,000 in Ontario and Government of Canada Bonds, a nest egg we are building up to be used possibly to take over the haulage of our own milk some day, or for some other useful purpose, like hiring the best legal talent to protect us from Everett Biggs' milk pooling plan.

The Toronto milk producers were not going to give up the fight that easily, so the next episode took place after many of our customers had sold their farms along Dawes Road, now Victoria Park Avenue, and moved further out of the city near Claremont and Stouffville. Some of these new locations were from one mile to one-and-a-quarter miles off the Blantyre routes.

We applied to the Ontario transport board to have these routes extended to pick up the milk of our own customers and were denied. Our farmers refused to place their milk on the Borden and Silverwood trucks.

It seemed a stupid thing; Silverwoods went down one road and Bordens went down the other. It was just as stupid as saying that Eatons and only Eatons will go down this concession, while Simpsons can only go down the next concession.

Naturally our farmers would not leave Blantyre. These farmers of ours, who were off the route of the Blantyre Dairy, refused to put their milk on the Bordens and the Silverwoods trucks, and carted their milk each morning and left it on the side of the road on the nearest Blantyre route. It was not a very satisfactory place, one will agree.

We appealed the ruling of the transport board and again appeared before the milk control board. I remember Judge Curry from Manitoulin Island was in the chair. Hiram McCallum was there representing the general public; there were also members of the Toronto producers and Toronto distributors representing their groups.

After the hearing, we were asked to wait in the next room, and told they would give us their ruling in the matter. We were called in and told the milk control board had to take the advice of the transport board and were therefore denying any extension of the Blantyre routes.

I asked the judge if he would answer a question. He said he would. I asked if a farmer could ship his own milk, and he said yes. Then I asked if 3 or 4 or more could co-operatively ship their own milk, and again he said yes.

We went immediately to the Agincourt branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, signed a note for \$3,000, bought a truck, painted the name of Agincourt milk producers on the side of it, hired a man to drive the truck for an hour each morning, picked up the milk of our 6 customers, met the Blantyre truck at a pre-arranged place on his route, and transferred the load of 40 or 50 cans.

This went on for some years with a great deal of complaint from our enemies, but no further court cases. The deduction from all our membership paid off the loan at the bank.

Each fall I used to put these farmers out selling Dominion of Canada Savings Bonds. I made them sub-agents and they turned all their commission in to pay off the loan. Here it was demonstrated that the entire membership was prepared to stand behind the few who found themselves in difficulties.

The Agincourt milk producers association has always been a very closely knit organization. I was a trustee for years, at no administrative cost whatever, on their excellent hospitalization plan. On payment of \$3 per month, a man, his wife, and all children under 18 were given exactly the same protection and coverages as the Blue Cross. Now we give our membership Physicians and Surgeons Insurance. As for hospitalization, we now collect the membership premiums for the Ontario hospital plan.

We always regretted the fact that Everett Biggs, after he was appointed dairy commissioner, always referred to our organization as a selfish little group that he was going to level. I believe he will try awfully hard to do so, if and when he ever brings in his idea of milk pooling.

We always thought he would have been better advised to raise the standards of all the shippers outside our group, instead of trying to lower us to the level of those struggling away on that quota system of shipping milk. Our organization is so successful that we have always had a long waiting list to get on as shippers.

A couple of years ago, when a new Act was put through the Legislature called The Milk Industry Act, I thought too much authority was being given to the milk commissioner. In the standing committee of agriculture, I raised this point of Everett Biggs' desire to level our association, and I moved that the whole Act be deferred for one year. The motion was seconded by my hon. friend opposite from Oxford (Mr. Innes), I believe.

The hon. Minister of Agriculture, present at the meeting, guaranteed the 90-10 formula for the Agincourt milk producers association if I would withdraw the motion. My seconder and I withdrew the motion. I am sure the undertaking of the hon. Minister on that day two years ago will be honoured as long as we operate under the Act then being discussed. I would expect that before milk pooling could ever be instituted, a new Act would have to be drawn up. We will cross that bridge when we come to it.

There has always seemed to me to be powerful forces lined up against us to conform to the quota system whether we like it or not. And I have never been able to make up my own mind exactly, but the Bordens organization and the Silverwoods organization and other similar dairies buy their milk on a 70-30 formula and sometimes 60-40 and sometimes 50-50. These organizations claim that they are selling some milk commercially, and that they have to have this surplus. They separate the milk and get the cream to supply their restaurant customers and they use the surplus milk for cottage cheese.

The other day the Blantyre Dairy made a submission and there was a covering letter in it, by Elliott Harrington, the president of the Agincourt milk producers. I had copies of these two letters distributed to each hon. member of the House. The Blantyre submission pointed out that they are almost 100 per cent. on home delivery of milk. They have gone to terrific expense in purchasing 50 or 60 refrigerated trucks, I think each truck was worth \$3,000 or more. They are so efficient that nearly all the milk goes in the bottle for home delivery. Milk left over in today's work is the first milk delivered the next day, so there is no waste. It does not come back to the dairy to have the milk separated and the butterfat taken out of it. There is no waste in the operation of the Blantyre Dairy. They are certainly the best dairy in the city of Toronto today, without exception.

They are complaining because the price of milk, so far as their raw products is concerned, is set by this government on a wonderful basis of formula pricing. Formula pricing is tied into a long list of basic commodities, including labour, the wholesale price of all commodities, the seed price, everything the farmer uses in producing milk. If that formula goes up by 19 cents, then milk goes up 19 cents a hundred-weight to the farmer.

In 1951 this government set a store differential of one cent. Then next year it was raised to 2 cents. In other words, if milk to the

householder was 23 cents it would be 21 cents in the store.

This thing now is completely out of hand, and milk is being used as a loss leader. One sees advertisements of some little butcher shop, saying, "2 quarts of milk for 29 cents," and then in small type it says, "Provided you buy \$5 worth of merchandise."

Now I maintain, Mr. Speaker, that we should do something by way of setting a minimum store price on milk, and we should stop the use of milk as a loss leader in our stores.

Mr. Speaker, I sat here last night when one of the hon. members opposite spoke for two hours and a half, and I was squirming in my seat wondering when on earth I would ever have the opportunity of taking part in this debate. I have many more things to speak about in my riding. I am very grateful for the indulgence and kind attention of the hon. members. I am going to stop at this point and give some other hon. member a chance.

Mr. G. E. Gomme (Lanark): Mr. Speaker, I want first to add my congratulations to the many you have received since your appointment to this high office. I know you will fulfil your duty with dignity and fairness to all.

At this, the first session of the twenty-sixth Parliament, I would like to thank the people of my riding for the great honour they have bestowed on me. Also, Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate those who have been elected here as hon. members of Parliament. A man with a seat in Parliament, representing his fellow citizens, belongs to a chosen few. In that role he has a right to be proud, a right to know that he belongs to a high tradition, and a duty to see to it that, so far as lies within his power, he must never tarnish that tradition.

What hon. members of Parliament can do is to try with whatever powers they possess to be worthy of Parliament, to respect and honour it. And, Mr. Speaker, when the visitors to Parliament see empty seats, they must not conclude that hon. members are not doing their jobs. What they must realize is that absent MPP's may be engaged in many important chores, calling on government departments, answering scores of letters and receiving delegations from their constituency. Parliament is more than a theatre.

Mr. Speaker, I am indeed proud to be the representative of that great county of Lanark, which, during the years 1815-1820, had its first settlers from the Scottish highlands.

The first representative to Parliament for Lanark was Alexander Morris in 1820, elected

for the eighth Parliament of Upper Canada. To his memory, the historic sites society has erected a plaque in the town of Perth, and one of my first duties after election to this House was to assist at the unveiling.

It was in the same year, 1820, that the survey of the village of Lanark started and was well settled in the following year along the banks of the Clyde River. From this brief historical sketch, Mr. Speaker, I want to tell hon. members of the tragic fire in that village of June 15, 1959, a village of 900 people; many of its residents are direct descendants from these Scottish immigrants. The fire started at noon and spread to burn 35 structures, both business and residential, leaving 100 persons homeless. Thanks to a divine miracle, no one suffered any major injury.

Lanark is the type of village where we would like to retire—away from the noise and rush of the city, closer to the right values, the leisurely friendships, the better observance of religious principles, and the more wholesome raising of our children.

The people of Lanark can look back with pride in the years to come, long after their community has been restored, on how they faced the calamity of fire on such a scale. There were acts of heroism, and in particular the devotion to duty of the firemen and telephone operators will be long remembered. Fire ripped the heart out of the village—but the prophecy “Lanark will be re-built” is being fulfilled.

Mr. Speaker, you may ask why I should burden this House with this story. But I want to let the hon. members know of the great assistance we received from this government. The first job was to extinguish the fire, and the village fire brigade was assisted by the Lanark county mutual fire aid system, which is one organized by the fire marshal's office and is under the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts). This aid system consists of the municipalities of Almonte, Bathurst township, Carleton Place, Lanark, Pakenham, Perth and Smiths Falls.

Due to the fire, as all communication by telephone from the village was burned. I might say again the Ontario provincial police used their radio system to keep communications going to the outside.

The Department of Agriculture immediately offered the dormitory of Kemptville agricultural school for sleeping accommodation.

The Department of Public Welfare sent two representatives with orders to give all aid and necessary relief as needed—to see that food, clothing and care were available.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of

Ontario rushed men and material, and by nightfall lines were rebuilt and lights were on.

The Department of Highways sent equipment to help clean up the rubble.

The Department of Planning and Development has given all assistance in laying out the new area.

The Department of Municipal Affairs gave to Lanark council guidance in distribution of the relief fund and all matters in which council were disturbed. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) wired condolences from himself and the government, and promised help and financial assistance by matching, dollar for dollar, all contributions collected.

The Department of Education was under the hon. Minister from Eglinton (Mr. Dunlop), and I would like to express my personal thanks to him for his kind attention to matters in Lanark and for his visit to us.

At this time I want to congratulate the hon. Minister from London North (Mr. Roberts) on his appointment to his important cabinet post. I wish him every joy and success in his new work.

Mr. Speaker, this co-operation of all these government departments has helped and encouraged my people in Lanark village to rebuild and for this, on their behalf, I express my very sincere thanks to this government.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I should like to comment on some points of the address of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. MacKay). The programme of modernizing mental health is very important in Lanark. At Smiths Falls is located one of the hospital schools, but this building has never been finished. One wing is yet to be added, which would care for 300 more children. Here is a building set up to carry this extra wing, using the same roads, the same office and administration, and the same services; there are people available for manpower and there is a waiting list of over 500. I would urge the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) to complete this project in 1960.

Mr. Speaker, I would here pay tribute to the Ontario hospital services plan—from personal experience, and from that of my constituents. However, I do find that some elderly people do not understand the punch cards sent out from the electronic computer. Could it not be arranged for the administrator of our hospitals, or a welfare worker, to be available one day per month for explanation, and to have this fact advertised, so they would have their hospitalization attended to? Could we not advertise so that the remaining 6 per cent. would be covered?

And now, Mr. Speaker, to supplement our health service, a new physical fitness programme is to be inaugurated. In my riding of Lanark was born, in 1867, the world's greatest physical educator, Dr. Tait McKenzie. He attended Almonte high school and McGill University, and on graduation took entire charge of physical education at McGill and became medical director of physical education, the first post of its kind in Canada.

At the same time, he was lecturer in anatomy to the university; held a private practice specializing in the treatment of deformity by exercise, and was private physician to the Governor-General of Canada.

As a former country boy with medical observation of the tragedies inflicted on youth by the obliteration of playing spaces by industry and smoke, he dedicated himself, above all else, to physical education. In 1904, he accepted the chair of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania. He attempted first to correct the restraints of sedentary life by setting-up exercises and, secondly, to develop physical intelligence.

Mr. McKenzie's book *Exercise in Education and Medicine*, published in 1910, is a classic. His many articles, written with authority as a physical educator, surgeon-scientist, and artist-sculptor, show him also as a champion of the people. He organized and administered professional and lay societies in an attempt to provide physical opportunities for all ranks, not only for the favoured most skilful few. His teachings were avidly adopted among educators in Japan, the Philippines, India, France, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, as well as in the United States.

Mr. McKenzie's former summer home and studio, the "Mill of Kintail," near Almonte, Ontario, contains the originals of many of his most inspiring works of art and the records of his career. It is now a museum and shrine dedicated to his memory.

Here is the only shrine in the world to a great physical educationist, and a plaque commemorates him and lists his achievements. This programme of physical fitness should bear his name, and this summer home should be a national shrine and park owned by the province of Ontario.

In regard to highways and highway safety, one of the worst conditions I find on the road are the buses and transport trucks which continually follow cars too closely—blinking their lights—as if an ordinary motorist has no right to be on the road. Their schedules should be carefully checked, and they must

be made to abide by speed limits and laws of the road.

In His Honour's address, mention is made of the highways and bridges to be built—these are most important. But again I want to point out to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass) the dangerous "S" curve at the outskirts of Smiths Falls where this curve crosses a railway track which is concealed by high banks. There has been one forward step taken—after a fatal accident, a warning flasher was installed. I strongly urge that The Department of Highways work with the town of Smiths Falls to have this crossing eliminated during 1960.

Mr. Speaker, although a large part of highway budget goes to municipalities, there is much need for more development roads. With winter maintenance costs so high, as we are in the snow area, many townships use over half their budget for this purpose, so they are able to do only routine road maintenance. Many of my townships need these short stretches built for school bus service, mail routes, and so forth. There is one road in particular, which I asked for last year—and that was the short stretch between Brightside and Hopetown—which would complete a connection between a county road and a highway. This would encourage tourists to come to my riding.

These, Mr. Speaker, are some of the problems I bring from that great county of Lanark which I have the honour to represent and I shall always look to the interests of my people.

Mr. A. Wren (Kenora): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in the debate on the motion of thanks in reply to the speech from the Throne, I would first pay tribute to you, sir, on your election as Speaker of this assembly. I have had the privilege of sitting with you in this House for quite a number of years, and well know your abilities as a private hon. member, as chairman of committees, and as a chairman of the committee of the whole House. I am sure that you will conduct your duties and responsibilities in the high office to which you have now been elected in the same manner in which you distinguished yourself as the hon. member for your own constituency.

I would suggest to you that I would not share too great a concern about the education some of the hon. members opposite are trying to pass on to you in your capacity as Speaker, because I think it is well known that the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr.

Macaulay) will soon be the leader of the Progressive-Conservative party in Ontario. I think, sir, that he is now trying to set ground rules, or familiarize himself with the rules of the House, because he expects to occupy, for a considerable length of time, the office of leader of the Opposition.

Now, before I go on to some of the main subjects of my address, I want to pay tribute to the hon. Minister from Eglinton (Mr. Dunlop) who has just recently vacated the office of Minister of Education. There are some things that impress a young man when he comes into this House, and I think one of the things that impressed me most, in my years of service here, was the very kind understanding that the then hon. Minister of Education had for people who had problems of education—particularly those in the north.

I can well recall—and I hope the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) does not hear this—but I can well recall two or three agreements and understandings we had to reach about badly needed education facilities in the north, which were brought about simply because the hon. Minister understood the problems, not necessarily from the legalistic sense or the educator's viewpoint, but from the mind and heart of a man who has an understanding and sympathy with people.

I do hope sincerely that the hon. Minister from Eglinton will have many years of association with us in this House, and that he will give us the continued benefit of his advice.

Now yesterday we had the pleasure, and certainly the privilege, of listening to an address by the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Wardrope), who is my colleague in northwestern Ontario. I want to say this, at the outset, about the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions, that he has distinguished himself in that capacity. And I say this seriously, because I know a lot of people were wondering just how the hon. member for Port Arthur would make out as a Minister of Reform Institutions. But I would say to you, sir, that so far he has done an outstanding job.

I would say also that the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions has done an outstanding job, in and out of this House, for northwestern Ontario.

But I would say this also, that sometimes—and that was why last year I advocated that perhaps he should be Minister of Travel and Publicity—he gets carried away in his enthusiasm.

I was not able yesterday to hear his entire

address because of delegations of people here from northwestern Ontario who took up some of my time elsewhere in the building. But I have heard my hon. friend's speeches for about 25 years, I guess, and in his enthusiastic approach to his subject which, in current times is the Tory government, he does wax over-enthusiastic.

One thing that has disturbed me a great deal, particularly in this session, is the fact that I do not recall ever having heard as much as we are hearing these days about former governments.

Now, I am one of those people who are in the age grouping that had little or nothing to do with Hepburn governments or Henry governments or Bennett governments and Ferguson governments. We are the kind of people I submit, Mr. Speaker, who are looking forward to 1965-1970-1975—in other words, to the future of this province. We are not too concerned about the past. What is past is past.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Tory times are hard times—well he is going—

Mr. Wren: The hon. member opposite raises a good point because it is very significant, Mr. Speaker, that whenever the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is on his feet talking about why somebody is here, and not over there, one never hears him say very much about the Henry governments, or about the Bennett administration in Ottawa, and with very good reason.

Mr. Grossman: Now the hon. member is going back.

Mr. Wren: And the hon. Minister—no, but he asked a question, I am very pleased to answer it. The hon. Minister from Port Arthur raised a point yesterday about the fact that the first thing the new Hepburn regime said when they came into office in 1934 was: "Close highway camps in northern Ontario."

Mr. Grossman: They fired everybody.

Mr. Wren: Well, I will tell hon. members what they got fired from, Mr. Speaker. It was from \$5 a month. That is what they got fired from, and they were immediately rehired a week or two later at 30 cents an hour which, in those days, was a very significant increase from the 20 cents a day slave labour which they worked under the Henry administration, supported by the Bennett regime in Ottawa.

Mr. Grossman: Does he mean they had to fire them in order to give them a raise?

Mr. Wren: If the hon. member wants to dig up the past, we can go back quite a piece, because I swung a sledgehammer during the building of the trans-Canada highway for 20 cents a day. Every blow that was struck on the head of steel by every man who did any work on that highway was registered in the polling booth—those who were of age to vote—in 1934.

The closing of those slave camps in the north, I submit, Mr. Speaker, was nothing to be ashamed of. As a matter of fact, repeating somewhat what I started out to say on this particular subject, we are quite willing over here to let people rest in their graves. If hon. members want to continue on the opposite side their ghoulish work of digging up the dead, let them keep on with it. We are not interested in what has happened. We are interested in the future.

I would admonish the hon. Ministers on the government benches opposite to remember what happened in Fort William in June. I am talking about 1959 now. What happened in 1959, in June, when the then member for Fort William on the public platform made reference to past Premiers of this province never being able to reach the Lakehead in a sober state past North Bay, or words to that effect. The hon. Prime Minister of Ontario—who is still the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario, Mr. Speaker—was on the platform that night, and did not deny or sever himself from that opinion. And hon. members saw the result of what happened in Fort William on June 11.

If hon. members want to keep digging up the past, it is all right. Keep it up.

The hon. Minister of Reform Institutions was talking about industry in northwestern Ontario yesterday. He talked about the amazing growth and the explosion in development and so on.

I recall being with him at a convention of the northwestern Ontario municipal association in Kenora last fall and, at that time, the only suggestion he could come up with for new industry in northwestern Ontario was the growing of mushrooms, and he said he had gone into that matter quite extensively.

I do not know whether it was a coincidence or not, but in the *Financial Post* of just a few days ago, there was quite an article prepared by a well-known agriculturalist on that very subject, the growing of mushrooms. This is dated January 23, 1960, and the headline of the article is "Mushrooms as Tricky as Orchids." And the sub-headline goes on to say, "If you think raising mushrooms might be a simple sideline, read before you invest."

And, of course, they provide a good deal of interesting information.

I was most anxious to read this when I saw it, because I well recall the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions saying that here was northwestern Ontario's new opportunity, raising mushrooms. Well, when I got through reading this article—wherein the author, Francis Baldwin, pointed out all the hazards which are associated with the growing of mushrooms—I decided that I did not dare endorse the recommendation of the hon. Minister to grow mushrooms in northwestern Ontario.

An hon. member: We could appoint a marketing board.

Mr. Wren: Well, I do not think we would have to appoint a marketing board in the north to market mushrooms. I do not think there is any great need for that.

Now, another thing the hon. Minister very carefully skirted around when he was talking about northern Ontario yesterday—and its great explosions—was the matter of the industry that is disappearing in northern Ontario. I refer to the diminishing production of some of our industries and the reasons for it. Instead, he went on to say how happy everyone is with what is going on.

Well, I do not know, Mr. Speaker, but when some of the people up there read some of these speeches, they feel something like the poor little fellow in Moscow sitting down on the sidewalk reading *Pravda*. As he is reading the usual propaganda appended to the front page of a Russian newspaper, he is looking at it saying, "How can things be so good, when things are so bad?"

The hon. Minister did not tell us about the very real danger of the Canada Car and Foundry plant closing at the Lakehead. He did not tell us about the very diminished production of ships at the Lakehead ports. He did not say anything about that at all. And it happens to be right in his own city. I do not know how he could have overlooked it.

All he said about Elliot Lake was that the people who were going to be displaced at Elliot Lake should be entitled to transportation out of Elliot Lake. Now that is something that even an hon. member of this House gets, Mr. Speaker—at least he is entitled to transportation home after the session. I think that was one of the weakest illustrations of what has happened at Elliot Lake that I have ever heard.

I must reiterate what the hon. member

for Bruce (Mr. Whicher) said the other day—that it is strange indeed that not a single Tory supporter in this House from northern Ontario has interested himself at all in the Elliot Lake problem, not one. Not one.

And you know, Mr. Speaker, I enjoy reading because, when I attained the age of about 16 years, my mother stopped me from reading funny papers, and told me that I should read something more enlightening. But things can get dull around here at times and one feels the need of some relaxation. Now when I go to bed at night, when over-tired or over-taxed, I can usually relax by reading this document known as the *Progressive-Conservative Speakers' Handbook*, 1959.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): It was 889,000 votes.

Mr. Wren: Yes. Yes. But—

Mr. Grossman: That is not hay.

Mr. Wren: It is just amazing—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It was not 300,000.

Mr. Wren: Well, the hon. Minister of Transport makes a point there. But those 889,000 people would like to get hold of this book right now, and have a look at what they have done after what they said. Then it might come down to about 488,000 votes.

But, Mr. Speaker, if you do want to amuse yourself, and read something that will not over-tax your mentality at all, and yet give you some mirthful relaxation, I suggest that you have a good look at it.

I would suggest that northern Tory members should go into the mining section of this big document. There is a gentleman's face on it, I think all hon. members are familiar with him.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): He is the chairman of the mining committee.

Mr. Wren: Oh, is he? But I think the hon. Minister might read what the Madison Avenue boys told him to say about Elliot Lake in June, and read the *Toronto Globe and Mail* of a day or two ago, and just compare it. In fact, it might be rather shocking. I would suggest that it would be something that he would not enjoy.

Now, going on with northern problems, I also heard a lot from my hon. friend from Port Arthur about the great many new pulp and paper mills that have been built. He referred to this thing and that thing. But I do not know if he ever received a copy of this docu-

ment put out by The Department of Economics entitled *The Lakehead, Northwestern Ontario Region*. It was published in 1959 by the authority of the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan).

I might say it is a very good and very comprehensive economic study of northwestern Ontario, and I want to commend the people from The Department of Economics who prepared it.

But I am afraid my hon. friend from Port Arthur did not read it, because it has some odd things to say. He told hon. members all about the new pulp mills in recent years.

Well, on page 10 of this report it says, in an illustrated chart, that in 1949 there were 11 pulp and paper industries in the northwestern Ontario region; in 1955, 6 years later, there were 10; and in 1957 there were 10.

I think another page he did not read was page 11, where they discussed the saw milling industry in northwestern Ontario. It points out there that in 1949 there were 220 establishments in northwestern Ontario, but in 1956 they had been reduced to 137. Somehow that escaped his attention. He did not say anything about that.

The number of employees in 1949 in this industry were 1,176 and that is a drop down of 687.

This report which is, as I say, quite clear and quite extensive, also points out how the management and control of the forest industry in northwestern Ontario is pretty well devoted to management units of industry. It has reached the point, as a matter of fact, where the entire area of accessible timber between the Manitoba border and the Quebec border is taken up by a handful of corporations.

The secondary industries in northwestern Ontario have been pushed aside. The secondary industries in northwestern Ontario, or many of them, are on the verge of extinction including industry located in my hon. friend's riding, or immediately adjacent.

I refer to the Northern Wood Preservers Plant. This is an industry which employs 250 men the year round—a minimum of 250 men would please any community. Any community in Ontario would be pleased to have that industry move in. Yet they cannot get timber requirements for any more than one year in advance.

I can leave to your imagination, Mr. Speaker, the difficulties in which that industry—and hundreds like them in northwestern Ontario—find themselves in their marketing and financing problems.

Now this bring me to a subject which has been discussed in this House before, and I have to mention again. That is the assurance and the reassurance that a pulp and paper mill would be established at or near Sioux Lookout in northwestern Ontario. That has not developed yet. At the present moment the economic picture is such—and the umbrella under which the paper industry must function is such—that it is not too encouraging at the present time.

But I am going to discuss that in detail during the budget debate, and on the estimates of the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Spooner).

What I am pointing out here is simply that our overall economic policy in the north is such that it does not lend itself to the encouragement of new industry. That is another thing my hon. friend forgot to mention.

Last year, delegates from northwestern Ontario chambers of commerce and others, when appearing before the government, were assured—by no less a person than the hon. Prime Minister—that a connecting link by way of an access road would be built between Sioux Lookout and the Savant Lake highway. They went back and reported accordingly to their people, only to find themselves in the embarrassing situation now that responsible Ministers of the Crown have to tell them it will not be built immediately.

The necessity for a causeway between the mainland and Mackenzie Island in the Red Lake area has been something which has been constantly placed before the government for years and years. Again, before election time, this project was promised as having some high degree of priority. Now that the election has passed, it has gone back to its former niche in the scheme of things.

Another matter which I wanted to bring to the attention of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts)—I am sorry he has left his seat—is the very serious state of certain facilities used by the Ontario provincial police in the town of Dryden. As a matter of fact, I think it would be well if the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) were to send some responsible inspector or official to inspect the cell facilities at Dryden. I do not know if there are any worse in Ontario, because I have not visited that many jails. I do not think a jail is a healthy place to be around. They might forget to let you out.

But I would say this, in all seriousness, Mr. Speaker, that Dryden is in the centre of a whole district-wide police area and has to use cage-like cells in the basement of a very,

very old building with no sanitary facilities whatever. There is nothing in there but the ordinary pail, and male and female prisoners are herded in these cages at the same time. On week-ends, as many as 22 people have been put into a space of less than 100 square feet.

I think the Ontario provincial police deserve something better than that, and I think there is great need for our health authorities to pay attention to a situation like this. The money has been voted—tentatively at least—and the matter was before the treasury board on other occasions. But for some reason or another delay continues—

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Corrected forthwith.

Mr. Wren: I am glad to hear that from the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs—that the Dryden jail situation will be corrected. While he is correcting that deficiency he might visit with his colleague, the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell), and perhaps see if he might be able to issue some of that wine I was talking about the other day to some of his officials, and see if it will put some life into them.

One of the biggest problems government departments have in northern Ontario is with public works. This House votes the money, the general policy and programming are laid down, and then it runs into the unholy procrastination which seems to be the policy of The Department of Public Works.

And, may heaven bless me, I would like some hon. members of this House to have a good look at some of the work which The Department of Public Works do themselves. It is just fantastic, I assure them.

The other problem I want to raise at this time, Mr. Speaker, is one that I have already taken up with the hon. Minister of Transport but one which is very important to us. The cutting and sale of pulpwood is one of our basic incomes for small contractors, in some cases, and for the farmer in northwestern Ontario. We are up against this situation. The Department of Transport, through the provincial police, is strictly enforcing loading regulations on the highways.

I have no complaint to make regarding the provincial police or The Department of Transport officials, they are doing what they are instructed to do.

But what is happening is this. It is going to curtail, if not end, much of the delivery of wood to the paper mills. The truckers are not complaining about the licence fees. They

are paying, and they are willing to pay, the full tariff licence fees for the truck in question.

But what is happening is that any extra loading put on these trucks, of necessity, to fulfil contracts made a year ago, is having to be taken off. They cannot deliver the wood for the contract price if that policy has to be followed. They maintain that the frozen state of the roads at this time of year—January, February and March—when they are usually delivering wood, is such that no serious damage can be done to the highways.

I would appeal, Mr. Speaker, to the authorities in question to examine this closely, to see if some realistic application of policy and regulation could be entertained.

Now I want to make some comment, Mr. Speaker, about the Gordon committee report in line with amendments that have been made, according to the address of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. Mackay), and on some other matters.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that I personally cannot share some of the enthusiasm about the Gordon committee report on government organization in Ontario which has been expressed in this House. In fact, to me, there are some disturbing overtones, overtones in events leading up to the appointment by order-in-council of the committee.

Throughout the last decade, some glaring weaknesses in government administration broke through, perhaps due to the pressures of the post-war era. But, without particularizing or pointing to people and events, I would say that methods in administration belonging to a quiet era were retained on the canyon floor while the need for reality was on a much higher plateau in the last 10 years. And there developed some serious deficiencies in important areas of public responsibility—to name a few: highways; hydro; education; agriculture; transmission and the use of energy; federal-provincial fiscal relations; provincial-municipal fiscal relations; taxing authority of boards; and northern development.

Now, all through the flying fifties, stop-gaps were applied here and there. Select committees, government committees, and Royal commissions stumbled and groped and succeeded, through varying degrees of competence, in correcting abuses in an already seriously depreciated machine known as government.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister no doubt was seriously concerned, as is evidenced by several of his speeches in this House, when, on some rare occasions he took the sober

view—that is to say, a view separated from the intoxicating effect of relatively meaningless majorities—about public administration in Ontario. The hon. and gallant gentleman on those rare occasions displayed the attributes of generalship and once in a while made vital decisions as a good general would that shook the comprehension of objectors and equally faithful followers.

Then, through the whole area of agony and decision, he discovered in our midst a man with a sense of public duty and an equal patriotic fervour to do serious service for his country, because here had emerged a man, though not so skilled in the art of political expediency and panic remedies, a man with a background of training and economics and a sense of social consciousness that transcended provincial expediency and showed promise, as indeed this spirit has, of attracting wide public attention.

As we surged toward the swinging sixties, people were gradually becoming aware that political expediency had as surely depreciated as a weapon of progress as the muzzle-loader had as a weapon of war.

Then, again on the Canadian scene a public figure emerged with a dedicated sense of curiosity—something I would commend to the hon. members opposite. I refer here to the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer), a man not so adept as some at shocking the public conscience, nor as agile as the hon. Prime Minister at skating around a dangerous hole in the ice. But the hon. leader of the Opposition will, I assure you, Mr. Speaker, make a great Prime Minister of this province.

It has been well said that men make a real contribution to society when they seek to satisfy their own curiosity. When solutions have to be found, men look about constructively, and it is the sober truth I submit that emotion will not displace research and application.

Exposed to flank attacks as he has been at times, to rapier-like political thrusts through some temporary deficiencies in his armour, nevertheless, there has prevailed a determined curiosity about public administration in matters like education, liquor, highways, government by boards and commissions, and so on. Gradually the hon. leader of the Opposition excited the interest of the public, because they could see that here was a party leader seeking not to hurt or to maim people, but seeking instead to heal gaping wounds in our public structure that were draining away our private and public strength.

Mr. Speaker, the Provincial Auditor (Mr. Cotnam) was one of the first to take note of this trend and, following a decade of suggestion, hinting, urging and investigation and what have you, last year he took the bold step in his report to the Legislature of advocating a committee to study organization of government. He, too, was aware that a new look was developing in the province.

The hon. Prime Minister simultaneously recalled his own sober thoughts on the same subject and, with a pen loaded with processed political anticipation, he built his own thoughts into a letter outlining terms of reference for what became the Gordon committee. The committee reported back in conformance with the hon. Prime Minister's wishes, except for a few details.

That is the weird aspect, Mr. Speaker, of this report. For, despite a very carefully worded suggestion to the committee that their survey could go as deeply as they chose, the committee chose to remain on the surface. Some observers reflect—and I share that opinion—that the committee did little else than append their names to an already developed pattern.

In effect, it was something like an immaculate conception. The committee seized the ideas and philosophies of our hon. leader, and the better expressions of the government hon. leader, with a conclusion that could read—"We cannot go deeper until we conduct more diving tests."

Well, time is of the essence today. If I get through before one o'clock I will be glad to.

The best kind of society can be built only on a firm philosophy, and in this report there is little with which to convince anyone of any new philosophy. The document is actually only an approach to a report, and—I sincerely reflect—designed only to search out further what the new general, the hon. leader of the Opposition, has in mind.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that this is not good enough. There is a vital need to probe at depth, to reach in and harness the biggest business, the business of government, to the times. We are not as self-sufficient in progress as we lead ourselves to believe. We are not, in the structure of government, as equipped as we think we are to meet this new age of productivity and challenge of the 1960's. It is the business of government to do for people what they cannot do for themselves. In a general way, we have forgotten that proposition, and certainly the committee completely ignored it.

I sometimes wonder, by way of reflection, why this government does not take credit, among so many other things, for inventing the "do-it-yourself kit," for we have the kind of government in Ontario today, Mr. Speaker, which so often says: "That is a good idea but do it yourself."

It has become, I submit, like the farmer, who, every time he sows, digs up the seeds and wonders why he does not raise a crop. We are doing a tremendous amount of negative talking, some of it like Jack Benny's violin solos—the sounds would be better if they were left in the cat in the first place.

We have reached a point, I submit, Mr. Speaker, where loyalty to party transcends loyalty to country and the democratic process of government. I am sad to say, Mr. Speaker, that our press has tended to envelope an area of particular coverage, eliminate or buy out competition, and then revert to some fixed policy on news and editorial pages and expound it, supported by a veritable army of government public relations men such as this country has never seen.

I wonder how many hon. members have counted up the number of people, reported in the Gordon committee report, who are employed for strictly propaganda purposes?

Mr. Speaker, in this debate we witnessed, as an example of what I am talking about, a national newspaper printing not a single line of our hon. leader's address on the speech from the Throne, although their own reporters praised the work and sent in reams of copy. Where is that spirit of service so badly needed in Ontario today? Are people in power in the newspapers afraid? If so, of what are they afraid? I ask because I have been told that the truth never harmed a person or a nation.

There are some notable exceptions in TV coverage, I say, Mr. Speaker, a moving spirit in imparting news and information which some of the press, according to degrees of prejudice, do not report.

At the outset, I mentioned 9 areas of deficiency in public administration. To press my argument, permit me to illustrate one example. I will deal with the others in the budget address and estimates of one kind or another.

But the one example is the inefficiency, through departmental conflict, of government on northern development, a vitally important subject again totally ignored by the Gordon committee.

There are real areas of concern on this subject alone. The first is the economic structure of northern Ontario; and, secondly,

the co-ordination of effort between departments of government. And, in the field of economics, let me say this: It is actually shocking, Mr. Speaker, that Ontario, for the first time in history, is taking issue with freight rates—the factor which can build or destroy northern Ontario.

Then there is a deeper problem, that of developmental investment—that is to say, government money. I may say here, Mr. Speaker, that there have been significant expenditures of public money in the north—for example, huge amounts in Hydro development. But—I remind hon. members—largely revenue-bearing capital debt expenditure.

In other fields, in education, in health, roads, welfare, in tourist trade, deficiency exists.

The government of the day might logically argue that they are spending all the money they can find on northern Ontario. I am going to fully examine that premise on another day in this House.

But the submission I want to advance here goes into the heart of our fiscal policy, and I submit that the vast area, known as northern Ontario, as a segment of the Canadian economy is as justly entitled to so-called "have not" assistance as the Maritime provinces and the Prairie provinces.

For example, Mr. Speaker, take a compass and describe a circle with Toronto as the centre and the town of Kenora as the extremity, and as one swings the compass they will find the other side of their circle deep in the heart of the Maritimes. That is the equivalent distance between the two points.

But in the north country we have all the problems of the Maritimes and Manitoba, and some other Prairie provinces, with none of the same returns from our federal-provincial tax rental arrangements.

I remind hon. members of the perfectly ridiculous event of two years ago, when the province of Alberta received equalization payments in the millions, and we in northern Ontario actually paid for these gift certificates handed out by the Alberta government. What a glorious binge those people had on those \$20 certificates! The government got most of it back in the Alberta liquor stores. But we in the north had to look on in sober reflection.

It was an old Jewish prophet who once reflected: "Shall I give generation to others and myself be barren?" I think it is worthy of reflection that this undeveloped empire of some 700,000 people between Quebec and Manitoba deserves better treatment in the organization of government when next the division of taxes is worked out at Ottawa.

I would carefully suggest, and strongly urge upon the hon. Prime Minister opposite, that he should, in effect, be negotiating for two provinces, southern Ontario and northern Ontario, for we are entitled to the same kind of division of the pie that the Maritimes and Manitoba and some others enjoy.

While we are seeking funds to assist tourism, for example, and small business promotion and the like, we do not want to see auditoriums built in Calgary and Edmonton with our money. We belong to Ontario and deserve the kind of recognition that is coming to people for their own loyalty.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that if northern Ontario is given the proportional equalization payments which will go to Manitoba, on a basis of population, we will quickly be enabled, as a unit, to by-pass Manitoba in industry and development. Manitoba, with its ornate Parliament buildings and its 50-odd man Legislature, has no more treasure than we who represent our vast area with just a handful of members.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, we are the roof of Ontario, sheltering its future wealth. But so far we are just like the cat on the hot tin roof. We are not getting very far with our treasures.

We have iron, gold, copper, nickel, lead, zinc, timber, and uranium which the government does not want to talk too much about right now. We have fish, game and manufacturing, and we can outrun Manitoba in most of those things. I am talking now about the entire northern Ontario region. We have some other future claims.

Ottawa takes the lion's share in forest taxation. Through corporation tax structure and other bases of taxation, they take away from northern Ontario much in taxation and give very little back. They do the same thing with mining taxes, and they do the same thing with liquor taxes. They are taking a great deal more than Ontario takes out of it and putting nothing back into the development of the northern reaches of the province.

In addition to all that, we are labouring under the pressure of Ottawa's tight money policy which concentrates available credits to centralized corporations and finance companies.

One thing I think that will go down in some areas to the undying credit of the hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. Diefenbaker) is the fact that he has provided a heyday for the sharpies in the finance and small loans business.

In the north we are under the pressure, too, of the devaluated American dollar. It is a perfectly ridiculous situation. It hits our forests, our mines, our tourist trade, and our commercial fishing industry and hits them hard.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, very close attention has to be paid to these subjects.

I submit also that Ontario has too long been cutting for the high card in northern Ontario. I say this because, politically, this government, as far as the north is concerned, has an overdeveloped gambling instinct. With their small investment they are hoping for high returns.

But if they ever expect to get the returns from northern Ontario which we need, and which this part of the province and the rest of the provinces enjoy, they are only to get it if they do something about putting development money into northern Ontario, and developing it before other provinces take away from us the heritage that belongs to us.

I could go on at some length on this Gordon committee report. But I will save some of that for another day, particularly in the total neglect of civil service as a factor in government, and the case of professional salaries in the civil service area.

Now I want to turn for a while to another equally important subject. We hear a lot in this House, Mr. Speaker, about equality. It may be found in bits and pieces, but it really does not mean a great deal unless it is going to be developed under an umbrella of liberty.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Everybody the same.

Mr. Wren: In fact, equality, simply stated, is a development from liberty. Freedom of action will always produce equality if there is that freedom of action. That is what I want to talk about for a few minutes.

It is interesting to learn from college surveys that the vast majority of those in college today seek security usually in some safe corporate berth. It is equally interesting to reflect that it is the worker in Canada who still dreams of owning his own business. It is the worker, or his son too, who will man the working posts. These posts are becoming more and more technical every day.

A Canadian worker, be he Christian or Jew, must first of all be a good worker, armed with a suitable education regardless of his particular faith. Second-class graduates of elementary schools, Mr. Speaker, are not good enough, for the effects register in the

work force, the secondary schools and in the universities. They must instead be developing to the fullest, within the mental capacity they possess and within general limitations. If we are not prepared to recognize this, then we face the danger of losing control of our own destiny.

Our vast technological civilization calls for vast social machinery. The key to social machinery is education. A directed effort will not be easy for what I have to say. It is the responsibility of all leaders, be they political, business, educational or religious. Top men in government, and in the press, and in business have to lend their full prestige to a deep—and no longer to be ignored—problem.

Despite what we are told, up to the university level, our children are less well trained these days. They do not write, read or think as well as they did, and they are decidedly not as disciplined in the mechanics of study and learning.

We all agree that part of the answer lies in better qualifications and pay for teachers at the elementary level.

But here is a situation in Ontario, where over 20 per cent. of the enrolment of elementary schools, particularly in our 5 leading industrial centres, have to get along on \$1 for \$9. How on earth can the cost of the increased salaries and equipment be met? Is it going to be the policy to allow this 20 per cent. to go on in life inadequately prepared?

Already we witness increasing unemployment, allied with increasing production. It will be difficult enough for the trained, but to what future do we dispose the semi-trained? The child's mind must be tied to learning, and thinking is the purpose of education. Then it must be given to all who will become citizens, take jobs, raise children, and who are going to have more and more free time.

It is important to recall here that it is the work force which will have more and more of that free time, more than some will know what to do with. Are we going to fail in this area completely?

Now, it has always been my opinion, expressed at times at the price of considerable personal abuse, that people who differ from me in religion, politics, racial origin or colour are also good Canadians and part of the fabric that builds a nation. Certainly our nation has become strong in its philosophical relationship with all nations, and yet has remained a vital link in the Commonwealth of nations.

Very recently in this House, Mr. Speaker, the hon. leaders of all political parties marked the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the Jewish community in Canada. They paid tribute not only to the deserved recognition of our Jewish citizens, but also expressed or implied at least, that Ontario is a jurisdiction where men and women are free to pursue their non-treasonable objectives in this life without discrimination of any kind.

But note here, Mr. Speaker, that on each occasion when this House pays tribute to any race, colour or creed in our province, silence on the subject implies perhaps more forcibly than words can imply, that each of these fellow citizens—to whom tribute is paid—is a subject of our Sovereign, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and is not beholden to any other power in Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Italy, Israel or any other place on earth.

I respectfully suggest, Mr. Speaker, that no hon. member of this House will rise in his place to state that any of our religious or ethnic groups have any other public loyalty save those freely expressed to Her Majesty. We who are hon. members of this House should know, for we, individually and collectively, represent all the people of Ontario. And lest I be misunderstood, Mr. Speaker, I do implore that any who do not believe what I would call a fundamental precept should, when I resume my seat, tell me that I am wrong. Then I shall no longer follow a path of illusion.

I seek no advice on platitude, but conversely a supported statement that I am in error. In that rebuttal there should be a statement to whom, other than our beloved Sovereign, any particular race or creed in this province owes allegiance. That, to my mind, would be the fair way to rebut some of the views I will expound. For then no person or group will be smeared, no innuendo will transpire, and we can examine the facts in the clear light of day.

I am one of those seeking knowledge. If there be groups in Ontario who some might suggest are disturbing to our society, then I am prepared to listen and to be properly chastised by hon. members of this House. For each one of them, as I, was elected by a poll of all the people.

I do not seek to compromise any one person. I seek only the answer to a deep and fundamental problem, seriously affecting society as it is known today, and society as we shall find it 20 years hence.

I am approaching a difficult subject well knowing my shortcomings in knowledge. But I present views from my own studies over

many, many months, respectfully for your consideration, Mr. Speaker. When you do criticize, I hope you will examine all I have to say rather than out of context which intolerant people sometimes do.

There is need, too, I submit, to do more thinking in this House and less political in-fighting. Great issues must be resolved by reflection and study.

To my mind, Mr. Speaker, the most vital problem facing this industrial expanding province is accelerated opportunity for education of our children, education equally and indiscriminately available to the child of every citizen of Ontario.

One of the obstacles that crosses the path of progress in this field, Mr. Speaker, is cost, particularly at the local level. Generally speaking, grants average 40 per cent. of costs, but specified locally they vary widely.

It is the policy of the party I support, Mr. Speaker, that the province must assume an ever-increasing share of the cost of education. I think the reason why this government has not adopted our policy, as they have so many others, is because of the distribution of local taxes and provincial grants in respect of elementary schools. Unless I reach the core of these remarks, the problem of resolving direction in elementary education in Ontario cannot be solved. Through policies and legislation to date, the share of taxes to public schools, particularly in urban areas from the local level, has reached the point—Toronto, Windsor, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, for example—where, in cities in Ontario of 90,000 and more, nearly 91 per cent. of local assessment goes to public schools, while slightly more than 9 per cent. is directed to the support of separate schools. Simultaneously, provincial grants in these areas are increasing to separate schools—though nowhere near approaching the vast gulf in local taxation.

Now, in recent years, I will acknowledge that this government has paid to separate schools many more dollars from the consolidated revenue fund through various plans and policies. It has been policy to pay more from the Treasury to separate schools without disturbing the picture at the municipal level. This is what has happened since 1951, when I came into this House, and when this government moved to assist separate schools in a special way.

First, Mr. Speaker, through the new grant formula, some substantial financial relief has been granted to separate schools.

Secondly, special regulations to assist the 5 urban areas of over 40,000 in population were

constructed to assist especially in that type of urban area.

Third, having regard to violent prejudices in some areas, the government has attempted to extend the systems under a principle of equal treatment for all people regardless of colour, race or creed.

Fourth, Ontario regulations 49/58, with particular reference to section 10, subsection 1, was the instrument under which per-pupil grants were increased to provide this aid. It is here, too, that municipalities with a lower assessment per classroom receive larger grants which help in the separate school dollar problem. It simultaneously and unobjectionably aided public schools.

Fifth, the government has assumed, I submit, that to enable a degree of equal opportunity in elementary education, separate schools will have to be granted equalizing finances from the Treasury to take the place of taxation not available at the municipal level.

Now this programme has developed quietly and without publicity, through painstaking and persistent negotiations. But now we reach what might be termed an impasse, particularly in heavily populated areas. For, if we continue to subsidize from Treasury under regulation 49/58, public schools will need less and less at the local level, which is commendable of course. But then industry at the local level will pay less and less for schools, and residential property at home and the provincial Treasury here will absorb the differences which will come from all the people.

Here I am setting out a situation which now exists. What shall the government do?

These basic changes in policy and practice were not mentioned in the speech from the Throne, so it is a matter of conjecture. It is reasonable to assume that undertakings have been considered. But the problem is how to move needed millions of dollars from one area to another.

Now let us analyze some of these fundamentals since regulation 49/58 has been applied, and examine the picture as it is revealed from reports of the hon. Minister of Education and statistics from The Department of Municipal Affairs.

The hon. Minister's report for 1958 reveals over 1 million pupils in elementary schools for the period under report. There were 784,000, or approximately 76 per cent., in public schools; and 243,000, or approximately 24 per cent., in separate schools.

As I mentioned earlier, over 20 per cent.,

or something like 212,000, attended at elementary schools in the 5 cities in Ontario with a population over 90,000. And nearly 65,000 of these pupils, in fact over 30 per cent. of that 20 per cent. in these urban areas, attended separate schools.

In these areas such as Windsor, London, Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa, these very startling statistics have developed. From 1955 to 1958, the public school enrolment increased in these areas by 12,500 and some-odd pupils, or, expressed in percentage, about 9 per cent.

The separate school enrolment from 1955 to 1958 increased by 12,045, or slightly less than the public school increase, in other words an increase of 23 per cent. The number of public school classrooms in 1958 went up to 4,200, and an increase of 358 classrooms over 1955. The separate school classrooms increased almost in line with the increased enrolment, almost 23 per cent., for it went up to 1,848 classrooms, an increase of 344. That is using a basis of 30-odd pupils per classroom.

Now, when one examines these figures, the gap becomes wider in retrospect. I say this because, according to the assessment and tax figures of these cities, the additional 12,000 public school pupils had available nearly \$9.2 million which was something more than \$44 a pupil in additional local taxes, while almost the same number of separate school pupils had available slightly more than \$1 million or \$5.50 a pupil. There is that wide variation between \$44 per pupil on the one hand and \$5 per pupil on the other.

This points up, Mr. Speaker, no doubt, why regulation 49/58 was invoked to help the separate schools. Certainly we can no longer ignore a 9 to 1 ratio and then continue to talk about equality of any kind in Ontario.

But let us look at the local level for just a moment in the cities I mentioned.

Statistics of municipal affairs show conclusively that, in the case of these 5 cities, only about 3 per cent. of the combined industrial and commercial assessments is available for separate school support. For 1958, the clerks of these cities report the combined industrial assessment something like this:

The total for public schools, \$1.539 billion, or 96.8 per cent. of the taxable industrial and commercial assessment. Separate schools on the other hand have \$50,244,000, or about 4 per cent. In other words, out of a total industrial commercial assessment in 1958 of over \$1.5 billion, the separate schools

were entitled by law to tax only \$50 million of that total.

Now, it could be stated that legislative grants in pupil grants, and inverted classroom assessment grants, could make up the difference of over \$1.5 billion in taxable assessment. But illustrated in a levy of 50 mills for school taxation, which is not an unusual figure for Ontario today, it would mean this: We would have \$1.488 billion of taxable assessment to apply to a rate of 50 mills, which would equal almost \$75 million in added grants under this regulation 49/58—and, of course, this would have to go as well to public schools. It is obvious that the bulk of nearly \$75 million would have to come from extraordinary payments of one kind or another if any degree of equality were to be achieved in only one area of elementary education.

Now, where would the loudest explosion of public opinion develop? From those who object to any adjustment and distribution of assessment at the municipal level, or from those who object to distribution of \$75 million additional from the consolidated revenue funds? If the latter developed, I repeat that industry at the local level would escape a due share of school costs. The proceeds of a substantial sales tax or some other form of new tax would have to go to separate schools.

As another illustration, if Ontario succeeded—and they are not having very much luck with it so far—in collecting the belated \$100 million from Ottawa in 1962, by that time the dollar realization of 1958's projected \$75 million will have advanced to take all of the anticipated \$100 million which we expect to get from Ottawa.

These comparisons may seem ridiculous, Mr. Speaker, but they are not so. They are hard facts that must be faced by this govern-

ment. The public is waiting to hear what will be done. It is one thing to advocate better qualifications for teachers at the elementary level, but it is a fact again that separate schools cannot pay the present-day levels for either qualified or unqualified teachers.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Might I point out to my hon. friend that it is 1 of the clock. If my hon. friend would move the adjournment of the debate, why we could proceed on Monday.

Mr. Wren: I just want to conclude this one statement and I will move the adjournment.

It is one thing to advocate better qualifications for teachers at the elementary level, but it is a fact that separate schools cannot pay the present levels for either qualified or unqualified teachers. Relief of the present situation is urgent, compounded by increasing daily enrolments. It follows that qualified teachers will go to the source paying equal salaries for equal qualifications.

At that point, Mr. Speaker, I would move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, on Monday we meet at 2 of the clock. We will proceed with the Throne debate on Monday afternoon and evening and Tuesday afternoon and evening—subject to this, there may be routine matters on the order paper that we can clear up as we did today.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 1 of the clock, p.m.



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Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1960

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always glad to have visitors to the Legislature, and today we welcome, as guests, pupils from the following schools: Knob Hill school, Scarborough; Westwood junior high school; Shaw Street public school; and Howard Park public school, all of Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Clerk of the House: Mr. A. F. Lawrence, from the standing committee on legal bills, presents the committee's third report and moves its adoption.

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

An Act to amend The Short Forms of Conveyances Act.

An Act to amend The Short Forms of Mortgage Act.

An Act to amend The Lord's Day (Ontario) Act.

Your committee begs to report the following bills with certain amendments:

An Act to amend The Short Forms of Leases Act.

An Act to amend The Wages Act.

An Act to amend The Police Act.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): May I ask for clarification, Mr. Speaker, on motions? I am just curious to know what the rules of the House are. The other day the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) moved a motion and the hon. Prime Minister asked that he be given the opportunity to consider it until Monday—that it be taken as notice.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): To be placed on the order paper.

Mr. MacDonald: As a notice of motion. Now I moved another motion subsequently, and I find it is placed along with notices of motion which traditionally are left until the end of the session. Now this clearly, if it is going to have any application at all to the work of the House, must be considered with relation to the public accounts committee. How do you explain the discrepancy in handling of what was finally taken as a notice of motion on the part of the hon. leader of the Opposition and the one that I—

Clerk of the House: It is in Nixon's name.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I take it then, Mr. Speaker, that these are going to rest on the order paper until the end of the session, so that we will not have any opportunity to broaden the terms of the reference to the public accounts committee.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): In the fullness of time.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, we just want to get that very clear.

Mr. Speaker: There will be ample opportunity, according to the rules. They are on the order paper.

Orders of the day.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. The annual report of the Ontario research foundation for the calendar year 1958.

2. A report relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths in the province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1959.

3. The annual report of the commissioner of the Ontario provincial police from January 1, 1959 to December 31, 1959.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I should like to make a reference to the fact that, throughout our

province and our country, as well as other countries of the free world, Brotherhood Week is being celebrated from February 21 to February 28. Special programmes and celebrations, sponsored by the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, will be held to observe this week, and there are other organizations that are participating.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me very great pleasure to be associated once more with the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews in the observance of Brotherhood Week.

This week was first celebrated within the boundaries of Ontario. I did not know that, as a matter of fact, until I began looking into the matter. It was 13 years ago in 1947 in the city of Guelph that the first observance of this sort took place.

Since that time, the observance of Brotherhood Week has spread throughout the country.

This year, Canadians will be taking a part in special activities in all Canadian cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In Ontario nearly every city and many of our municipalities are arranging programmes. In these ceremonies, of course, it is very inspiring that Ontario residents of many racial origins, religious beliefs, and cultural backgrounds will gather to strengthen the bonds of unity and understanding between all groups in our province, groups that go to make up the tapestry of the Ontario way of life.

This week gives us an opportunity to rededicate ourselves toward the tightening of the bonds of mutual understanding between all sections of the community. This spirit of tolerance and understanding, which has long existed among our citizens, has enabled our country and our province to grow great and strong.

As a matter of fact, I have mentioned before on these occasions that it was actually the basic fact that people of the two great races in this country—French and English—were able to form a partnership of respect and understanding that made our country possible. I think perhaps that is one of the great examples that our country can and does give to the world.

We have that very famous example of understanding which took place in the county of York and, I believe, in the old riding of Rimouski in Quebec, where each riding was prepared to accept the nominee of the other race in order to further the undertaking of our country.

But I should say that this occasion should not mean the observance of the principles of tolerance for only one week. I must admit,

Mr. Speaker, I am not fond of that word "tolerance," but nevertheless it has obtained perhaps a special meaning, in cases such as this, and should remind us that brotherhood should be practiced the whole year round.

We should always remember that hatreds among various groups and fear among various sections of our community have no place in this free and democratic country.

This province has done very much to further the observance of the things I have mentioned by statutory enactments which, aside from anything else, are broad declarations of the viewpoints of people. These things have been written into our statutes, and I think we in Ontario have every reason to be proud of the leadership our province has given in the matter which is so vital to the peace of the world. As a matter of fact, if this matter can be solved then warlike preparations fade into the background.

I am very glad indeed to commend the celebration of Brotherhood Week to the people of our province. I congratulate the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews upon their work in arranging for these days of rededication to the great ideals of understanding which made our country possible, and which we know have worked in our country and will work in making the world a better and a safer place.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I be permitted to join with the hon. Prime Minister? I would simply like to underscore what he has said in reference to the fact that the spirit of this particular week, devoted as it is to the principle of brotherhood, must be practiced 52 weeks of the year.

I think that we can do nothing better than to try to understand the simple concept of the word "love." It would seem to me that it is a word that has become abused in many respects. It has taken on many connotations. But one of its elementary connotations certainly is the intellectual honesty, if you will, of recognizing the privileges and the opportunities of others, and in particular the fact that we are all human beings created by one Divine Providence. Who has instructed and directed that we love one another. I think that that concept is the one we are trying to emulate at this particular time.

I can do no better than try to underscore what the hon. Prime Minister has said when he referred to the fact that the principle is not a principle to be espoused during one week of the calendar year and then forgotten

for 51. Instead, it should be effectively practiced throughout all the 52 weeks.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, in associating myself briefly with the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. leader of the Opposition on the occasion of Brotherhood Week, I would just like to note this one fact. During the past few years there has emerged a very lively interest in matters of brotherhood, as evidenced by the fact that, during the other 51 weeks of the year, today we have an almost spontaneous willingness to challenge acts which are in violation of brotherhood or to support efforts to promote brotherhood.

On this occasion I think it would be well that we in this House should take note of the fact that the press of this province has perhaps done more than anybody else in this cause.

There was a time, years ago, when Brotherhood Week was something we talked about for one week, but there were gross violations of the spirit of brotherhood, and they met with very little concern from the general public.

Today, I am sure hon. members will have noticed that, if there is a violation of the spirit of brotherhood, it becomes an issue which captures the headlines. I am sure we will all agree that is one thing that should be capturing the headlines. It is their contribution which I think is making Brotherhood Week a year-long week instead of just a 7-day period.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I believe I had a question directed to you earlier this morning and I would like to ask the question at this particular time.

Mr. Speaker, in the *Toronto Daily Star* of Saturday, February 20, the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin (Mr. Fullerton), in commenting on the location of a federal government nuclear research centre, was quoted as saying about the federal hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Churchill):

If he is playing nothing but games for his own province for political patronage and for political spite against Mike Pearson, then I am through with the party. If he does not state economic reasons to support the Manitoba choice, I will consider resigning my seat.

The story also says that the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin obtained information that the Diefenbaker government refused to build the new atomic plant at Elliot Lake

because the area is part of the constituency of the federal Liberal leader (Mr. Pearson).

Would the hon. Prime Minister assure this House that official representation has been made to Ottawa favouring the location of the new research station at Elliot Lake?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I am obliged to the hon. leader of the Opposition for notice of this question which I received this morning. I am very glad to assure him that the answer to his question is in the affirmative.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, but now, Mr. Speaker, may I point out to the hon. Prime Minister that this is a serious matter. I am not suggesting that he is not treating it seriously, but I think we should pursue it by way of a supplementary question.

I think the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin did this House a service when he forthrightly came forward and made his explanation.

Now, the hon. member must have had some reason for making the statement that he did. He certainly was concerned about the matter, and rightly he should be, as he represents this very riding. There must be some merit to what he said, and I am concerned that the answer of the hon. Prime Minister—that is “Yes, a representation has been made”—evokes nothing more than that.

I would hope that the hon. Prime Minister will agree with me that we, as residents of this province, have every right to feel slighted if the difficult situation that prevails in Elliot Lake is not remedied in any manner that is available at the present time.

One of the things that can be done, although it may not be the whole answer, is to insist absolutely that the federal government avoid any petty politics and make a strict determination on the merits of the case as to whether or not the research plant will be in Manitoba or Elliot Lake.

My understanding is that there is no reason why it should not go to Elliot Lake. If it helps that area, then I for one feel—and I am sure I represent the majority of the individual hon. members of this House when I say that I for one feel—that it is the obligation of the government to make the strongest representation, and absolutely to insist that the federal government do something because the homes are there; the facilities are there; the people are there.

Mr. Speaker, I am not talking for the sake of talking, but I feel very strongly about this matter. I would hope that we have the assurance of the government that, irrespective

of what has been done heretofore, it will be followed up in no uncertain public fashion with a strong demand that the Diefenbaker government reconsider the whole proposition.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, would I be in order today if I attempt to table this letter which I raised in the House on Thursday or Friday?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Is that the famous McKenzie document?

Mr. MacDonald: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I say, Mr. Speaker, I have no objection. The fact is, I think, my hon. friend—

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, have I the right to table this? Can I comment after the hon. Prime Minister has finished?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Would my hon. friend read it, I would like to hear it myself. Perhaps—

Mr. MacDonald: Yes, I would be glad to read it. Mr. Speaker, the letter reads as follows. It is dated Toronto, June 7, 1944. In other words, Mr. Speaker, within a year of coming—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Might I ask my hon. friend if he would read the letterhead, too? I would like to hear it all.

Mr. MacDonald: This is the letter:

CAMPBELL, JARVIS AND MCKENZIE
Barristers and Solicitors,
OFFICE, 603 STERLING TOWER,
Bay and Richmond Streets,
Toronto, Canada.

June 7, 1944.

H. J. DONNELLY, ESQ.,
Box 564,
Kenora, Ontario

DEAR HARRY:

The liquor board will require the services of 3 men for temporary work during the summer as follows: Store 66, Kenora, June 30—July 11, \$4.20 a day. August 12—August 26, \$4.20 a day. September 5 to September 18, \$4.20 a day. [This is 1944].

Store 86 in Dryden, July 17 to July 29, \$4.20 a day. August 9 to August 19, \$4.20.

Store 87, Sioux Lookout, June 2 to June 15, \$4.20 a day. September 5 to September 18, \$4.20 a day. November 2 to November 15, \$4.20 a day.

The man, of course, must be physically fit and capable of doing counter work as in a retail store. Will you please let me have your recommendations?

Yours sincerely,

(signed)

A. D. MCKENZIE.

P.S.: You will note that the commencing date for Sioux Lookout is June 2. Will you please inquire from the manager of the store to see if there is any change in the dates, and if there is still time

to send the recommendation to Toronto, would you do so? If time is pressing, I think it will be in order for you to make your recommendations to the manager of the store.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, documentary proof of the close collaboration of the Tory party with the personnel department of the liquor control board.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Might I ask if the hon. member is tabling that?

Mr. MacDonald: Yes, I am.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): That will not make the newspapers, it is too old.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Might I say to my hon. friend that I would like him to take notice of the fact that Mr. H. J. Donnelly, mentioned in that letter, was subsequently appointed as a county judge by the Liberal government then at Ottawa, which gives an indication of the non-partisan actions of this government.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I would just suggest, if the hon. Prime Minister wants to pursue this, that he inquire of some of the top Liberals in that area as to why Mr. H. J. Donnelly was appointed.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes. Well, Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to file some letters written by the hon. member. I will do that some day.

Mr. MacDonald: Will the hon. Prime Minister also file the verbal instructions that come from his office to the civil service commission for appointments to everything, including the racing commission?

Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I have a question that I would like to address to the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Spooner), notice of which I have given to him, through you, this morning. Last Friday—

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, might I ask the hon. member a question before he leaves that letter? Is that an original letter, or a photostat?

Mr. MacDonald: This is a photostat and I have the original in my possession.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Could I ask where that letter came from, Mr. Speaker? Is that fair?

Mr. MacDonald: I will be glad to inform the hon. Minister, that letter came to my

office by special delivery from a person who thought that it was in the public interest that the people of Ontario should know the close integration of Tory party politics and government appointments.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Mr. Speaker, I know something about that letter and that is why I would like to question him exhaustively. If I might later, I will probably tell this House how the hon. member got that letter and why.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I will be very glad to hear it.

My question, Mr. Speaker, to the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests is as follows: Last Friday, the Toronto *Daily Star* carried an article on page 7 under the by-line of Monroe Johnston, relating how one Oscar Lehtinen—a Fort William timberman—was given 27 acres of Crown Land involving 3,000 feet of shoreline on Dog Lake, north of Port Arthur, in exchange for his burnt-off and cut-off lands which had been mistakenly replanted with spruce and pine for The Department of Lands and Forests.

Since this switch in lands was made as a result of planting errors during the ministry of Mr. Clare Mapledoram, and since Mr. Lehtinen's newly acquired lands are now being offered for sale by real estate agents in which Messrs. Mapledoram and Lehtinen are partners, and at a profit which will reportedly range between \$30,000 and \$60,000, what explanation has The Department of Lands and Forests for this deal?

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to advise the hon. member that I have not had sufficient time to prepare a proper answer because of the fact that this deal involves land which is located many hundreds of miles from here. It is necessary to get certain information regarding the matter from our office at the Lakehead. I hope to have an answer for him tomorrow.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day—and I may be out of order in this but judging by the favourable reception that my question received, Mr. Speaker, with respect to the Elliot Lake situation—would the hon. Prime Minister consider moving a motion on behalf of this Legislature suggesting that the federal government reconsider the location of the new reactor plant in Manitoba?

I do not want to move it, Mr. Speaker, I realize that I would be out of order. But I would ask, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Prime

Minister give thought to this. I think he would receive not only substantial support from all sides of the House, but I am sure from the people of Ontario generally. I would be glad to second any motion that he might make in that particular respect.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I have listened to what the hon. leader of the Opposition said in his supplementary question. I had intended to reply, but the hon. member for York South intervened with great anxiety with his question, therefore I did not have the opportunity.

I may say that, first of all, I share with him the high regard that he has for the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin who, for many years, has been a valuable hon. member of this House. I may say that his absence this afternoon has nothing whatever to do with the statement which appeared in the press, but is due to the inclement weather from which we have suffered.

First of all I say to my hon. friend that resolutions of this Legislature, directed to the government of Canada and the Parliament of Canada in the past, have not been conducive to getting a settlement of some of the problems that we want to settle. I think my hon. friend the member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will remember a resolution that was passed about 20 years ago at this time—in the year 1940—moved by the Prime Minister, I forget who seconded it now. My hon. friend will agree with me that was not conducive to a settlement of the problems with which this House was engaged at that time.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Maybe it is the reason the hon. Prime Minister is there now.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I do not know about that. There are many reasons for the fact we are here now. I tried to give hon. members some of those the other day.

However, Mr. Speaker, might I say that I do not treat these matters lightly. As a matter of fact, the other day I was going to make an extended statement in reference to this, but I was blocked by the agility with which one of the hon. members of the Liberal group pointed out that I had exceeded the time limit, and therefore I did not have the opportunity.

Mr. Reaume: That was from over there.

Hon. Mr. Frost: But I would say to my hon. friend that I feel very strongly that the facilities of such places as Elliot Lake and Bancroft, including the area in my own riding in Cardiff township and in Bancroft—where

very large sums of public money have been extended—ought to be utilized by the governments of this country. I say without hesitation I believe that to be so, and I can assure my hon. friend that we will press for solutions of that kind. We in Ontario have invested very many millions of dollars in Elliot Lake and in the Bancroft area.

Mr. Reaume: How many?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, very, very many millions, and so have the federal people. Now, might I say to my hon. friend that I trust there is not a split in his own party on this subject, but—

Mr. Reaume: Or on any subject.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, on any subject, that is correct. I do not like to see the hon. members quarrelling among themselves, I mean that always hurts me.

But might I say to my hon. friend that I was quite interested in the remarks made I believe by the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Chapple), and addressed, I think, to the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions about the fact that he did not think the amount of money should have been spent in Elliot Lake. Am I not right that he said that? I think he did.

Mr. J. Chapple (Fort William): No. No sir, that was not what I said.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Did he not say that he thought that too much money had been spent in Elliot Lake? Did he say that the other day?

Mr. Chapple: No sir, that is not what I said.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I will have to refresh my memory from *Hansard*.

I was quite interested, from looking at some of the newspaper reports, that on June 4, 1957, there is a report from Blind River stating that hon. Mr. Pearson, accompanied by that distinguished hon. gentleman from Essex North who spoke at that time, urged the building of post offices and more houses and everything. As a matter of fact I read his speech, and I thought it was a very good speech.

This speech was reported in the Sault Ste. Marie *Star* on June 4. The hon. member for Essex North, among other things, said that this area was in a fix until the government—that is the Ottawa government of those days—relaxed the monies. He said, "Of course this takes time and it is definitely not a

political promise." That was made just immediately before the federal election of 1957.

Now, I would say to my hon. friend I agree with his premise on this. I think that, in the light of what had taken place, it was necessary to build these houses and to build these arrangements that were there. I point out to my hon. friend from Fort William that he is credited with this in the *Hansard* of Friday, February 18:

I am afraid that the hon. Minister from Port Arthur is a little wrong there. I feel, that the government had no right to build the townsite in the first place, and certainly the way they did it by taking over 144 square miles and running it to the south.

Now he says he does not think we should have spent any money on the townsite.

Mr. Reaume: It is the way they did it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I say the hon. member for Essex North should correct that because he was up there in June of 1957, when hon. Mr. Pearson made the other assertion and I agree with him.

Mr. MacDonald: Who is playing politics now?

Mr. Chapple: May I make an explanation of that?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes, sure.

Mr. Chapple: I do not believe that the government—in the respect that I was referring to—should put money into any town without being able to have some control over the end product. Now what I mean by that is that, if we are going to take over a town and run it, we are going to have to protect that town to the extent that the town can operate over the years at a profit, to the extent where it can pay off its obligations.

But we were not able to do that in building these towns. Therefore, those towns should not have been built in the first place.

But seeing that this government went ahead and built them and so on—well that was fine. Everybody was happy.

But the point is this. We are in the position we are in today because that particular point was not covered by the government when they first undertook to build these towns.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say, Mr. Speaker, that I think my good hon. friend

from Fort William might go and hold a caucus with the Rt. hon. Mr. Pearson, and with the hon. member for Essex North, and get the thing straightened out, and see if he can arrive at—

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): The hon. Prime Minister has the responsibility. We would be very glad to have the responsibility.

Mr. Chapple: I do not care what government it is as long as it is good government, and that is what we are interested in.

Mr. Reaume: May I answer that for a moment without having any arguments with anybody?

It is true that I was up there, on or about that date, and it is also true that I was up there for a very good work and a very good cause. Now, at the time I was there, many, many thousands of people, of course, were occupying huts and garages and trailers and things of that sort. I urged, as did others, the building of a permanent type of home, always having thought that a home is the most important thing in the world.

Now, the part that is strange is that this province—and that is the part I pointed out before—felt that Elliot Lake was to be a permanent place, that Elliot Lake was going to go on for years and years and years. In this belief they did, in fact, pour in millions of dollars of the people's funds, only to find that, at the end of approximately 5 years, the whole thing had gone flat.

I just want to make one statement here in the House, that it is all right for all of us to argue about what we said in June, 1957.

It is all right for us to say that we think that these 4,000 people ought to have work, and we can all make long speeches on that. But I think the important thing for us to bear in mind is that, first of all, there are 4,000 souls in that area who very soon are going to be out of work.

The other thing that I think we ought to bear in mind is the fact that the province does indeed, along with the federal people, have a vast amount of money invested in Elliot Lake.

Now—are we going to do anything at all? Are we going to try to protect the jobs and the homes and the lives of those people?

Secondly, are we going to do anything at all to safeguard the amount of money that we have invested in Elliot Lake?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, Mr. Speaker, I must say that I take no objection to what my hon.

friend has said. I am not complaining about what he said in company with hon. Mr. Pearson in 1957. I am only pointing out to the hon. leader of the Opposition that I would not want to see his party split, he understands.

We are proposing to the federal government that we should take joint action in efforts to maintain these communities and to overcome any damage that may threaten by reason of the curtailment of the uranium market. Not only are we after an extension of these contracts—and mark this, there is good reason to hope for an extension of the contracts—but I would also say this, and I think this is more important—we are looking into the matter of assignment of some of these contracts.

I can assure my hon. friend that my riding has suffered very much by the fact that there was the assignment of one of the contracts in the riding to, I believe, an operation out in Saskatchewan.

Now I think that is very definitely harmful and unfair to that community. I said that here the other day and I say it again now.

True, no one would be so unreasonable as to say that anyone in the 1950's could see the possibilities or the difficulties of uranium mining in the 1960's, and that applies to all governments concerned.

On the other hand, I do think that, in the interests of common sense and reason and fairness, all governments should get together to not only protect the huge investment Canadians have in this project, coming from the various levels of government, and also from private funds, but to protect the interests of people who have been brought there. Now I do not think I can be more specific than that.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading, upon motions:

Bill No. 9, An Act to amend The Bulk Sales Act, 1959.

Bill No. 10, An Act to amend The Certification of Titles Act, 1958.

Bill No. 20, An Act to amend The Juvenile and Family Courts Act, 1959.

Bill No. 23, An Act to amend The Negligence Act.

Bill No. 24, An Act to amend The Public Trustee Act.

Bill No. 25, An Act to amend The Registry Act.

Bill No. 29, An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act.

Bill No. 44, An Act to amend The Corporations Act, 1953.

Bill No. 48, An Act to amend The Andrew Mercer Reformatory Act.

Bill No. 49, An Act to amend The Industrial Farms Act.

Bill No. 52, An Act to amend The Training Schools Act.

Bill No. 53, An Act to repeal The Extramural Employment of Persons under Sentence Act.

Bill No. 54, An Act to amend The Hospital Services Commission Act, 1957.

Bill No. 56, An Act to amend The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act.

Bill No. Pr6, An Act respecting the incorporated synod of the diocese of Toronto.

Bill No. Pr7, An Act respecting the village of Killaloe Station.

Bill No. Pr9, An Act respecting the town of Orillia.

Bill No. Pr10, An Act to incorporate the Ontario institute of professional agrologists.

Bill No. Pr23, An Act respecting the township of Stamford.

TOWN OF INGERSOLL

Mr. G. W. Innes moves second reading of Bill No. Pr8, "An Act respecting the town of Ingersoll."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIPS OF RALEIGH AND HARWICH

Mr. G. W. Parry moves second reading of Bill No. Pr12, "An Act respecting the townships of Raleigh and Harwich."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

HEALTH UNIT, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE

Mr. J. A. C. Auld moves second reading of Bill Pr15, "An Act respecting the Leeds and Grenville health unit of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

OTTAWA PRESBYTERY, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA

Mr. I. Haskett moves second reading of Bill No. Pr20, "An Act respecting the corporation of the presbytery of Ottawa of The Presbyterian Church in Canada."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

Mr. Haskett moves second reading of Bill No. Pr22, "An Act respecting the Central Canada Exhibition Association."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

WINDSOR BOARD OF EDUCATION WINDSOR SUBURBAN DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL BOARD

Mr. M. Belanger moves second reading of Bill No. Pr30, "An Act respecting the Windsor board of education and the Windsor suburban high school district."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE FRANCAISE D'EDUCATION D'ONTARIO

Mr. G. Lavergne moves second reading of Bill No. Pr31, "An Act respecting l'association Canadienne Française d'Education d'Ontario."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACT, 1954

Hon. J. P. Robarts moves second reading of Bill No. 45, "An Act to amend The Department of Education Act, 1954."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves second reading of Bill No. 46, "An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves second reading of Bill No. 47, "An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act."

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, may we have an explanation of this particular bill?

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, in regard to the 3 bills, I explained them fully on first reading, but I would be happy to deal with the last one, Bill No. 47.

The first section provides that teachers who are employed by trustees' organizations may continue to contribute to and benefit from the teachers' superannuation fund. In explanation of that, teachers who are employed by teachers' organizations in official capacities are allowed to participate in the fund, and this extends the same privilege to teachers who may be employed by trustees' organizations.

Section 2 simply provides that the actuarial valuation of the fund will be done as of the end of 1958, rather than as of the end of 1957 as the legislation presently provides.

Section 3 provides that, in certain cases, the commission may change a recommendation for a partial disability pension to a recommendation for a total disability pension subsequent to the death of the person disabled.

The circumstances that give rise to this amendment are as follows: If the person is partially disabled, perhaps it will be some time before a complete assessment can be made. With that in mind, he is given a partial disability pension subject to a medical examination some time in the future. Now, if the individual dies before that second medical examination it may very well be that his dependents will be penalized because he should have had a full disability pension in the first place. This simply gives the commission the discretion to deal with cases of that type.

Section 4 provides for regulations to extend and clarify rights of contributors to make payments in respect to a period of absence rather than a leave of absence.

At the present time, if teachers can get leaves of absence for certain purposes, they may, when they resume teaching, then pay up into the fund for the period which they have been away from teaching. But they may do so only if they resume teaching. This would permit them so to do when they are not on leave of absence but when they have ceased employment.

It simply means that some boards will grant leave of absence and other boards will not, and for a teacher to take a sabbatical year in some instances he may have to resign. This amendment will permit them to take

their sabbatical year and then, after they have resumed teaching, bring their contributions up to date and resume their proper position in the superannuation fund.

There is another point in this final section 4 dealing with courses of study as set out in the regulations. Now, the courses of study are becoming so great that we want to change the Act so that the teachers submit their course of study to the commission, and the commission can decide whether it is a proper course of study to permit the teacher to resume his position in the fund after he has completed that study.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): As one who is vitally interested in this Act, may I be permitted to ask the hon. Minister a question?

My understanding is that, for some time, the teachers' federation has been pressing the government for a change in the regulations from the last 10 years to the last 7, or the best 7 years. It is my understanding, further, that that question was presented to the cabinet, last fall.

Will there be anything done in that regard this year by the cabinet, or are any further amendments to The Superannuation Act envisaged by this government?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Mr. Speaker, we do not anticipate, or I do not anticipate, any further amendments to this Act this year.

Mr. Troy: I just asked the question. I am not prepared to carry on now. It seems to be practically definite as far as the hon. Minister is concerned.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. A. Wren (Kenora): Mr. Speaker, when I adjourned the debate on Friday, I had reached the point in my remarks where we were discussing the advocacy of better qualifications for teachers at the elementary level in our schools. I concluded on that day by pointing out that relief of the present situation is urgent, compounded daily by increasing enrolments, and it follows that qualified teachers will go to the source paying equal salaries for equal qualifications.

It is quite coincidental, as I pick up that leaving point, that the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the remarks of the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) and the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald), representative of his party, should deal with Brotherhood Week,

because it is this very essence upon which these matters are well founded.

I would say here, Mr. Speaker, that with a new hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Robarts) appointed in this province, a post in which I wish him well, the new hon. Minister faces the challenge of the century. I say this because he is going to have to make decisions, and get his government to support decisions, to extend the principle of equality to the field of elementary education, and get away from the creeping dystrophy of today's policy. Or, alternatively, he is going to have to announce that he does not agree to equality and will maintain the *status quo*.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that this decision must be made, because absence of policy is holding up very vital decisions on education in Ontario, and this inequality stands right across the road of supreme decision.

Now one will hear people say: if Catholics, and Jews, and Anglicans, and others, want their separate schools, let them pay for them, the public school is there to attend.

Without discussing the wide practical ramifications of such thinking, the constitutional aspect, and the aspect of religious freedoms, preclude any further discussion here. That has been settled in other areas many years ago, and I do not think there is any validity for any suggestion that there will be a change in thinking.

And I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that it is valid for some separate school boards to say today, "Leave this subject alone, we are doing better every year on private negotiation." Why do I say this? Because increasing enrolment pressures will, within a decade, reduce even this stopgap to a vacuum. And deals are not the answer to any problem because too many little people suffer from the results. Separate school children at the present time are not getting the buildings, the equipment, and the staff, to fit them for a useful academic life.

Who envisaged, when present legislation was principled, the industrial giant we have today in Ontario? And who envisaged the day when people of whatever denomination would be arm in arm as they are in community development in other ways? And who envisaged then the day when Christian and Jew would unite before God in common purpose?

Why then can we not resolve those things we boast about every week in this House—equality and the abhorrence of discrimination? If we really and truly believe in those things, then we have to start at home. Surely there

will be areas of compromise, I can realize that, but it can, and must, be approached with deep understanding of what we mean by equality and anti-discrimination.

In Ontario today and tomorrow, we cannot afford in any area to have second-class educational opportunities. That may have obtained in the year 1900, but it will not obtain in the year 1970.

I could point out some glaring anomalies in the field of school taxation, aside from some of the practical aspects. For example, there are cases where Crown companies and public utility companies supported by all the people can only direct taxes to one class of the people; where lands owned by one class must be taxed to support the other class. In brief, the residential assessment bears nearly the whole burden for some classes.

There is no prediction I can find to suggest any marked decline in urban population in Ontario. The converse is true. So, to start, we are going to have to come to grips with this problem at the urban level. And this leads me to "a" conclusion—I did not say "the" conclusion, because it is only fair, when reminding an hon. Minister of the fearful decisions he must make, to suggest what he might consider; if he does not, certainly a successor shall.

First, we cannot continue to shade grants of public funds. Grants policy must be clearly stated and applicable to all classes eligible for those grants.

Next, urban areas with populations, we will say, exceeding 50,000 might, by statute, adjust distribution of local assessment to areas of need at the rate of 20 per cent. per year to allow for progressive readjustment over a 5-year period.

Third, the bold but realistic step might be taken progressively to absorb the approved costs of education at the local level, and distribute the overall cost of education over the whole economy of the province and ultimately end school taxation at the local level.

Now, we may well ask if there are any precedents for this sort of thing in Ontario? Yes, I say, Mr. Speaker, there are—and some very recent precedents.

For example, one of the questions asked about parochial schools is where would the money go.

Now in our hospitals, I am happy to say, there is much less discrimination. And the Ontario hospital services commission accepts normal budgets from all approved hospitals

in Ontario, despite the belief they have. The government has quietly recognized job valuation whether the services were performed by lay or religious people trained in the particular profession. And I have much commendation for that decision when it was made, and which has since been carried out to the full.

If this will apply in the field of health services, my question to the hon. Minister of Education is: Why would it not apply in school services as well?

We cannot lag longer because, as I have already said, the whole structure of education is in the balance. We cannot stand still. So what we are looking for here is a clearly stated policy.

In 1958, the enrolment in our elementary schools was on a 70-30 per cent. basis, just generally. The increases show that this gulf will narrow until, in 1970, the gap will approach a 55 to 45 ratio in urban areas, even allowing for continued Ottawa policy at the present time of restricted immigration from Catholic countries.

Here are the relevant facts to support my contention that action and policy are necessary now.

Across the province, grants to elementary schools in the last few years have been as follows: In 1955, \$46,815,000; in 1956, \$50,182,000; in 1957, \$67,663,000; in 1958, \$87,823,000.

The grants to public schools increased from \$36,883,000 in 1955 to \$66,602,000 in 1958.

The separate school grants, in dollars, increased from \$9,932,000 in 1958 to \$21,221,000 in 1958.

And in 1958, the grants to elementary schools were 76 per cent. public and 24 per cent. separate.

Now in 1958, total expenditures on elementary education—that is to say, grants plus local levies—were these:

In Metropolitan Toronto, \$47,450,000 was spent; 94 per cent. in the public schools and 6 per cent. in the separate schools.

In other cities in Ontario, a total of \$40,194,000 was spent; 83 per cent. in the public schools and 17 per cent. in the separate schools.

In the whole province, a sum of \$136,680,000 was spent; 89 per cent. to the public schools and 11 per cent. was the province-wide average for the separate school system.

Now, using 30-odd pupils as the average classroom, these comparisons are valid as to number of classrooms, according to the report

of the hon. Minister of Education. In 1958, there were 22,404 public school classrooms, an increase of 3,083. In 1958, there were 6,955 classrooms, an increase of 1,602.

But when we get to the breakdown of enrolment it becomes very interesting indeed. In 1955, Ontario had 676,000 public school pupils or 78 per cent. of the total. Separate schools had 187,368 pupils or 22 per cent. of the total. In 1958, that increased to 784,100 in the public schools and something like 250,000 in the separate schools, a ratio of 76 to 24. But it is significant here, in giving these figures, to emphasize the startling changes which took place in metropolitan areas.

Now in 5 cities in Ontario with populations of 90,000 and more—those that I mentioned the other day—when we take a look at the cost per pupil, we find some very glaring differences in cost which prompts my recommendation to this House, and to the hon. Minister of Education, that he has to come down to some policy if we are not to reap chaos in our elementary school system. I say this because this is what the figures show.

In the city of Toronto in 1955, the cost per pupil in public schools was \$242; and in separate schools it was \$59. In 1958, in Toronto, there was a cost of \$315 per pupil in elementary schools; and \$63 per pupil in separate schools. In other words, in Toronto, for example, the public school authorities were using an extra \$73 per pupil, an increase of 30 per cent.; while the separate school system were only able to use \$4 per pupil increase, or a difference of 7 per cent.

In Windsor, the public school increase in cost from 1955 to 1958 was \$5 per pupil or 2 per cent.; while the cost for the separate schools was \$4 increase, up to \$64, which was a 6 per cent. increase.

Only the city of London actually had any significant change in costs. The separate school system in the city of London, according to their figures, showed that, in 1955, \$71 was the cost per pupil, and in 1958 that had dropped to \$63. In other words, this is a decrease of \$8 or a decrease, if one wants to express it that way, of 12 per cent.

In Hamilton there was an increase of \$9 to \$185, or a 5 per cent. increase for public school pupils; while the separate school pupil costs went down a dollar, as was the case in London.

This is another instance of a down trend where they had a dollar less in cost per pupil, down to \$65.

In the city of Ottawa, the cost per pupil in 1958 was \$217 in the public school system, which was an increase of \$57 over 4 years; while the increase in separate schools was \$13 to a total of \$193 per pupil, or a relative increase of 35 and 16 per cent. respectively.

I quote those figures to show the very pressing problems people in elementary education have when they have a cost of pupil ratio of that kind available to them.

Now, according to statistics, published by The Department of Municipal Affairs and available to the House, there was an average overall increase of 33 per cent. in expenditures on education, in these 5 cities of over 90,000 population, which had varied and very interesting results.

In Toronto, for example, the expenditures on education increased from \$15,727,000 in 1955 to \$21,878,000 in 1958. Now the total for all these cities worked out as follows: The \$31,650,000 for all cities, \$28,101,000 public and \$3,549,000 separate in 1955 to \$37,300,000 public in 1958 and \$4,722,000 for separate schools in 1958. The difference here remained at the usual 9 to 1 ratio, for, at the end of 1958, the public schools were getting 89 cents of every dollar, while the separate schools were receiving 11 cents in these 5 cities.

Now the enrolments in these 5 cities are quite startling, as I pointed out on Friday. But to go into more detail on them, the public school enrolment in Toronto in 1955 was 65,000, by 1958 it had increased to 69,500. The separate schools enrolment increased by a proportionate amount, 17,000 to 20,800. And it is in this area where the increased enrolments are significantly almost side by side in numbers. The local assessment for school purposes, in the 5 cities aforementioned, work out to some rather staggering totals.

The total for all 5 cities worked out as follows: \$2,440,017,000 in 1955 for public schools, as against \$212,470,000 for separate schools in that same year. Now this increases to \$2,724,000,000 for public schools and to \$275,765,000 for separate schools at the end of 1958. It is significant to know here that the 4-year increase in public school assessment—in other words, the increase over the 4 years in question from 1955 to 1958—exceeds the total separate school assessment at the end of that period. In 1955 the ratio for public schools was 11.5 to 1; in 1958, that ratio was about 10 to 1.

In the year 1958, general returns show these percentages of rate down in division of assessment. In the city of Toronto, residential assessment was 89 to 11 per cent.; in London,

88 to 12 per cent.; in Hamilton, 83 to 17 per cent.; in Ottawa, 72 to 28 per cent.; and in Windsor, 66.5 to 33.5 per cent.

But over in the commercial and industrial assessment we find these figures:

In the city of Toronto—that is Metro Toronto, of course—the public school share of the commercial-industrial assessment is 98 per cent., for separate schools 2 per cent.; in London it is 96 to 4 per cent.; in Hamilton it is 96.5 to 3.5 per cent.; in Ottawa it is 92.5 to 7.5 per cent.; and in Windsor it is 93 to 7 per cent., making a 5-city average of commercial-industrial assessment distribution of 95 to 5 per cent.

Of course, in the field of telegraph and telephone assessment, the separate schools received no share of assessment at all. So the 5-city-wide total worked out to a percentage of 88 per cent. for public schools to 12 per cent. for separate.

Now these are very glaring figures indeed when one realizes the concentration of industrial activity there is in these particular cities in Ontario.

In 1958, local assessments totalled nearly \$3 billion—and for simplicity I have used round figures. The application of tables to 4 decimal places will increase public average to near 90 per cent. and reduce separate average to 10 per cent. or below.

But out of nearly \$3 billion in assessments, separate schools claim \$276 million, or less than 10 per cent. Interpretation of statistics and statistical points are relevant in these calculations. Then, in 1958, the assessment returns for the 5 cities under review stand like this:

For the 5 cities, as I said this totals nearly \$3 billion, in fact, \$2,999 billion. \$2,724 billion are school assessments and \$276 million, or 9 per cent., separate school assessments according to the municipal figure.

But, using bulk figures to the nearest thousand dollars and even percentages, the general picture resolves itself in a 91 to 9 ratio. This is a picture which appears to render impractical the province assuming more and more the cost of education.

Policy is needed now if we are to move forward, and all classes of society in Ontario look to the new hon. Minister with confidence to tell us what that policy shall be, because obviously the people of Ontario must know. I say this because the fundamental foundations necessary to advance the cause of elementary education in Ontario are at a standstill until these vital decisions are made

and we know in what direction we are heading.

Now, I will turn to another matter, Mr. Speaker.

The other day I made the statement in this House that I was surprised that not one Tory hon. member for northern Ontario had spoken up, individually or collectively, about the problems at Elliot Lake. It later turned out that the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin (Mr. Fullerton) went on national CBC and later gave statements to the press which certainly indicated his courageous outlook on this problem.

But in the news reports it is notable that the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce for Canada (Mr. Churchill) did not reply to the challenge of the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin to substantiate a choice of a Manitoba site as against Elliot Lake for economic reasons. I agree with my hon. friend from Algoma-Manitoulin that it is a preposterous waste of public funds to set out to build, in Manitoba, an expensive layout of townsites and auxiliary amenities when there is a ready-made site available at Elliot Lake.

To establish a site of this kind in Manitoba, at this time, is sheer folly, and could not be reasonably construed as anything else but political chicanery of the worst kind.

Surely, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister of the province of Ontario, who contributed so much to the election of Canada's hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Diefenbaker) will not sit idly by and witness such obvious denial of Ontario's prime right.

How on earth can the government of Canada justify the expenditure of public funds of this degree in Manitoba, when they have this ready-made community in Ontario? How can any government justify to its people the additional extraordinary expenditure in Manitoba, or elsewhere in Canada, when the anticipated expenditure would be sheer waste of public funds, inasmuch as a great proportion of the costs have already been expanded by not one, but two governments, namely Ottawa and Queen's Park?

If the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario is not prepared to accept this theory, then the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin would have no other choice than to resign his seat and leave the decision to the electorate, as he has already indicated he would do in his statements to both the CBC and the press. We would welcome a by-election on this issue to provide the people, the court of last resort which the hon. Prime Minister so often champions, with the opportunity to decide.

We would likewise, Mr. Speaker, welcome into Liberal ranks an hon. member who chose to depart from the ranks of a party which would, for very obvious political reasons, suggest to build in another province that which is already available in Ontario.

In this era of tight money, surely the powers-that-be in Ottawa cannot justify spending millions for new facilities while the very facilities that they have already paid for through the taxpayers are available in Ontario. This is a challenge of statesmanship for the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario because, after all, the real source of federal government taxation rests in this province, and in the province of Quebec—the majority of it.

After building a community at Elliot Lake, are we to abandon it and build yet another in Manitoba just because an hon. federal Minister of the Crown lives in that province?

Now, before I take my seat I want to have a word or two to say about a land deal which I would ask this government—and more particularly the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass) of the province—to keep an eye on.

Plans are underway, we are told, to build a new and better bridge at Pigeon River in the northwestern part of Ontario. We are told that the highways will be straightened out to some extent on this side of the boundary, as the Minnesota authorities have started out to do on the other side.

First of all, there is a consideration there for the Canadian people who have been doing business at the present bridge. We are under an obligation to those people to see that they are moved and compensated for any loss of property or income due to any relocation of the road or the bridge.

I am not entirely satisfied that the new bridge is necessary at all. However, if experts in that field decide that it is, and it is not just a problem of more immigration officers to clear traffic more quickly, then I would not quarrel with the building of the bridge.

But on the other side of it, on the Canadian side, American people have been quietly buying up bits and pieces of land all along the right-of-way and between the proposed right-of-way and the lake. Some of this land has been "fixed up" in some rather mysterious way, not through the government but in other mysterious ways.

What I am pointing out here, Mr. Speaker, is, due to the decision of the two governments to provide these new facilities at Pigeon River, the United States citizen is sitting

there first, with the objective in view of putting our own Canadian people out of business who have been there for years; and secondly, to make himself a killing on the sale of land immediately adjacent to this proposed bridge at Pigeon River.

I can only suggest to the hon. Minister of Highways that he should not tarry, as Hydro did, but move in and expropriate this land now and make it available as park and tourist facilities for the Canadian people and out of which Canadian people can make an income.

I could not sit down, Mr. Speaker, either, if I did not have something to say about "booze," because the administration of our liquor legislation in Ontario is one of the things that never ceases to puzzle us. Of course, we come back to all the issues of the day because we were told in the speech from the Throne that there would be significant—or there would be at least—changes in Ontario's liquor legislation. I do not see any real change projected, nor have I seen any predicted that will stop this nonsense, which the liquor control board follows, of compelling owners of tourist resorts to drink in bedrooms.

I think it is very disgraceful, Mr. Speaker, when people who have tens of thousands of dollars invested in a respectable tourist establishment find that, if the owner's wife wants to entertain a friend or a guest she must—not by desire but by board order—entertain that guest in one of the bedrooms, namely her own, because the board, by order, restricts that person to that particular bedroom.

Who dreamed up this scheme of things now, where some tourist operators can have lockers on their properties to accommodate guests who will want liquor, and others cannot? I do not know who dreamed that regulation up, but it is one of the most fantastic we ever heard of.

I would not want to take all the time of this House this afternoon to tell hon. members how it works, but I will in committee one day, because it is very fascinating. It takes just as long, as a matter of fact, for the American tourist to make his purchases after he gets here—and arrange them beforehand—as it would to tell my story, but it is really fantastic.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Are these local option areas?

Mr. Wren: Oh, no, there is no local option area here. The only option we are under is under the option of the liquor commission,

or the liquor licence board, as the case may be.

I brought some of these matters to the hon. Prime Minister's attention from time to time, but there are long delays involved sometimes in getting an answer to a letter.

I realize the hon. Prime Minister is a busy man and cannot just deal with everybody's letter the very day it arrives. But some of them, on very important public questions, have a strange way of being acknowledged and forgotten. A little note comes along which says, "You will hear about this in a few days," but these days stretch on into many, many months.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I do not remember anything of that sort.

Mr. Wren: I will give the hon. Prime Minister one example. A couple of years ago the hon. Prime Minister promised me he was going to make a tour of Toronto and have a look at some of these places I talked about then. But the hon. Prime Minister did not get his pocketbook and come along.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I did make a tour of Toronto and looked things over.

Mr. Wren: Well, I will tell the hon. Prime Minister what happens, Mr. Speaker, with our legions. Hon. members know that these are the people who were the great heroes in 1914 and 1939 and who, everybody said, were going to save the world for democracy.

Liquor inspectors fly into a screaming rage—the "screaming meemies"—when they walk into one of the legion branches and find what we term "an old sweat," a veteran of World War I, having a bottle of beer while he is playing bingo. The poor chap probably cannot go very much farther due to his age and disabilities from his services in World War I.

Hon. Mr. Frost: He does not belong to my branch.

Mr. Wren: The hon. Prime Minister can go down to the taverns right in the city of Toronto and he can look out his window to see them any time he wants to. As long as one has \$26 they will put the whole bottle of rye, or whatever one wants, right in front of him. One can drink one drink or the whole bottle, it is up to the individual, but yet for the "old sweat" to have a pint and enjoy it with his bingo, that is a terrible thing. They rush right in to seize the licence right off the wall.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): But they have not—

Mr. Wren: Well, no, not if one is having beer, it is dangerous, according to instructions.

But I wanted to say a word too about the composition of the commission. I am talking now about the liquor control board, just to keep these things separated.

I think we have an ideal set-up now, Mr. Speaker, in the province of Ontario, because we do have a fine gentleman as chairman of the liquor control board (Mr. Collings). He is a man who, I understand, does not imbibe, and for that I respect him. Perhaps that has some merit in a province which has one of the highest per capita consumptions in any of the free countries of the world.

But now we have an "ideal" system because we have a fine gentleman at the head of the board who can get a person in, and introduce him to the art of drinking, and now we have a man especially appointed at the other end so that when one gets so befuddled and befuzzled that he does not know whether he is coming or going, this man is to catch the drunk person at the chute coming out and see if he can sober him up and do something for him.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Perhaps the hon. member needs that.

Mr. Wren: Well, if this was a new practice, I would be very interested in it, but the bootleggers in the days of the Red Lake gold rush used to have that system. They would have one fellow to get you in there and then, after you had been in there for a while and got all mixed up, they had somebody to take you home with a dog team or a taxi and see that you came to no harm.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Is that not all right? It is a nice way to run things.

Mr. Wren: Well, even the bootleggers of those days got smart after a while, and they decided that the best way to control this thing, and perhaps lay off that fellow at the back door, was to control the drinking there in the first place, and it worked out very well.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the hon. Prime Minister about something he has been discussing in and out of the House, and I think it is worthy of mention. He has led us to believe—and the people in the province to believe—and I find there is no opposition to this at all, that he intends to increase the indemnities and pro-

vide a pension plan for hon. members of this House.

I am not sure of this, but I believe that either the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Noden) or I would be considered, I suppose, the highest paid private member of the House, due to mileage involved. But in any event, I am certain that the hon. member for Rainy River is no better off at the end of the year than I am. In fact, I think the hon. member for Rainy River might be in a worse position due to added travelling because he is a government hon. member.

I know my hon. colleagues share with me the idea that all salaries and indemnities in this House should be subject to review, and that some provision be made for the old-timers who have served this country faithfully and well over the years.

I would include, Mr. Speaker, people like my hon. friend from Port Arthur.

I do not think the hon. Ministers of the cabinet, especially those who do their work as well as he does, get paid enough for the time entailed, and for the responsibility which falls on their shoulders, many times managing affairs and managing dollars far in excess of what companies would expect a man to do for the same pay in industry.

Now, Mr. Speaker, having said that, I would say that when summer comes again it will be time the hon. members of the House had another look at the north, particularly northwestern Ontario, and I am hopeful this year that the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Spooner) and the hon. Prime Minister and others will get together and let all hon. members have another look at that place, because it certainly needs it.

Hon. R. Connell (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, it is with much pleasure that I rise today to take part in the Throne speech debate. This is my ninth season in the House and I believe it is the third time that I have taken part in the Throne debate.

I know it is a matter of protocol, Mr. Speaker, to congratulate you at this time on your new appointment. I do it, not only through a matter of protocol, but I congratulate you, with all the sincerity I can muster, on being elevated to the position of Speaker. I feel that, after so many years in this House, this House is justifying the opinion that the people in your county have had of you for so many years.

I noted that the ambitions of the Opposition led them even so far as to question your judgment here last week.

But I would suggest that, speaking to you as a fellow farmer, after some of these hon. members have harrowed some of the ground that you have been plowing here for the last 16 or 17 years, they will then be in a better position to question your judgment.

I would also like to congratulate the hon. mover (Mr. Davis) and the hon. seconder (Mr. Grossman) of the motion of thanks in reply to the speech from the Throne.

It is rather disturbing to some of us, who have considered ourselves "young fellows" around here, to see a man like the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Davis) come in here and begin to realize that we are no longer among the younger men, that there are some good-looking men and some younger men moving into this House, apparently with lots of ability.

And, of course, in regard to the hon. seconder here—the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Grossman)—his ability has gone without question these last number of years.

I would also like to congratulate the new hon. members to this House. There are maybe a little more than the average number this year, but I just noticed that from the time I came in in 1951, that there are, taking a quick count, some 48 new hon. members who have come to the House since that time. There are 48 of the old members of 1951 left and some 50 new members.

It shows that the mortality rate, not only from the grim reaper but for other reasons, is fairly high in this House.

I realize of course, Mr. Speaker, that there are hon. members who have been here much longer than I; that they would have much more interesting figures than mine, but I just wanted to bring them out to show how things have changed since I entered this House in 1951.

I would also like to offer my congratulations to the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer). I would also like to offer my sympathy at the same time. I congratulate him on his personal re-election, and also the fact that he doubled the number of his followers in this House. Yet, with these additional hon. members, he has also added to many of his problems.

When he and his party jump up so often this year, they remind me of the kids on Christmas morning—they have many toys, they are rushing around opening them up and grabbing new ones. Yet, when it comes night-fall, they find they have become tired of those new toys. They are like the little girl who

takes the doll she had, for several years, to bed with her, and it comforts her.

The parallel I want to draw on this, Mr. Speaker, is that I think, after the hon. leader of the Opposition gets through juggling these new hon. members around, when the session is over, he is going to take most of his comfort out of those two great hon. gentlemen on his immediate left and right.

It has not been announced officially, but I take it that he has a shadow cabinet over there. They remind me of the American missile programme down at Cape Canaveral. Although some of his new hon. members have been jumping up at every opportunity—I do not know how the rest of the hon. gentlemen here see it—many of them have failed to get off the launching pad as yet. Others have blown up just after they got up. I have noticed that the hon. leader had to pull the trigger and blow a few of them up. One of them has gone into orbit I understand but his signals are weak and is no longer getting through to his party.

Mr. Speaker, on Friday, February 12, the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter) rose in the House and attempted, in his maiden address, to justify his presence here, and endeavoured to direct some, what I call unjustified, criticism against the government and The Department of Public Works.

He was really aiming at Health most of the time, but he was stepping on my toes at the time, so I feel that I should question some of his remarks. Just so that the House will know what I am referring to, I want to quote from *Hansard* on that date, and these are the words of the hon. member:

I suggest that one of the difficulties that The Department of Health may have—in carrying out a desire that the hon. Minister from his speech of a year ago showed—of improving the health facilities in this province, is caused by two things.

First of all, these hospitals are put up by The Department of Public Works. A department should construct and give the orders itself, and make its own plans, because after all, the building of hospitals for the province of Ontario is not just a matter of bricks and mortar, but it is really a social plan. It is a scheme to rehabilitate people to health.

So I feel that this could be done more efficiently if the department itself, The Department of Health, had the power to issue the contract, and to really decide how big that building is going to be.

But The Department of Public Works

seems to be having control of this—they pretty well do, I believe—and it would seem for the record to suit their own purposes.

I am of the opinion, Mr. Speaker, that it is in order and proper that I should point out to the hon. member for Parkdale that, prior to addressing any suggested criticism against the government, or my department, his statements should be based on facts and a thorough knowledge of the fundamentals and respective acts of government departments.

Mr. Speaker, The Public Works Act, proclaimed in the last quarter of the last century states, in brief, that all public buildings and government buildings, and all works acquired or constructed, enlarged or repaired, shall be managed by my department. I doubt, very much, if it has even been suggested before that other government departments—or in particular, The Department of Health—should construct their own buildings.

The suggestion and intimation by the hon. member for Parkdale that The Department of Public Works presents one of the difficulties that The Department of Health may have in carrying out their programme, indicates an immature knowledge and understanding of the work carried out by The Department of Public Works in the past.

It indicates, most certainly, a lack of appreciation of the basic fundamentals required in planning and co-ordinating any building project, from the embryo stage of requirement to the fulfilment of that need, by the completion of, and occupation by the tenant; a building which is a practical, efficient, beautiful, and an economical solution to that original requirement or need.

Mr. Speaker, may I say that in the past I believe The Department of Public Works has provided, and given, the desired and required service to all government departments—with respect to these varying housing needs—in a spirit of co-operation and efficiency that cannot and should not be attempted, or suggested to be duplicated, by The Department of Health or any other department. Most certainly, Mr. Speaker, that essential assistance and service is being given today to The Department of Health and all other government departments.

I can concur with a portion of the address of the hon. member referred to, but must, at this point, amplify his realization that the building of a hospital for the province of Ontario is not just a matter of bricks and mortar. It is, I agree, a social plan. It is, I agree, a scheme to rehabilitate mentally ill people to health, if possible, within the realm of present-day medical knowledge. This plan,

however, cannot be realized without the assistance and co-operation of The Department of Public Works.

The Department of Public Works, as suggested, does have control of these works, and I will illuminate this control in just a moment.

Mr. Speaker, to no department, at any time, have we dictated, and I quote again, "Just how big that building is going to be." Nor have we, nor will we, build to suit our purposes.

Mr. Speaker, the technical staff of my department are, and can be considered to be, experts in their respective fields. The proper analysis of space allocation and utilization—colour, harmony, illumination, the proper use of specific materials to specific uses, heating, ventilation and air conditioning, engineering know-how—are the trademarks of my department. The ability to do research, planning and the co-ordination to bring all the multitude of technical problems together, through co-operation and teamwork, to produce a resultant efficient and beautiful building into being, are the trademarks of my department and staff.

May I point out to this House that the plans and specifications for the new radiation laboratory, now under construction for The Department of Health, were developed completely within The Department of Public Works. To our knowledge, nowhere on this continent is there a similar building that has contained, within its walls, the planning and engineering required for this building.

May I add, too, that the complete interior design, colour, furniture, draperies and equipment for the occupational therapy section of the Ontario Hospital, Brockville, were developed and constructed by The Department of Public Works.

The Brockville *Record and Times*, on May 1, 1958, carried editorials, accounts and photographs of these facilities, with the feeling that accomplished results were outstanding.

The design and installation of special equipment and furniture for The Department of Education—the Belleville school for the deaf—is of such high calibre and function that a commercial concern requested, of my department, exclusive rights to manufacture and market similar products. Mr. Speaker, a version of one particular item is now being marketed.

The horticultural station for The Department of Agriculture at Vineland was constructed by The Department of Public Works. The design of furniture and equipment, and

the selection of colours can be said to be outstanding, and it is generally conceded that the building is the finest in its class, in Canada.

To the hon. member for Parkdale, may I say, that many, many more outstanding works by my department could be cited. May I add, sir, that we do not dictate the size of buildings, nor the needs of buildings, to other government departments, but we do control and manage public works in Ontario. I suggest it would take a long time for anyone in any department to duplicate our service to the government, and to the people of this province.

We have done this well in the past—we will continue to do so in the future.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I should like to say a few words about dining-room facilities.

There has been some criticism in the House this year regarding the dining facilities that are available to the hon. members.

I find, in my own life at home, that I can criticize my wife for many things, but one bit of advice that I always give myself is that I never allow the children or myself to criticize the food that is put in front of us. This advice was fathered by the depression years. I feel that this advice is good for anyone, any place. Do the ones criticizing realize how the ladies that wait on us must feel?

The civil service association have done a remarkably good job in providing food at cost, not only to the civil servants but to the hon. members and their guests at the buildings here. However, I want to assure the hon. members that their criticisms are not going unheard. One of the great difficulties in providing good food is the fact that it must be cooked in the East Block and brought over to the Main Building. We, as members, expect this food to be in good condition, whether we go in for our dinner at 12 o'clock or at 2 o'clock.

I want to tell the hon. members that we are looking into the possibility of providing additional dining room facilities which will include the actual preparation and cooking of the food on the spot. I am hopeful that, when the Ontario hospital services commission move into their new quarters this coming fall, arrangements can be made to acquire some of their space at that time.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words about the Queen's Park area.

For the third time in the last 70 years a major decision faces the government of the province of Ontario as far as the Queen's

Park area is concerned. In the lifespan of many of our older citizens, there have taken place drastic changes in our way of life, of which our predecessors in this chamber could little dream. This stately building, completed in 1892, was considered the ultimate in space requirements for the various government departments. The Prime Minister of the day even expressed some doubt that it would ever be used to its full capacity.

In less than 20 years, an expanding population and a popular demand for an increase in the functions of government brought the first major decision, the building in 1909 of the north wing, housing the library and The Department of Education. Further expansion, following World War I, brought the second decision to erect the East Block of executive offices, which were opened in 1928.

Mr. Speaker, we are all very much aware of what we may refer to as the explosion that took place in Canada, with respect to the economic and industrial upsurge and growth which was felt after World War II, and is still taking place today. Certainly, as the material needs for our peoples were felt and met by industry and commerce, there has been a parallel need for government services which also has been felt and been provided for.

The problem of meeting the additional housing needs of rapidly expanding government departments has been a difficult one. The Department of Public Works has met this need by acquiring suitable buildings in many different locations, and renovating and modernizing them for office accommodation where it was economically feasible to do so. When it was not possible to meet open demands in Crown-owned properties, other buildings—or portions of buildings—have been provided by leasehold means.

As a result of this unprecedented expansion, government services are now widely scattered throughout Metropolitan Toronto and, in some cases, departments have, of necessity, had to split operations in more than one location.

This, I am sure hon. members will agree, has added further administrative difficulties to already overburdened staffs and services.

Too, Mr. Speaker, although some government departments are presently accommodated in areas that are too small and undesirable for their operations, permanent, more desirable accommodations and alterations are required, to be consistent with the sound economy required in planning and providing for the future.

As mentioned in the speech from the

Throne a definite move is now being made by my department to return and rehabilitate the scattered government departments to Queen's Park.

In the past few years, several properties to the east and in the area of the East Block have been acquired and assembled, as they have been available on the market. I am pleased to say with the acquisition of a key property—a whole city block, immediately to the east of the present East Block—last fall, my department is now proceeding as quickly as possible to plan and make provisions for a development programme worthy, and in keeping with, the finest government traditions.

As an example of some of the progress that has recently been made, may I refer to the completion of the new building on highway No. 401 for The Department of Highways. We have been in the process of occupying this building since last Christmas. The Department of Highways have vacated considerable areas in the East Block, and particularly leasehold areas in various sections of Metropolitan Toronto. This has enabled us to further consolidate other government departments of the Queen's Park area such as The Departments of Health, Welfare Transport and Agriculture. It has also enabled us to release some 36,000 square feet of leasehold accommodations.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a small programme, and perhaps a few quick figures will amplify to the House the scale of the development required. In round figures, government departments in Metropolitan Toronto occupy some 1,677,000 square feet, of which only some 520,000 square feet are provided in buildings not subject to consolidation.

As close as is possible today, it is estimated that the growth of government departments will require, in the next 5 years, some 600,000 square feet over and above today's requirements. In brief, the need for approximately 1.2 million net square feet of new office accommodation in the Queen's Park area is known. We must plan beyond this, and insure that further needs can be provided in an orderly and economic manner. It is still too early to advise further, regarding the shape of this development.

Right now my department is busy assembling data and doing research as necessary for such a programme. Soils investigations, surveys and models of existing buildings are being, and must be, prepared. Studies on existing services such as hydro, storm and sanitary sewers, and water must be made with respect to our present-day known requirements and our future requirements.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that history records man's constant effort to change and improve his environment, and he has changed it through building. He has also damaged his environment through bad building. It is, therefore, my hope that, through further planning and execution, Queen's Park to the east will shape the gigantic, and apparently chaotic, forces of our time into a reasonable and orderly process, and create a physical environment of serenity and delight worthy of this authority by the people of Ontario. With the support of the people of Ontario we are, Mr. Speaker, well on the way toward this goal.

Mr. W. E. Johnston (Carleton): Mr. Speaker, as I rise to address this House through you, my first words, of course, are to offer my congratulations to you on your elevation to the chair. Many hon. members in the past have served in this capacity, in this high office, but I am sure none have excelled you in ability or in the dignity with which you carry out your duties.

I also feel that the Deputy Speaker, who is referred to as a neighbour of mine, the hon. member for Ottawa West (Mr. Morrow), also deserves congratulations. He has served in this House for over 12 years, and I am sure we are all happy to congratulate him on his appointment.

Also, I would like to offer a word of congratulations to the mover of the motion of thanks in reply to the speech from the Throne, the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Davis) who is a freshman in the House, and also to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Grossman) who seconded the motion.

Both of these men did a very, very able job, and I am sure that every hon. member of this House joins me in extending congratulations.

Reference has been made in this House, sir, by many of the hon. members to the retirement of the hon. Minister from Eglinton (Mr. Dunlop) from the portfolio of Education. I am sure that I can add very little to what has already been said in extending words of praise on his behalf. They are well earned. He has made a great contribution in the years gone by, and was persuaded to retain that post until illness made this possible no longer. His duty came first, as far as he was concerned, and I am sure that, as years go by, it will be said that the hon. Minister from Eglinton was one of our finest Ministers of Education.

Then too, Mr. Speaker, I would just like

to add a word of congratulations to his successor, the hon. Minister from London North (Mr. Robarts). He has taken on a job of great magnitude, but I know—from what I have seen of him in the past 4 or 5 years—that he will ably meet that task and do great honour to this province. To him also I offer my congratulations.

Now, as I speak to hon. members I wonder where I should begin, and to what extent I should deal with any one department. I consider myself a rural member. Geographically, I am a rural member, although the greater majority of the voting population in my riding is urban. Nevertheless, through our rural municipality I have found a great deal of pleasure in working with The Department of Highways.

Little needs to be said about highway construction in our particular area at the present time, except this, Mr. Speaker—I am most happy and pleased with the progress being made with the Queensway through the city of Ottawa. That programme was first talked about some 4 or 5 years ago, and during the past year it has come into reality. Today I may say with a great deal of pleasure, construction is progressing very, very rapidly. And I am sure that I speak on behalf of all the hon. members in the Ottawa area when I say we are most pleased and happy about this.

In addition to that, of course, my main interest in road building and road construction lies in the municipalities, our county council and our township council. We have in our county, in the past 5 years, expended about \$750,000 on developing roads.

That money, of course, comes entirely from the Treasury here. It is money that, in the great majority of cases, none of the municipalities would be able to find to expend if it were not for the generosity of this government. In addition, as hon. members all know, this government pays 50 per cent. of the cost of every dollar expended in the municipalities on roads. So it can be said, Mr. Speaker, that this government is serving the municipalities well, as it consistently demonstrates.

To move out of my own area just for a moment, we have in effect, in the province of Ontario, the biggest road building and maintenance programme in the history of this province. The present road building programme is expected to be completed by 1970.

The majority of the hon. members will remember that, some 3 or 4 years ago, the Opposition were telling us we could never

complete such a programme in less than 20 years. But the facts are, of course, that the work is being done, and properly administered and properly looked after, with the result that we are at least 4 years ahead in our programme.

Indeed, our whole maze of King's highways in this province, it is hoped, will be redesigned and re-constructed. The completion of highway No. 401 is just in the offing. The completion of the trans-Canada highway, through this province, is just in the offing. Skyways and new bridges are under construction, and international bridges are now on the planning boards. So I can say to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the hon. members of this House, that we must be proud of the progress this government has made in the road building business. I offer my sincere congratulations to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass) and his staff.

Our county, 3 years ago, launched into a capital expenditure programme whereby they put down about 70 or 75 miles of permanent road at a cost of something over \$1 million. Today they are contemplating, with the approval of The Department of Highways, going into another programme of road building on a capital basis, where we hope to spend perhaps another \$8,000 or \$9,000. This is possible only because of the leadership given here, and the co-operation between the members of our county council and this government.

Now, may I say a word or two to the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Spooner). His department of government has made great strides. I am thinking particularly now, Mr. Speaker, of the parks development in this province. Do hon. members realize that some 5 or 6 years ago we only had 5 or 6 parks in this province, and that today we have upwards of 75 parks with another 20 parks under construction?

And in passing, sir, I must mention that one of these parks is in Fitzroy Harbour in my riding. This, I believe, will be one of the finest parks in the province of Ontario. Some 415 acres are being developed, with accommodation planned for some 7,000 or 8,000 people.

Such tremendous undertakings are going on all over the province.

Mr. Speaker, again it is my privilege to offer my congratulations to the hon. Minister, and particularly to his staff under the parks division.

I wish to say just a word or two about agriculture. Each day we hear some hon.

member of the Opposition criticize this government. But we never do hear them say anything about what this government has accomplished for agriculture. Although there are many things I would like to deal with, I do not feel I should take the time today. But I will take more time when the Opposition and agriculture—

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Sure, we will hear about that.

Mr. Johnston: I know they are anxious to hear. They skip all the things that the government does. All we ever hear from the Opposition is something about 19 cent eggs, and 18 cent hogs. But I would like to, if I may, deal for just a moment with what this government is doing in the field of extension and research.

Take the brucellosis deal, for instance. Last year more than 400,000 calves were vaccinated in this province at no cost to the owner, but at cost to this Treasury of over \$500,000. We do not hear about that from the Opposition.

On the other hand we spend, I suppose, \$80,000 or \$85,000 on warble fly control each year.

In our great field of breeding units in this province, this government again makes a great contribution. Why, last year they paid premium on 585 sires in this province at a cost to the Treasury of over \$48,000. That is only some of the things that this government is doing.

One other thing I must mention before I pass on, Mr. Speaker. It relates itself to the work that is being done by our agricultural representative service in this province, and our 4H clubs. When the Ottawa winter fair is on, we have the greatest exhibit in 4H work not only in Ontario, but in the whole of Canada. This work all started with the agriculture representative service in this province, and has gone ahead in leaps and bounds.

I must say here—and I am very proud to say it—our county livestock judging teams participated at the Royal Winter Fair, and came out on top with about 40 teams competing. This is something that is not reached very often in this province, and something that we in Carleton are very proud of. In turn, we are proud of our Department of Agriculture under our very able hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) and his staff.

Now, if I may, I will draw the attention of the government to one or two things which need looking into during the next year or two. I refer first to an Ontario Hospital for the

Ottawa area. This is something that we have required in our area for many, many years, but the demand for it today is greater than ever. I draw this to the attention of the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) who, I may say in passing, has given great leadership in the field of hospital services, and in every other field concerning his department.

I would like to say to him now that there is a great urgency for such a hospital in our area. I know that plans are now being laid for a great expansion of such a programme in this province. But the urgency is acute in the Ottawa area, and I hope he will consider providing our area, at the earliest possible moment, with an Ontario Hospital.

In passing, I would just like to say that the Ottawa Sanatorium is now being vacated. I understand that part of it will be used by the Ottawa civic hospital on a temporary basis. I am pleased to hear this.

But I must suggest to the hon. Minister that it would make an ideal site for an Ontario Hospital for mental patients.

Now, sir, there is one other matter of great importance to our area. I was particularly pleased just a moment ago to hear the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) make reference to the need of centralization of our government offices in this city. I was quite pleased to hear him make that reference because it is exactly what I intend to do now.

Do hon. members know that, in Ottawa, we have provincial government offices scattered all over the city? Many of them are located in places where it is difficult to park, or in places which are undesirable in other ways.

I believe that provincial government offices occupy perhaps 50,000 square feet of space in Ottawa, and that does not include Hydro or The Department of Highways.

In the offing, we can see a need for perhaps another 10,000 square feet of space, so I suggest to the hon. Minister of Public Works, and to the government as a whole, that consideration be given at once to a new government building in Ottawa to house all these offices. Let us take action now to have it properly centralized with adequate parking facilities.

Mr. Speaker, mention has been made in this House, in recent days, of the fact that this government does little or nothing about housing. I would like to point out that this government is continually improving housing conditions in this province. Why, in my own riding last fall, a deal was closed whereby

some 675 acres will be developed in a land use project where the services will be provided, and only the exact cost of the lot, and cost of the building itself, will be paid for by the purchaser. Under this plan, some 2,500 or 3,000 units will become available at the lowest possible cost to the property owner. That is one illustration of what is being done by the government.

In closing my remarks, I would make reference to the progress that has been made in the province in the past 10 years at least. Why, with all the criticism we get, do we never hear these figures mentioned?

For instance, I have just been speaking of dwellings built in this province. In the past 10 years, more than 425,000 units have been built. Nearly \$20 billion has been invested in physical assets in our fast developing economy. The standards of our living in this province have gone up about 40 per cent. in regard to buying power over the past few years.

Ontario's electric power capacity has been increased 3.5 times. Ontario's forest production has risen in value by 55 per cent. Our mineral production has risen in value by 150 per cent. Almost 100 per cent. of this province's people are being serviced with electricity. We have tremendously developed our water resources. In this respect, we still have a big job to do, but properly administered as they are, they are going forward in a big way that will mean millions of dollars to this province in future years.

Mighty strides have been made in education, I need not mention it. Why, I suppose the money spent on education has gone up 14 or 15 times in the past few years. They tell me there has been a new school, or an addition to a school, completed in every day in every year. That is something that is hard to realize.

But Mr. Speaker, because this is true does not mean that we will not be faced with greater obligations. However, this government is going forward, prepared to face up to these obligations. I can assure hon. members that, with the leadership given here, the decisions made in cabinet council, and the co-operation between our hon. Prime Minister and other governments, we can look to the future with greater security than ever before.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, I rise to take part in the debate on the speech from the Throne. First may I congratulate you, sir, on your honoured and responsible position. The Speaker has tradi-

tions in the British parliamentary system which date back to the 14th century. His is a most difficult and demanding chair which requires intelligence, impartiality and—if I might say so—a sense of humour.

In reading *Hansard*, and in talking to previous hon. members of all parties in this House, I realize that your predecessor won the highest acclaim during his term of office. He won the respect, and indeed the affection, of all the hon. members. I know Mr. Speaker, that you will vigorously pursue the same objectives, and that you will bring the same qualities to this office.

Now, at the start, I would like to say how honoured I am to be representing the riding of Dovercourt in this House. My riding pulsates with the vitality and colour of people from many nations. In it reside Canadians of many generations and people waiting to become citizens. Immigration is the story of my riding and indeed, some governments should recognize immigration is the story of Canada. The history of Canada has been, and is being, made by such people for, if one searches far enough back, they, or their families have come from lands across the sea.

I particularly feel I am a part of the people in my riding, for I have worked for a number of years in The Department of Citizenship and Immigration when the great flows of liberal immigration were being encouraged by Liberal government, and I myself was a part of one of those earlier flows.

I came to Canada as a war evacuee from the British Isles, and I know the strangeness of accent and clothes as I walked, somewhat apprehensively, into the schoolroom at Oakwood collegiate in my riding.

My wife and her family were also part of the great liberal flow of immigration, because she and her family had fled from the Communist terror which was ruthlessly controlling their small proud country of Estonia. They fled, risking their lives, in a small sailboat to get to Sweden, and she eventually also had the feeling of being a stranger as she walked into one of the collegiates in my riding.

We are both profoundly grateful for the opportunity which this great country has given to both of us.

I am proud of being a member of the Liberal party which, based on firm liberal principles and tradition, always attracts and welcomes men and women of many backgrounds, without wanting to use them for political expediency or political exhibition. As I stand here, I am deeply conscious of

our British constitutional heritage which will permit a young man, despite his social, his economic and his national background, to represent a riding in this great House.

I know there are boys and girls who are sitting in classrooms, and possibly feeling strange in them today, but I know, sir, that their story will be like mine, that some day they will stand in this House representing a Liberal government. I should be charitable and say also there will be others in this House, at some future date, representing Conservative Oppositions, and also members of the new party, whatever its name might be.

Now, I would like to emphasize the generous character in the Ontario people. In my opinion it runs as deep and as strong as the rocks of this old rock-ridged province—that is a term that I picked up in the House.

There are many generous people in all our ridings. Indeed, the people who took me in when I first came over to Canada, now live almost next door to the hon. Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Frost).

The reason I refer to the humanity in the hearts of the people of Ontario is because I intend to appeal, on that basis—and not on political grounds—to this House. And I think it is most appropriate that I should make this appeal on Brotherhood Week. It is most appropriate that I quote the words of the hon. Prime Minister this afternoon when he said in connection with brotherhood: "It is actions that count, not only words."

In the speech from the Throne, sir, we heard, and I quote from it:

Turning to 1960, we are advised that nearly all economic indicators suggest a year of continued expansion and progress which will carry us to new heights of prosperity.

And I would hope that it will also carry us to new heights of humanity, not only for the citizens residing in Ontario but also for people abroad.

When I am talking about people abroad, I am thinking particularly of the 22,000 men, women and children who are in European displaced persons camps. I am also thinking of the 100,000 displaced persons who are wandering around Europe.

In these camps, the people wait and wait, and there is a bleak futility in their hollow eyes. Their memories are of the brutality of men to men, and their hopes are vague and despairing. They are hoping that, perhaps by some chance, they may have the opportunity to start a new life far away from

the drab, cramped, desolate quarters of these camps.

New heights of prosperity were mentioned in the speech from the Throne, but it does not mean very much to these innocent victims of harsh and impersonal warfare, and it does not mean much to their thin youngsters.

I would like to just examine who these 122,000 men, women and children in Europe are. As did our pioneer fathers, the United Empire Loyalists, they fled their homes and risked their lives to cross borders in order, as they hoped, to live under a political system which they cherish. They hoped that they were coming to freedom.

I would like at this point to give one example which I heard from Ron Lowman of the Toronto *Daily Star*, who had visited these camps recently, and who described the appalling conditions of despair and poverty in these camps.

He talks of one young couple who had fled from the tyranny of imposed communism. They had risked the frontier, with its guns and its barbed wire, for the sake of their two young babies. By day they hid, shivering from cold and fear, in the woods, and at night—in the dark winter nights—they stumbled and ran towards the border. Finally they reached the border and, clutching their young children in their arms, they handed them over to the friendly helpers across the border.

But, as Ron Lowman says, both of these babies were dead. They were dead from freezing.

And now I suggest there are many others in these displaced persons' camps who have reached the frontier to get to freedom, and have made it. But they also are living as the dead, frozen by 3 things—that is, as far as getting to Canada is concerned. First of these is red tape. They are frozen, secondly, by the inability of the federal and provincial governments to get together; and thirdly—and principally—by the indifference of the people in this province towards their plight.

Now, before going further, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) on the very sympathetic and understanding approach that he has taken on these people. I know certainly that, during the International Refugee Year, he has allowed 3 TB refugee cases to come here—that he personally intervened in their cases.

I would also like to congratulate the Ontario government for what they have done. They have agreed to accept one-third of the TB refugee patients that will be brought in by

the federal government. But I am sure that the conscience of this House had never thought that the federal government would bring in only 100 TB patients, just about enough to fill a Greyhound bus.

And what have other countries done in this area in connection with refugees? Just take little overcrowded Norway. They have accepted 1,400 handicapped people and their relatives. What about little overcrowded Belgium? They have accepted 3,000 of the sick and aged.

Have we no empty TB beds in this province that we could take more? According to the hon. Minister of Health, he has informed us recently that we have 2,000 empty beds in the province. Will these TB patients always be under our care? I have been informed that 37 out of the 100 to come in by the federal government will be out of sanatoria by March.

Perhaps the question is asked: Well, what do refugees and immigrants provide or contribute to our economy?

I would like to point to some figures in this respect. In 1957 alone, immigrants paid in direct taxes \$190 million. Between 1951 and 1958, about 1,365,000 immigrants came to Canada. They established more than 248,000 households, they purchased 173,000 stoves, 105,000 electric refrigerators, 128,000 washing machines, 72,000 vacuum cleaners, 207,000 radios, and more than 81,000 automobiles.

I could take examples of the many thousands of refugees who came to Canada under the great Liberal waves, and I can show their contribution. But I feel that the economic benefit of these people is all too obvious to us. Some people might suggest that these waves of immigration take jobs away from Canadians. But it is obvious, from what I have just said, that they create the market for buying goods, and this creates jobs.

In every wave of immigration there is also a large proportion of dependents who do not enter the labour force but who need to buy goods. For example, in 1958, of 127,700 immigrants only 63,078 were workers.

I know that the hon. Prime Minister recognizes this need for more people. But does he recognize the moral needs—that we should not choose only the healthy and that we should not place parents in the heartbreaking position of deciding whether to break up their family because one child, or one member has TB or some other illness. I ask because this decision, to a large extent, is in the hands of the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario.

The provincial government decides if it will accept the TB patient on the 50-50 basis with the federal government, and in 1956 this government decided that active TB patients would not be accepted. There are voluntary organizations in this province—there are church organizations—who were wanting to sponsor TB patients in order that Canada can hold its head high during the World Refugee Year, but there is no agreement as yet, between the federal and provincial governments.

We can talk about eloquently about brotherhood, but I suggest that this would be a splendid week to take some action and try to work out this provincial agreement. I suggest that this government should immediately demand that the federal government sign an agreement with the provinces, or else make an unilateral agreement with the federal government. This agreement should include that refugees can be admitted to Canada by sponsors and I would like to say in the definition sponsorship should be broadened, and also include voluntary organizations and other than close relatives.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Will the hon. member permit me to make just a brief explanation of a point of which he seems to be misinformed?

We have an agreement with the federal government relative to the TB refugees. Our agreement has been widely accepted, widely acclaimed by the federal people that we here in Ontario will pay all the hospitalization costs of the patients, while the federal people look after the welfare costs.

Mr. Thompson: I appreciate very much the clarification by the hon. Minister of Health and I am aware that from 1948 to 1958 we have brought in 2,363 TB patients. I am also aware that, during the Hungarian refugee situation, there were 172 who went into TB sanatoriums and of that 172 there are 170 who are out.

But at this point, may I point out that the voluntary organizations and church groups do not know what the situation is going to be concerning the continuing responsibility for the people they sponsor to come in.

I agree that this is not in our hands, as much as it is in the hands of the federal government, but I think that if there is anyone that has influence with this particular federal government in Ottawa it is this government.

I suggest that our province should press to get this agreement clarified so that the

voluntary organizations can know where they stand regarding bringing people into Canada.

I would say that if they would do this, and I strongly recommend it—that if we did get this agreement made with the federal government, in connection with responsibility of continuing care for the voluntary organizations—then they should put an advertisement in the ethnic papers to inform the newcomers of these changes. By doing so, they would also reap the congratulations which they would very richly deserve. I think this is a great concrete suggestion that we should carry out on Brotherhood Week.

I would like to talk now of my impression as a new hon. member in this House.

I must say that I have watched with admiration the polished and assured manner of the master of politics, the hon. Prime Minister whose role is already written, not only in this province but in Canada.

I have watched with admiration the relentless zeal of the hon. leader of the CCF (Mr. MacDonald). I am sorry he is not here at the moment to hear my compliments to him. He has a fierce dedication to his socialist doctrine and his qualities of fiery temper and courage will always be useful in an opposition.

I have watched with admiration and pride the calm reasoned approach of my own hon. leader (Mr. Wintermeyer). He is a humanitarian and a hardworking intelligent man who is deeply concerned with solutions to the obvious gaps in prosperity and opportunity in this province.

As I watched these 3 great men performing in this House, it struck me that there are 3 main approaches to the problems in our society today.

I think the first approach is, that one can suggest complacently that all is prosperity and either ignore, or pay little attention to, the real problems around us.

The second approach is that one can talk excitedly about these problems but offer no solution, or offer impractical solutions so far sweeping that they are financially impossible, or are not in line with the temperament and character of the people of Ontario.

The third solution is to earnestly and critically study the problem, and fearlessly offer responsible solutions.

I consider that my hon. leader, and my party, are trying to follow that third solution.

And I look at the policy of the government to see what kind of approach they are taking. Let me take a statement of the hon. Prime

Minister from that famous book that was put out during the last election. In it he says:

We shall aim, on a sound sensible basis, at achieving higher living standards and at making the fruits of Ontario's progress available in an ever-widening circle.

Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that the circle certainly needs to be widened, and I suggest it needs to be widened at once because there are a lot of people who are outside of the ever-widening circle now. I would just like to point this out. Sometimes, when I listen in the House to the prosperity that we are all enjoying under the Conservative government, I wonder if it is only I who am perplexed until I go back again to my own riding and think, over the weekend, of some of the people who come into my office.

I think, for example, of the desperate man who came to see me. His wife is pregnant and he is searching futilely for work in order to retain his dignity. But there is no work. He lives in a single room with his wife. He has his furniture in the warehouse and is hoping that perhaps things will brighten up and he can have a better place when his child is born.

But now are there many people like this in Ontario at this time? The latest figures of unemployment—and I should say this is of unemployed persons seeking work—were 170,447 on December 12. That is almost as high a figure as we had during the depression. It is not a very widening circle of prosperity for these people. Last winter there were 225,000 unemployed—

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): That would include the seasonal unemployment—

Mr. Thompson: Yes, I must be frank that this figure is of those seeking employment.

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): The labour force is a little higher—

Mr. Thompson: It is a higher figure than the Dominion bureau of statistics figure.

Last winter there were 225,000 unemployed, and did they enjoy the prosperity that the government boast about? But what did the government do itself? Well, it boasted and bragged about a winter works programme as though it was going to provide utopia for everybody. But did it? The winter works programme actually provided 9,000 men with jobs for a few weeks, or gave about 4 per cent. of the unemployed work to do.

What about the problem of adequate housing for the people of Ontario? The hon. Prime Minister, in his report to the people, talks about 425,000 dwellings—inferring that the province assisted actively in some way in building these dwellings. Actually the province only provided assistance in respect to 4,234 rental housing units and 4,672 lots of land to family units.

What has this government done for the 76,000 alcoholics in Ontario in 1958? After all, they made \$76 million from the sale of liquor last year. Did they spend much of this with respect to the alcoholics? They had a foundation to help 500 of the 76,000 alcoholics, and I would be very interested to know how many beds they have in connection with the treatment of alcoholics through this foundation.

What about the elderly citizens in our province? It was shown by the Ontario welfare council report on economic needs and resources for older people in Ontario that 40 to 60 per cent. of the 454,000 senior citizens past the age of 65 fail to meet the minimum level of income necessary and this income—the minimum—would provide a budget which would provide \$35 for a woman for a month's rent and \$40 for a couple. In this province of great prosperity, 40 to 60 per cent. of the 454,000 senior citizens cannot live at this minimum level. This is some new height of prosperity for the senior citizens.

What about those people who need medical drugs? In the Kefauver report and investigation, he showed the tremendous soaring prices on these drugs. I quote from the *Toronto Star*:

The Ontario government has moved into this picture in the sense that they will investigate the price the Ontario government paid for medicinal drugs. Not the price the public paid.

In today's speech from the Throne, the government said it will ask an inquiry into the prices paid by hospitals and other provincial institutions be held. There was no reference to the prices paid by individual members of the public, though the inquiry is thought to have been sparked by United States Senate hearings on that aspect of the problem.

In the United States Senate hearings, held by the Kefauver committee, drug profits were said to hit 1,000 per cent. One arthritis medicine, testimony indicated, was made for \$13.61 for a thousand tablets and sold to the public for \$283, and after the Washington hearing a senior committee

investigator said Canada's prices were even higher.

"Canada has the highest drug prices of any country in the world," asserted John Blair, one of the top men working on the investigation. "Ours are bad enough but yours"—

And I can show an example, right down in my own riding, where a mother of 3 children, who suffers from arthritis, cannot pay for the necessary drugs. Is she enjoying the prosperity that was spoken about?

What about the many who cannot afford medical treatment? I would refer again to the Canadian tax foundation which pointed out, in 1951, that people with low incomes suffer more disabling ailments per capita than those with higher incomes, and that these people with low incomes buy less medical treatment. They participate less in voluntary health insurance plans and apparently do not get the proper medical treatment.

What about the overcrowded mental hospitals, the hospitals for mentally retarded, the overcrowded jails, and the reform institutions?

I say, Mr. Speaker, that this government should take a very realistic look at what it talks about in connection with prosperity, and see just how many people are outside this widening circle that it boasts about.

Well, I would like to examine some of the departments that come under the much vaunted human betterment programmes of the Conservative government. The first one, in which I am interested in looking at, is the citizenship branch under The Department of the Provincial Secretary. I am interested because of my own background in this work, and also because this is a very real challenge to Ontario. One out of every 6 persons living in Ontario has come from other lands since 1945. Naturally it demands the work of dedicated people to assist in the happy integration of these newcomers.

In my opinion, the foremost of the dedicated persons doing this work are the editors of the ethnic press. I think that the late Arturo Scotti—who was a gentle, quiet, dedicated man—was a fine example of this group. His influence in the work of integration will be felt for many years. These men and women work for very little financial return, and yet their contribution to Canadian citizenship is immense. They are interpreting our way of life to the newcomer, and they have a wide circulation of readers. I would hazard that the papers represented in the Canada press club have almost 500,000 readers.

Before the election, these editors were honoured and congratulated by the government—in fact, by numerous hon. cabinet Ministers. Yet, sir—and I feel I should say this, because they told me of their disappointment in connection with this—just after the election, on the occasion of the dinner for Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, there was, in my terms, one outstanding invitation missing, and it was to the president of the ethnic press club.

These ethnic editors, with community leaders and with voluntary and religious organizations, have been in this work of integration for many years. Some of the ethnic papers go back almost to three-quarters of a century. They did a tremendous job during the great Liberal flow of immigration just after the war, and then, sir, after 13 years of Liberal immigration policy, the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Phillips) came into the picture.

He came in when we had a new federal government, a Conservative government with its ebbing immigration flow, with a policy under an hon. Minister who, in my opinion, could possibly be termed as “the minister of citizenship and emigration.” But he came into this, and I congratulate him for doing that, and I feel myself that there is a definite government role when we have well over a million new people in our province.

There is a role from the point of view of the government in creating an atmosphere for harmonious integration, and there is a role in connection with legislation such as The Fair Accommodation Practices Act and The Fair Employment Practices Act. These Acts, in my opinion, still need to be more comprehensive, and they also need to be administered by a full-time commission.

However, I have a notice on the order paper concerning a bill on this, and I will not go into that any further at this time.

Well, sir, I decided I would like to find what were the policies of the hon. Provincial Secretary in connection with his new branch, so I read his statements in *Hansard* of last year, and I must say that he swept me to great heights of enthusiasm with his oratory concerning the qualifications for Canadian citizenship.

It was not until a little later that I started to think: “Surely, citizenship is a federal matter. It is a federal concern, and the Ontario government should not move in to establish Ontario citizens.”

I am quite aware that there are many people who feel very unhappy with the present federal government but they have

never suggested that we should secede from the Constitution because of this. I am sure that the hon. Provincial Secretary also does not feel that.

But, sir, I was confused with what he was planning to do, and so I thought I would look at his policy more closely, and I reread this great speech that he had made and I felt sure that he was going to provide help in the preparation and filing of citizenship papers, and that all of these services would be available free of charge.

Now this also confused me because the federal government, whose responsibility it is to make out citizenship papers, charges to receive citizenship.

I was not the only one confused in this situation. If I could refer to an ethnic paper called *de Netherland Courante* and on the front page it has an editorial, “Ontario’s Own Citizenship.”

This editorial discusses The Provincial Secretary’s Department, it talks about the fact that he is not getting much co-operation from the federal government, and then it says that this might be one of the reasons,

that the federal government may be afraid we will become Ontarians now instead of Canadians, and this danger is not imaginary.

Then, this concerns the editor—and a very able editor of a paper—and her confusion about this policy. Further up, she is describing this new citizenship branch which comes under The Provincial Secretary’s Department. She describes it in this way.

To the newcomer a provincial branch of citizenship might sound rather confusing, unaccustomed as he is to our various levels of government. It might be a little difficult to explain to him that there is a Department of Citizenship and Immigration in Ottawa, that there is a citizenship branch of this department at 1200 Bay Street, for instance, and that there is going to be still another citizenship branch but the latter has nothing to do with the former.

This did cause some confusion.

And then, Mr. Speaker, I decided there must be something more concrete in connection with the policy of this branch, so I read again very carefully what the hon. Minister had said, because I realize there is a challenge here. We have more than a million newcomers in this province. And I read through to the end, and, at the bottom, towards the end of his speech, I found, that his policies—at least, one of his principal ones—was to give receptions to new arrivals in every area of

Ontario, thus creating uniformity and that he was going to serve coffee and cake, I think, to them as well.

Well, I examined more closely these receptions which is the main policy, I think, of the hon. Provincial Secretary's programme. I find that he wanted to give not one but two receptions. One was when the immigrants arrive in Ontario, and one was when the immigrant takes out his citizenship.

Now, here the hon. Minister expects a representative—and I am quoting from his speech—he expects a representative of his department to attend, and, I presume also, to arrange all these receptions. He expects representatives also of the 3 levels of government to attend, and the hon. Minister then states that he will establish an office with the necessary staff to carry out the policy.

Well, apart from the receptions for new arrivals receptions for new citizens would require quite a staff, because, in 1957—these are the latest figures I have for new citizens in Ontario—there were 55,366, and for example every week in Toronto there are something like 200 new citizens getting their papers.

So I do not know quite how much of a staff he is intending to have to follow this policy; and, secondly, I do not know how he expects elected representatives of 3 levels of government to attend these, because there would not be much time in the Legislature to do any other business.

Frankly, I think that receptions should be arranged and should be given by voluntary community organizations where one gets the spontaneity and the—informality—

Some hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Thompson: I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he drop his main policy of this much vaunted citizenship branch. In fact, I think he may have done so, because I have not heard of any receptions given by the new citizenship branch.

Mr. Speaker, another policy of this much boasted citizenship branch was that he was going to co-ordinate the work of the various departments of our provincial government. I want to stress again that this is an important branch. We have over a million newcomers in this province. So I am interested very much in seeing what concrete things are proposed by the branch.

I would agree that there certainly is a challenge in co-ordinating work of the various departments of the provincial government, and I congratulate the hon. Minister on that. But then I look to see actually what

he has co-ordinated, and one thing that I thought would certainly be co-ordinated was the placing of advertising in the ethnic papers.

I find that The Department of Travel and Publicity sends out 12 advertisements a year to these papers. Other departments also send out advertisements when they wish, and of course, the citizenship branch itself sends out the odd advertisement, and when I say "odd" I mean in numbers.

But quite frankly, I would like to help the hon. Minister further by suggesting, and offering, some suggestions for his citizenship programme, because I think it is very important. I would like to give him these suggestions:

First, I think the hon. Minister should examine the great wealth of professional and technical skill amongst new arrivals which is not being used. I think the hon. Minister could convene with provincial professional associations and unions to ascertain if, with special training, there might not be a role for ex-lawyers, ex-dentists, and so forth.

In co-operation with federal officers, I think the hon. Minister should learn where skills are needed. Then the hon. Minister should take a look at the schedule of The Vocational Training Act, whereby the federal government pays half the cost, and the hon. Minister should also take a look at existing training facilities—in the evening schools for example—because I think the hon. Minister will find that there may be opportunities to train not only immigrants but also the unemployed and older people.

I suggest also, that the hon. Minister should urge an analysis of accidents which occur frequently to immigrants in industrial work.

Indeed, there are some questions that I would like to ask about these. Are accidents caused because of different work practices in Europe? Are the safety rules and the rights of the working man—such as workmen's compensation, minimum wages—are these being interpreted to the new immigrants on the job? Do they know their rights?

Then I suggest a further thing. The hon. Minister should try to find ways to encourage the unemployed immigrant to improve his job opportunities by learning English. I know there are day classes at the International Institute in Toronto, but I think perhaps—I am not sure of this—but I think perhaps there could be and should be more.

I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, that I think the hon. Provincial Secretary has a very fine dedicated staff. I had the privilege

of meeting some of them. But I do think they need more policy in order that they can do other work than just arranging ceremonies in which they provide coffee.

However, I would be unfair to the hon. Minister if I suggested that was his only idea in connection with this branch, because I think the hon. Minister had some excellent ideas. I think one of them was that there should be a central information centre of government departments for the newcomer, and this is what the branch was going to do. I congratulate the hon. Minister on that.

I also congratulate the hon. Minister on opening—and I understand he has opened now—an office at the Union Station to assist new arrivals in finding suitable accommodation. I understand that the staff at the Union Station will examine the accommodation standards and rental rates.

In my opinion this is a very welcome precedent, because the provincial government is now going to assist in finding accommodation for one section of our population, and I am sure that they will not stop at just finding accommodation for one section of new arrivals—but that they will also expand this service to find suitable apartments and rooms for all citizens, especially for our older citizens who certainly need it. I congratulate the hon. Provincial Secretary on moving into this area, and I look forward to seeing whether the 10,000 families, who are waiting to get suitable accommodation, for example, in Metropolitan Toronto, should go to the Union Station office, or whether this government is going to set up other means for them.

I would like to take a broader look at the whole policy of the Conservative government to help any citizens to help themselves on their feet again when, for reasons beyond their individual control, they cannot make an adequate living in Ontario.

I think—and I may be wrong in this—but in some Conservative quarters there is still a feeling by some unrealistic persons that, in this wonderful richly endowed province, everyone is completely the master of his own economic destiny and unless bone lazy should be able to carve out a successful and prosperous niche for himself.

Well, I would like to tell anyone who feels that way that many citizens of Ontario today have little control over their economic future.

The recent publication of the government, on the departments and boards of governments of Ontario, points out that increased specialization in agriculture and industry and the beginnings of massive rural-to-urban

population changes—both products of the process of industrialization—make men less self-sufficient, less able to control, by their own efforts, the things which affect their daily lives and well-being.

Industrialization has especially affected this province. Indeed it has if one looks at the figures. One generation ago 75 per cent. were self-employed, today 76.3 per cent. are employees.

In Ontario, there is approximately 56 per cent. of the total labour force of Canada, and I might add 53 per cent. of Canada is union labour. Some people may say, are these people getting big wages? They are getting big wages, they may suggest, and they can look after themselves, they can look after their own future.

Well, are these worker wealthy? The taxation year of 1955, which is the latest for which tax figures are available—or at least which I could obtain—would indicate that in Ontario roughly of all persons with taxable incomes, 20.5 per cent. had incomes under \$2,000; 9.9 per cent. had incomes under \$1,500; and 33.1 per cent. had incomes under \$2,500. Moreover—and I want to emphasize this—of those with incomes under \$2,500, 16 per cent. had one or more dependents.

Now, I want to be fair, wages have gone up since that time. But I do not think they have gone up that much, and even then—if they have gone up a little bit—how on earth can a family provide for their future if something should happen to them? If, for example, widespread unemployment occurs, if sickness hits the breadwinner, if the mother needs medical drugs, if age comes to the breadwinner and denies him further opportunity for work, what does the person do in Ontario?

Well, I thought I would like to look at the department which provides assistance to people in such circumstances. But before I discuss this department—and I am referring to The Department of Public Welfare—I would like to stress that full employment, in my opinion, is an answer to many of the problems which applicants have who come to The Public Welfare Department.

Now, in discussing The Department of Public Welfare, I would like to say that I think it has some very good legislation, but I also think it has some peculiar practices.

For example, on one hand there is much boasting about this General Assistance Act, which has still no regulations; on the other hand, we have The Charitable Institutions Act which has regulations, but even when the lives of 140 young children were in grave

danger, these regulations were not applied. The government waited, it vacillated with political nervousness until, in the gravest emergency, the department was then ordered to move in the dark hours. Such political brinkmanship towards the welfare of young children, in my opinion, is deplorable.

However, I say at the start that this department has enacted some good legislation. For example, there is The Visiting Homemakers Act which provides for someone to assist in keeping together a home with young children when, for instance, the mother is ill and has to go to a hospital.

The question is, of this good legislation which the government has enacted, how many municipalities can afford it, how many municipalities implement this? Just take for example, this Visiting Homemakers Act; I suggest that there are less than 20 municipalities which are using that Act today. Now why?

In my opinion, it is because the municipalities cannot afford to initiate the necessary financial agreements with the provincial government. The arrangement to pay for education and welfare have been too heavily placed on the small property owner in the municipality, and yet these responsibilities are provincial responsibilities.

It reminds me of when I lived in the north of Ireland, and there was a situation of a farmer there who, when we were guests at his farm house, placed a very imposing slab of butter on the table and then he said, "Be easy on the butter, boys, it's one and four a pound. In fact, don't touch it."

This government, in my opinion, is enacting very able and progressive legislation. But, like the farmer, it is very difficult for the municipalities to enact it.

If one looks at the fifth annual economic survey of the Ontario bureau of statistics, the difference in percentage of purchasing power, as revealed between the counties in the province, ranges from York, with 32.14 per cent. to Haliburton with .9 per cent.

In other words, here is the situation: That low revenue—and I should say by the way, that those figures I think were taken in 1956, and have probably changed somewhat now—low revenue municipalities which often have the greatest welfare needs are sometimes the last to be able to provide services.

I think that the hon. member for York Centre (Mr. Singer) has shown most distinctly that this Municipal Act is outdated. I cannot help but recall his example of two full buckets

of water in homes. The Act must be revised.

And now, Mr. Speaker I suggest that, not only the Act, but the administration of welfare in this province should also be brought up-to-date. And I would like to say that I am not criticizing the personnel of the department. I have not had the privilege yet of meeting the Deputy Minister. But I know, from people across the province, that he is thought of most highly. He is most respected in social welfare circles, and I know that he has a very dedicated staff.

What I am criticizing is the policy that is brought down concerning the structure of administration. I think it needs to be streamlined.

I know that today we have 17 district offices—that is, welfare offices, and 5 offices for the province itself—to administer the necessary financial help to those qualifying. In fairness, I should say that I think the department's intention is to try to streamline the administrative work. But I do not agree with the way in which they are going about it.

In order to clarify more of what I am suggesting, I would like to refer to The General Assistance Act, in which there is a clause saying it provides that the municipalities can amalgamate on a county level with respect to administration and finances. I do not agree with the way the province is going about this because it is going about it in this way: It is using regional administrators as good-will ambassadors to point out the advantages of county units. I do not think that is enough.

If the province will not revise The Municipal Act, at least they should do this much, they should offer some financial inducement to the municipalities to amalgamate administratively into county units. Such inducement could be the paying of the total cost of these county welfare offices. By that I mean personnel as well.

Now, why do I advocate such co-ordinated county units? In the 912 incorporated municipalities, there are municipal officers whose prime responsibility is in a totally different area from their secondary responsibility of giving welfare assistance.

I cannot help but wonder sometimes if the applicant is receiving, in all cases, the necessary informed help to put him back on his feet, because I think it is a fallacy to think that just giving financial assistance is going to help people. I think that if one had able, friendly counselling, this could do a great deal in this respect.

I would like to give just an example of

how these county units could help in easing the strain on people going into institutions. I am thinking in connection with the aged. If we had this kind of unit we would be able to help the older people who could come to this centre for counselling, and again at the centre I hope they would be able to advise them and provide additional acceptable housing.

I think also that from the centre we could co-ordinate church groups and others who might go and visit old people who are living in the community, and let them stay in the community which they love, rather than having them placed in institutions to die.

I think this same thing applies with respect to the young people as well, and to the children. The emphasis I am trying to make is that we must have a preventive approach.

Now, sir, in connection with this, I am sure some people will say, "Well, can you get staff in order to work in these units?" I think that we can get the proper professional staff if they see that there is a provincial administrative unit that they can work up in. There should be an opportunity for them to move up.

I think also, sir, that if this province is wanting professional staff in welfare, they would not have such strong binding ties with respect to students who apply for scholarships. As I understand it now, in connection with young people who enter the school for social work, they have to sign an agreement that they are going to spend a couple of years working for the province, and I think that this is too early to ask them to sign. We should wait until they have had an opportunity of working in the school and deciding which kind of field they want to go into, rather than making them sign right at the start. I think, sir, that in this way we can get professional people.

I would like to commend the hon. Minister of Health for his approach in connection with the problem of nurses. He has called a conference together of nurses and others to examine whether we really do have a shortage of nurses or whether there are areas in which other than professional nurses need not work, and I think the same type of thing could be done in the social welfare field. I would suggest the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile) might follow through on what the hon. Minister of Health has done in this respect.

I talked in connection with a preventive service, and I would like to show that I had background in stating this from probably one of the most prominent social workers in

Canada, in my opinion. She has been lauded by the government, she has been recognized by the city recently. Her name is Miss Bessie Touzell. She has suggested that the objective of any welfare service should be, and I should like to quote:

To assist any person who, because of material or social disability, is in need of economic or social aid to re-establish himself as an independent self-supporting citizen who can contribute his full share to the economic, social and political life of the community.

That is her first objective. The second is:

To work towards the prevention of circumstances that will create incapacity and dependency, or will prevent a person from contributing to the economic, social and political well-being of his community.

And the third objective in connection with services is:

When re-establishment and prevention have failed, to provide for the care and maintenance of those who, from whatever cause, are unable to care for and maintain themselves.

I would like to point out why she suggests these kind of approaches. She suggests that, although care and maintenance programmes without rehabilitation services of any kind very often come first in time sequence, we have recognized re-establishment where resources and skill allowed, and states that must be our first theme.

I think, sir, that this government today is probably not practicing that. I think that, for example, in connection with our Hospital Insurance Act surely it makes sense to sign an agreement with the federal government with respect to out-patients and diagnostic service. It seems to me, if we have an out-patient service, that we probably will not have as many in-patients, and is not that the thing we are trying to avoid?

Secondly, sir, I would like to suggest that, with our old people—and I realize that this is an immense problem and that there are many complexities with it—but I do think there has been this trend, rather than building up community services, that we place old people in mental institutions. I know that the hon. Minister has a very forward-looking advance programme in connection with mental health, and I am looking forward to seeing this implemented with personnel and so forth.

Let me just point out that I do believe there are older citizens who have contributed their days and their work to this province,

and how do they finish off their last days? They are put in mental institutions.

I would like to refer to a statement made in the Ontario welfare council by Miss Bessie Touzell, in which she suggests that our Ontario Hospital population, 16 to 64 years of age, increased between 1941 and 1957 by 17 per cent. And for the age group 65 and over, the increase was 153 per cent. Of all the old people admitted, a third are discharged within a year, and most of these are discharged at some time.

Perhaps these facts, she says, indicate that, under different circumstances, many of these old people need not have been admitted at all. Economic and social pressures are acute for the great majority of the aged, and few, if any, services exist to meet their needs in the community. Are they being forced into mental hospitals by economic and social conditions?

Some minimum supervisory services, suitable housing, health and homemaker services, and job and personal counselling, are necessary to support and protect many in the crises that are normal to their age and condition. Such services might cut the admission rate, and also make possible discharge of large numbers using mental hospital accommodation.

Then, sir, she points to another situation in which she says that similar findings have come from a recent survey of the Ontario hospital population. There are more than 2,000 patients who do not receive or require treatment, nursing or supervision. The behaviour of this group is said to be controlled and their freedom unrestricted. Why, then, are they in hospital?

In part, at least, the answer to this question is also suggested by the results of the survey. No fewer than 7,382 patients—one-third of the total in hospital—have no contact with their families. It is in the interests of the community, as well as these patients, that the limited resources of families in this connection should be supplemented and strengthened by community services.

That is what I am really trying to emphasize. That in welfare we should emphasize having community services, try to keep people out of institutions, and keep them in the community.

Another area that I think we should be taking a serious look at, is with respect to retarded children. Now, I realize that this is a very serious problem. I realize that 3 out of every 100 children born will be retarded in this province. As there is this great pressure of overcrowding taking place,

I suggest this—and I should say that I am not sure how much is being done with respect to research and the causes of retarded children—but I would like to refer to Dr. Gail Walter, who has been an outstanding doctor with mentally retarded children in the United States, and he suggests, in an article in the *Ontario Welfare Reporter*; That the retarded children institute will not reach true hospital status through merely adding to the staff—only by individuals who give service in ever increasing areas of the patient's life.

They can reach true hospital status when they can, and do, provide a setting for detailed study of the individual patient developing not only a symptomatic portrayal of his condition, but more importantly, seeking to relate symptoms to more basic causes of the factors—genetics, psychological, physical and biological. Then treatment should and must follow rapidly, completely and involving all those areas indicated.

Well, sir, I do not know how much is being done in connection with trying to discover what are the causes of retardation. How much research is done at Orillia? I will be interested in learning that from the hon. Minister of Health.

Well now, I would like to look for a time at another area of welfare in this province, and I am speaking now of the children's aid society and their important role. I cannot help but feel that in children's aid societies in this province—and indeed all welfare in this province—a certain hodgepodge development has taken place.

Now I would like to say that the children's aid societies across the province are staffed by dedicated and hard working people, and that their boards are made up of public-spirited citizens. But I think that they are extending their services and their energy to the breaking point on behalf of over 11,000 children. Some of them, as we look at the situation, raise part of their finances through community chest drives. Some can only work within the reimbursement which is given by the provincial government.

This suggests to me, sir, that some are being able to do a broader job with respect to the welfare of children than others.

I would suggest to this province that it should be taking a good, realistic look at this whole approach of working on the welfare of children in connection with children's aid societies, and deciding what are the responsibilities of the government and what are the responsibilities which should be assumed by

the voluntary aspect of children's aid societies. I think there is confusion there.

I would like also to look at children's institutions in this province. Unfortunately—and I know that the hon. Minister must regret this—we must have children's institutions. But I do not think that such institutions should be for the normal child because I do not think that growing up in an orphanage is the happiest memory of childhood for any normal child. Modern authorities agree with me on this. Yet I realize that the emotionally disturbed child, who cannot relate to the intimacy of the family, may have to spend some time in an institution. I would like to say that the children in institutions are the responsibility of the government, the government is acting as the parent for the children.

Now, I would like to ask the government these questions. What are its standards for care in an institution? Is it clear about this? How many children are in these institutions? Is it an excessive number in each institution? How many children are there to a supervisor? What qualifications has the supervisor to deal with the emotionally retarded children? —

I feel that the government should very seriously consider the welfare of the children who, through no reason or through no fault of their own, have become wards of the government. They are the parents of these children, and I suggest that they should look very carefully at their institution to see that they have the proper kind of staff who can work with emotionally retarded children. I suggest also that, if there is some youngster who is normal, they should certainly see that his youth is not going to be spent within an institution.

I would like to close in connection with The Department of Public Welfare by just taking a look at this Central Assistance Act. This is an Act that caught the imagination of the government, and hit the headlines of a number of papers. I was interested in the 1957 annual report with respect to welfare services and The General Assistance Act. It says in the annual report:

A basic pattern of welfare services has been gradually forged in Ontario, and should lead to the removal of about every type of distress requiring financial support.

Well, sir, I became quite interested in seeing what this financial support means, and the first thing I found out, with respect to welfare assistance, is that, under this General Welfare Assistance Act, there is a maximum of \$50 which will be given to a family, to help them with the rent.

Then I realized that there were certain conditions in connection with getting the \$50 and these are some of the conditions. They will give \$17 a month for one room and then they will give \$3 for each other room.

Now actually, what this means in connection with their advanced approach in giving assistance, is that a person can only get the maximum if he has 12 rooms in his house, and I say it is most unusual for a person coming for relief to have 12 rooms in his house.

Then I was interested in connection with the maximum number in the family who can get relief, and I found that they will provide relief up to 6 children and after that, if there were 10 children in a home, well it is too bad for them, because 6 is as far as they will go, and that is the only amount of relief they will give.

I would like to suggest to hon. members recommendations from the welfare council, under social security for Canada policy statements, adopted at the annual meeting of the Canadian welfare council in 1958, and recommendation 8 says:

The operation of all public assistance programmes should be based upon sound and clearly defined standards, particularly with respect to:

(a) the amount of assistance, the appropriate federal or provincial authorities should determine on a continuing basis the minimum costs of individual and family maintenance at a level consistent with health and decency and this implies, (1) a definition of what constitutes a minimum level of health and decency; a schedule of minimum requirements based upon this definition and related to the age and size of the family unit—

I want to emphasize the age and size of the family unit, because this government with its regulations is holding firm to the fact that they just must have 6 in the family, and any more will not get help,

—and then the third aspect is the periodic translation, a minimum requirement into monetary terms appropriate to the specific community, which would form the basis of a public assistance programme.

Now sir, in connection with this point, I was interested to see whether welfare grants increased according to the rising cost of living, and I find that, between 1947 and 1958, this was the comparison between grants and the rise in the cost of living. Grants for a head with 6 or more dependents went

up in that time by 2.9 per cent. The cost of living went up in that time by 50.8 per cent.

I suggest that, in the field of welfare, there is a great deal still to be done, and to be studied. And I do not think that the government can honestly say that they have reached new heights for their people, that they have a widening circle which encompasses almost all the people of this province in connection with the sharing of the prosperity, because I feel that there are many gaps in this.

Now, may I turn to one last department with respect to their programme of human betterment, and I am talking of The Department of Reform Institutions.

I must say that I find that the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Wardrope)—my impression from sitting here is that he is a most enthusiastic and vigorous person. I find that he said—I think it was inadvertently—that he was going to bring reform into reform institutions last year—and I think that requires a lot of enthusiasm, to think he will do that with the situation there is. And I congratulate him on a number of things he has done.

But I just thought I would like to read what his policy was in *Hansard*, and I must say that it took a little time to get what the policy was, because apparently it is the practice of the government that they should congratulate the previous Minister, and in this particular department there have been about 6 or so previous Ministers, so congratulations went into a couple of pages.

I just happened last night to be reading a small book on the world famous orators, and I noticed where a Prime Minister of England was talking about characteristics of Conservatives and he said, there are two characteristics that are outstanding above all others in the Conservative administration:

First of all their infinite cleverness which was not always clever, and secondly, an inexcusable fund of self-approbation. Of this last quality they are possessed of too much, I should say the Liberal party interprets as too much—

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): Has the hon. member the date of the speech?

Mr. Thompson: The hon. Minister can have the book if he wants it.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Just the date. Just the day of it.

Mr. Thompson: Yes, certainly. It was from a speech at the Albert Hall in London on December 21, 1905. And it was given to me—I would be very glad if the hon. Minister of Transport would like to read it, it is quite revealing.

However, in connection with the congratulations, I see it is just a practice that has been carried on by many Tory administrations—but, however, I was interested in reading his policy on treatment of the offender, and I must say that, as I read it, it was the most progressive penological approach that could be taken.

And then, I read further, and I decided to look into the situation with respect to just how effective it was in practice, and it came to me as quite a shock that, for example in 1958, that this department was meting out whippings 65 times to inmates of the institutions, that Ontario had at that time 12 offences for which they could give whippings, far more offences in connection with giving whippings than any other province.

Well, I congratulate the present hon. Minister of Reform Institutions in that he decided to abolish this, because whipping has been described, for example, by a sheik from Northern Africa who visited England in 1935, and who was an expert in torture, and he was quoted as saying this:

That I have given up other ways of torture, the lash is infinitely more efficient, it hurts much more.

And indeed we know the situation, how much effect the lash has on some of the inmates. We know about the situation written up by Pierre Berton, of this young boy who could not face being beaten again and who hung himself.

I was interested to note, sir, why the hon. Minister had abolished whipping so soon, that is in 1959. I might say many other countries had abolished it almost at the turn of the century. I wish the hon. Minister was here because I would like to ask him this, and I am quoting from a paper: He gave his reason for abolishing whipping in May 1958 in the *Star* and I am quoting:

The hon. G. C. Wardrope told an annual conference of Ontario association of the children's aid society that newspaper criticism of strapping hurried their elimination.

Well, surely it could have been his philosophy of treatment that would have hurried the elimination, not newspaper criticism.

I would like to give him some reasons why he should abolish whipping in his institutions.

In connection with flogging, there was a study done by the British investigating committee of 1938, and this is what they discovered: That flogging seems to increase on criminals a tendency to commit crimes of violence, and they gave statistics on this, and there is a similar study in one of the states, again where they studied men who had been flogged and men who had committed the same crime but had not been flogged.

They found that there was a higher proportion of those who were flogged who came back as recidivists for very serious crimes.

I think on that basis, for the protection of society, if he is not convinced on a humanitarian basis, that he should have abolished whipping and had been convinced in his own mind that he did this on a basis of treatment rather than newspaper reports.

Well, sir, I would like to look a little more closely at this Department of Reform Institutions. First, I would like to say that I was very interested—I have not had the opportunity of meeting a number of the hon. members—so I had to read from *Hansard* to find out what their philosophy is about reform, and I was interested in the remarks of the former member for Ottawa South (Mr. Dunbar) as he was reported in *Hansard* of 1959, at page 1141.

Apparently he had gone to Europe, and he had looked the situation over there, and he was complaining in the House that he found it very hard to get into a Borstal institution.

He said that we have the finest institutions in Ontario. And the inference that I got—and it might be quite unfair to him—is that it should be easier to get people into institutions. I think that this country has gone hog wild with the idea of institutional care for either offenders or for mental cases or older people.

I would like to point this out, that I wish that the hon. member, who had been over in Europe, could have had a look at the penal system in Holland, given it a little more thorough look, because in 1959, with a population of 12 million, there were only 1,800 in jail. Yet in Ontario, with less than 6 million, we had 11,240 transfers just within the Ontario reform institutions.

Now, are we really so advanced in our approach to reform in Ontario? Let us have a look at Sweden, and some of the figures. In 1943, for example, in Sweden, there were only 7 sentences for 6 years or longer, there were 314 who were sent to reformatories for young offenders, and there were 224 who were sent to correctional schools. But we

seem to appear to stand firm on a policy of placing offenders in institutions.

I would like to ask the government if they think this is a sound approach, because I will quote some opinions from some authorities in this field. Thomas J. McHugh, for instance, should know something about this, because he was in charge of 21,000 prisoners in the state of New York, and was in charge of Sing Sing and 15 other adult institutions. He says:

My experience has convinced me that few individuals, if any, actually benefit from penal institutions.

What does the hon. Minister of Justice in Ottawa say? He says we are ashamed by the fact that 4 out of 5 inmates go back again.

And what does Mr. Dan Coughlan, the chief probation officer for the province of Ontario say? He says that over 75 per cent. of the people admitted to penitentiaries each year have been incarcerated before and that between 65 per cent. and 75 per cent. of those admitted to provincial reformatories each year have been incarcerated previously.

What is the situation in Holland? Less than 1 per cent. of those in prison in the Netherlands are recidivists.

Well, this raises the question, what is wrong with our situation in connection with reforming an offender?

Well, I would advise you, sir, that this is a very important question, because, as many of us know, if the young boy or girl, who comes up into the courts, should get deeply into trouble, if he should get bad habits by going into the wrong type of institution, that young fellow, by the time he gets to the penitentiary, is going to have cost us something like \$25,000 according to the Archambault reports.

Just purely from economic reasons we should be taking a good hard look at why we are failing in connection with reform and what we can do about it.

I would suggest, that the first thing we must do, when a young person comes before the court, and if there is a chance of his going to jail—in other words, if he is up with an offence where there may be a jail term connected with it—that we should have the pre-sentence report in order that an intelligent disposition can be made with respect to this young offender. But if we can nip the situation right at the start, with the first offence, we are going to do a service, not only to the youth and the family, but we are going to do a service to the taxpayer. I have a bill in

connection with this, and I will not go further on that subject.

The other question that I have is: Do we really have adequate community services in the community prior to putting the people in reform schools or institutions?

Now, sir, I notice in the annual report of The Department of Reform Institutions, the director of training says:

It must be remembered that, before a child is committed to a training school,

community efforts at adjustment had been tried and proved to be unsuccessful.

Well, I think if this government had had a good look at Holland or Sweden, and at the kind of community service they had in connection with rehabilitating the offender, they would be very concerned about the lack of community service which they have.

I move the adjournment of the debate.

It being 6 of the clock, the House took recess.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Monday, February 22, 1960

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1960

8 O'CLOCK P.M.

The House resumed.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

(continued)

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, I think I was talking about community services which could reform people who have committed offences in order that they would not have to be sent into institutions. I suggest that this government should feel deeply concerned about its lack of such community services, if it compared the services we have here with those they have in Holland and Sweden, for example.

Now there are others besides myself who are concerned about the lack of community services. May I quote Burma Morlock who is the supervisor of institutions of The Department of Public Welfare for the provincial government. This is what was said at a children's aid society meeting on May 17, 1958, as reported in the *Toronto Daily Star*:

LESS SERVICES FOR BOYS HERE

Delegates were told that there is a critical shortage of services in Toronto for emotional and socially unadjustable boys between 9 and 19. Many of these boys are being sent to training schools with the result that schools are overcrowded with many who do not require this type of training.

I suggest that this government, concerning work with those who have come in contradiction with the law, should look at the fact that they should have many more probation officers. I suggest also that they should look at the fact that they do not have sufficient travelling psychiatric clinics, residential clinics to cover Ontario completely, and that there should be such psychiatric clinics to aid the juvenile courts and I suggest that, in the north, this government does not have this service for the courts.

I suggest also that The Department of Reform Institutions should look at the role that the children's aid society can play in finding foster homes for young people rather than sending them to institutions. I think there should be both financial emphasis on

this by the department as well as encouragement to the children's aid society to find these foster homes. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the department and the government should be doing much more in assisting and encouraging voluntary groups to establish probation hostels, such as the Salvation Army hostel in Toronto. The reason why I am suggesting these community services is because I am deeply concerned with the overcrowding in reform schools. I am sorry that the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Ward-robe) is not here; I could point this out to him.

In his 1958 report, it is shown that at Bowmanville, Cobourg, and Galt, the capacity was 485, but on March 31 they carried an enrolment of 635. That is an overload of 30 per cent. I think that these reform schools are far too large to do adequate work with young people, and that they should be broken down into smaller units.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister on the staff training programme which he has instigated in the reform institutions, and I understand that approximately 64 of his staff are now attending an extension course at the University of Toronto. But I would say that this is only a beginning.

He has to do much more than this, because I would like to re-emphasize that this government is acting in the role of a father to the young boys and girls who have come before the law. Many of them have come from mixed up homes, many of them are difficult and disturbed children. I think that this government has a very strong obligation to try to get the best and the most devoted staff with the best training.

I think they have many dedicated people in the institution but I question these points. Has the government done its best to recruit the most qualified personnel? Does it have any full-time psychiatrists? I emphasize full-time psychiatrists as well as psychologists and social workers, because I do not mean those who just sit on the side lines in some office in the institution, but those who are having a real influence in permeating the whole programme that goes on in the institution.

I ask also, how does the government recruit its staff for institutions? What kind of entrance

exams are required for people who want to enter the institutional service? Is there an adequate administrative set-up in this correction field whereby a young man could enter as a supervisor, as a guard, and hope that—over a period of years—he could work up to superintendent?

I ask about the salaries both for professional people as well as for the guards and supervisors in the institution. I ask this because I feel we should be concerned, as these people are looking after boys and girls for whom the government has the responsibility as guardian to get them on the best track. Looking at *Trillium* I find that certainly in connection with a jail staff review that was presented by an affiliation of the civil service association, it quotes that in Brantford, research showed that in 1958 a labourer employed by the municipality was paid \$1.62 per hour against \$1.58½ for the jail guard.

The brief goes on to point out the discrepancy in paying more to the labourer with no responsibility, other than to conform to the simplest instructions under close supervision, and to the guard called upon to perform a variety of duties with a high degree of responsibility.

And then, in the same *Trillium*, there is again a reference to an article that was in the Toronto *Daily Star* of January 7, written by Munro Johnston. This article states that there are more than 500 prisoners in Ontario jails who have never committed a crime. The conditions surrounding their confinement are shameful, yet most of them are decent law-abiding men and women. The unfortunates are the governor, turnkeys and matrons in 37 county jails in Ontario. A scanning of salary schedules applicable to county jails today can only bring astonishment that governors and guards alike have not indulged in an orgy of corruption as a means of augmenting them.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Who is the author of that?

Mr. Thompson: The author is Munro Johnston. It was written in the *Star* of January 7. I think it would be worthwhile for the hon. member to look at it.

Mr. Grossman: I thought the hon. member would give him the chance of an extra plug.

Mr. Thompson: I realize that The Department of Reform Institutions is not responsible for the county jails, but I hope that the hon. Minister will clarify the question of salaries paid to people he is recruiting for institutions.

Now, I would like to talk just briefly about the change of responsibility that is coming in connection with incarcerated persons between the federal and the provincial government. I would like to say again that the only way I can find out the philosophy, or the policy, of various hon. members of the government at this time is to read past *Hansards*. I must say that I do not agree with the hon. member for St. George (Mr. Lawrence), and I am sorry he is not in his seat so he could perhaps refute my point of view. But in the *Hansard* of March 13, 1959, on page 1147 he is quoted as saying:

If we are only looking after prisoners who have been sentenced for up to six months, these people are going to be very temporary as far as we are concerned, and there is not much we can do about them.

Well, I disagree strongly. I think that there is much that we can do for those people, and I think that the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts) would agree with me on this, because I notice that he has recently been reported as saying that throwing drunks in jail does not cure them, and that he wants an extension of the alcoholic foundation. I should hope so—500 being treated out of 76,000 by this alcoholic foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that in Norway, with approximately 40,000 alcoholics, little Norway has 15 different institutions for the treatment of alcoholics and has 800 beds.

Well, what will be the type of offender with whom the province will have to deal when change of responsibility takes place? Presumably it will be the petty offender, first offender, the alcoholic, many with limited ability, with emotional instability, with a social insufficiency. In many cases it will be a marginal economic history, probably a single rather than married person. We want to watch and be sure that we have the appropriate treatment centres and staff to deal with such offenders, because it is of little use to have a diagnostic and a research centre if, after deciding the best treatment for the people who are sent to this centre, this government will not have the appropriate clinics with which to deal with them, or else have just a couple of clinics which will be overcrowded.

I feel that there is very definitely a necessity for the province to move **much more** aggressively into the extension of alcoholic clinics.

I feel also that they should move into developing more probation homes. I say this

because I noticed in the hon. Minister's speech of last year that he pointed out that, of the 11,240 prisoners admitted on convictions, some 2,692 were under 25 years of age or 23 per cent., and 1,526 were under 21 years of age—just about 13 per cent.

I think if we look at the human betterment programme of this government, that we will realize that no matter how dedicated the staff is, we do need a more imaginative approach on the part of the government, a more imaginative policy which will emphasize prevention rather than waiting until the last moment and having institutional terms.

I had wanted to talk briefly about hospital insurance, because I have been getting a number of calls in my own office from people who are unemployed at this time. These people have made payments into hospital insurance, but in the situation of being unemployed, they cannot pay any more into it. These older people who have received letters—I have one case of a person who has received a letter, on February 15, which was warning her that she should get her dues in for hospital insurance by February 16. I know of other cases like this.

In fact, I think this whole situation with hospital insurance—of getting these dues in—is in a state of confusion.

I would suggest this, and I speak personally, that if we have 96 per cent. of the people signed up—and I think I am correct in quoting the percentage—then we should study the minority that have not signed up. If it is found that this group has not signed up because of religious grounds, or that they have not signed up because of some other personal conviction, then that is fine. But if it is merely a matter of not signing up because of neglect, then I would think that the government should seriously consider making it a compulsory system. It would certainly save the bureaucracy that is used in writing all the letters and warnings about sending in dues.

I say this also because to me the health of the people is very much like education. I think it is vital for the nation and for the province. I think it is vital today that we have a healthy people, particularly when we think of the tension-ridden world that we have, and the need—just for example—in defence that we should have healthy people.

We think of the loss to our economy, to our labour force, occasioned by people who are ill. It is quite clear from the Canada tax foundation report, which I quoted before, that our people in this province and nation are obvi-

ously not receiving the necessary medical attention.

What about the cost of medical treatment? The Canada tax foundation has shown that people with lower incomes need more medical services, yet they are not availing themselves of these services. Traditionally before, of course, higher rates were paid by richer hospital patients and these higher rates helped to pay for the services given to the poor. But I feel that today it is the average working Canadian who apparently is holding off from seeing a doctor. He has a sense of pride and independence and he does not want to accept services which he feels that he cannot pay for.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that this worries the medical profession, because they are men under oath who are dedicated to the service of healing. The last thing they would wish is that the doctor-patient relationship be disturbed through the concern that the patient might have in paying for such services. Or, on the other hand, through the concern that the doctor, who after all has to live as well, might have in collecting his fee.

Now, I know that doctors across Canada have tried in many ways to bring their services to the maximum of the people in their communities, and I also know that governments have tried to help in this as well.

When we look at the present system across the country, we see private organizations, in co-operation with industry, providing for insurance or pre-payment of medical costs by people who are willing and able to pay, with benefits limited to those who can be financed by the premium. We see provincial or local provisions for the costs of medical care of the indigent due to the separate programme. We see provincial provisions of certain forms of medical care which are therefore excluded from private plan benefits, federal provision of medical services of certain groups, and so on.

My conviction in this, and I am speaking personally, is that a complete comprehensive prepaid medical programme should be brought about, if possible, with full co-operation of the medical association.

But I would like to emphasize this, that if it is impossible to arrange a comprehensive prepaid medical plan without government funds, then where government funds are put into it, it would be necessary to have a commission or some body that reports to the government.

I would hope that this commission would include representatives of the medical profession, and I say this because I know that we

must insure the principle of taxation with representation. And I know that this is a principle that every citizen, doctor or otherwise, believes in if he believes in responsible and representative government.

I stood for a comprehensive prepaid medical plan in my election campaign and I shall continue to push for this at every opportunity. I urge the government to seriously and immediately examine this and implement such a programme.

Mr. Speaker, you may say that the heights of prosperity and humanity which I am suggesting are unreasonable, and I do not agree. I think it is possible to help the people who are in a situation of being unable to help themselves through circumstances beyond their control, and I think this is financially possible. I feel that it can be done if this government would emphasize community services, preventive services, rather than this emphasis on costly institutional care.

I repeat that it is cheaper to have community services and preventive services to the taxpayer in the long run. It also provides dignity to the individual citizen.

But as I talk of these welfare services, I would like to emphasize that I think the greatest gap in our society, and in our province, today is the unemployment situation, because from unemployment comes poverty, slums and degradation of the human spirit. I think this government has a role to play in connection with the unemployment situation.

I admit that unemployment, to a large extent, has been the responsibility of the federal government. I admit that we are disappointed with the federal government's attitude to take responsibility. We had hopes of bigger things from the hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. Diefenbaker) who had stated that "No man shall suffer from unemployment as long as I am Prime Minister." We hoped that he would not be presenting us with valentines each year; the valentine of Avro and now the valentine of Elliot Lake.

I think that there is a job that the hon. Prime Minister of Ontario (Mr. Frost) can do. The hon. Prime Minister believes in expanding the economy. I have been reading his brochure in connection with this. He places an emphasis on this.

Well, I say let us see more action. Let us see more hospitals built. We have the money, as the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter) pointed out. In the 10-year period we have still got \$65 million that we have not spent on hospitals.

Let us see the Bloor subway built to help

the unemployed. Apart from the transportation benefit from this, in that it would transport more people than 3 arterial highways, there is the fact of helping the unemployed today. Let us, I suggest, prime the employment pump with public works, appropriate public works. Also let us, Mr. Speaker—I make the plea to this government—let us all work to attain these new heights, not only in prosperity but in humanity.

Mr. W. A. Stewart (Middlesex North): Mr. Speaker, may I, in rising to take part in this debate, first of all add my congratulations to you, sir, with all those already so well expressed, on your recent appointment as Speaker of this House to which you bring much dignity. You have enjoyed a long period of membership in this House which has been marked by your popularity among all hon. members as party Whip, prior to your appointment as Speaker.

I well remember the wise counsel and kindly interest you offered to those of us who were fortunate enough to be elected in by-elections during the many years you served as Whip.

May I also congratulate my good friend and neighbour, the hon. Minister from London North (Mr. Robarts), on his appointment to the portfolio of Education. Those of us fortunate enough to come from that great area, known as the hub of southwestern Ontario, wish him well in his new post. We firmly believe he will be a most capable successor to a very outstanding hon. Minister, (Mr. Dunlop) who, during the most rapidly expanding period in the long history of The Ontario Department of Education, provided the youngsters of our communities, both rural and urban, with the finest system of education in all Canada.

In such a rapidly developing province as Ontario, it must continually be our objective to provide an even better system of education than we have had in the past. It is encouraging to note that suggestions, offered a year ago in this House by the hon. member for Ottawa West (Mr. Morrow) and myself, to decentralize secondary teacher training in Ontario, are to be implemented starting with a summer course in the university cities of London and Kingston this year. Our new hon. Minister is to be commended for this action which will provide facilities for high school teacher training on what might be described as a local basis for eastern and southwestern Ontario. Undoubtedly, many local university graduates in both areas will take advantage of this opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, while on this subject of education, may I respectfully suggest to the hon. Minister of Education that serious consideration be given by his department to a standardization of courses and textbooks in the basic subjects of mathematics, English—including spelling, grammar and literature—history and geography.

Many parents, indeed teachers themselves, have called to my attention the facts relative to this point, and they are simply this: There are so many courses of study and textbooks available for any grade, in either elementary or secondary schools, that it might be considered unusual to find students in any given grade from various schools, even in one municipality, using the same courses or textbooks.

In a province where people are moving from one area to another, as they are in Ontario, this problem of what might be considered too great a variety of textbooks surely poses a substantial financial obligation on parents or school boards, in providing textbooks in the basic subjects, to which I referred, which are unlikely to be the same in the schools which might be involved in a move from one community to another.

Certainly there are those of us who will argue that a variety of textbooks provides a teacher with a broad source of information from which to prepare courses or lessons. However, it does seem to me that it is time our educational officials sat down and selected a standard course of study in the subjects I have mentioned for all grades, and a standard set of textbooks to correspond.

We might recognize, Mr. Speaker, that there is a difference in the areas of this province that we might zone, if you will, in the preparation of courses having to deal with science or vocational subjects. For those individual zones, I would suggest that it be left to The Department of Education to work out, with the local officials on a local basis, suitable courses of study and suitable textbooks for their particular area.

Complaints have come to me on numerous occasions regarding the quality of textbook construction. Apparently some books today do not last very long. We are told that the covers break off too easily, that the books fall apart, sections fall out and become lost and the book becomes useless. Perhaps this may be due to rough handling by students.

However, I would suggest that youngsters of today are not any more reckless with their school books than were we of a previous generation. In those days a set of textbooks,

approved and authorized by the department, would sometimes serve an entire family on a hand-me-down basis, I am told. It is a rare case indeed today to find a used textbook fit for sale.

Mr. Speaker, there are several hon. members of this House who are professional educationalists. I do not pretend to be one of those professional educationalists. But, as a parent of a family of 4 school-age youngsters, and having heard these matters discussed regarding standardization of courses and textbooks by other parents and board members, as well as teachers, it seems to me there was some great merit to the system that was in vogue a few years ago. Perhaps it is time our educationalists realized that the problems I have mentioned here are, I suggest, affecting thousands of families in this great province.

Surely, from the wide selection of available textbooks in the basic subjects I have mentioned, agreement could be reached on standardizing our educational system. I know we have the most outstanding men in the department that can be found anywhere in this great country. I am confident, if these suggestions are worthy of their approval, that costs of education, to say nothing of needless frustration, can be greatly reduced through standardization and improved quality in textbook construction and preparation of courses.

Mr. Speaker, I wish through you to convey my congratulations to the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) on the establishment of the first diagnostic and research centre for retarded children in Ontario at the Beck memorial sanatorium in my riding—rather, I should say, the riding I have the honour to represent in this House. This is surely a great move forward in the field of human betterment. No longer is it good enough that we should try to provide only custodial care for retarded children—surely our interests should be channelled as well toward research into this ever-increasing problem.

We have listened to a very fine and a very long address by the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Thompson) in which he mentioned this very fact. I could not help thinking, when he was speaking of this very thing that I have mentioned—research into the causes of retarded children and this great problem that confronts us today—that perhaps he and I should suggest that to all hon. members in this House should be extended an invitation to go out to Byron and visit the Beck memorial sanatorium, where The Ontario Department of Health have already established this research centre, and to which just last week the first patients were admitted. The hon.

member would see there the very things that he mentioned this afternoon.

Under a staff of some 6 or 7 doctors that are there, and under the research technology that is being handled by Dr. Murray Barr, these children—in which we all show so much concern—are being watched, they are being studied. Indeed, research is going into the whole system of that particular child to see if there is any connection that can be found that will help us to control or correct this terrible disaster that does strike families so often.

So I feel, Mr. Speaker, that we have very definitely accomplished something in the establishment of that centre.

Much has been said in this House during the present session regarding the shortage of accommodation for mentally retarded children in this great province. We all know there is a shortage of accommodation—a shortage which I submit, Mr. Speaker, we must continue to do everything possible to correct.

The Ontario society for crippled children are to be congratulated for the great work they are doing for all crippled children, and particularly for those who show possibilities of rehabilitation up to age 19. It is then the rehabilitation foundation takes over—its primary function is to enable disabled adults to earn a livelihood.

It is gratifying to learn that consideration is being given by the hon. Minister of Health, the hon. Minister of Education, and the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile) to the problem of providing suitable living accommodation, with medical and nursing care, for young adults to continue their education in a sheltered environment in which they might very well be encouraged to become at least partially self-supporting. Think of what this means to these young people, who want so greatly to be as other young people, when they are provided the opportunity to be self-respecting and useful.

The number of these young people, mentally retarded or physically handicapped or both, who annually leave our institutions for handicapped children, is not great. But, unfortunately, there is no place at present for them to go—surely old people's homes, or chronic hospitals are not the answer. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, we encourage our hon. Ministers to pursue this problem to its solution.

The committee on education was recently told by Mr. Howard Beattie, director of special services, Ontario Department of Edu-

cation, that Ontario provides the greatest help in education to handicapped children on the North American continent. Our school for the deaf at Belleville is a truly great institution rendering a wonderful service. The school for the blind at Brantford, with an enrolment of 225 is a remarkable accomplishment. Indeed, The Department of Education is providing full courses, and we are told that some of the students are taking courses at the Brantford collegiate.

Special courses for handicapped children are now in operation in several areas of the province. Local school boards, with classes of students whose IQ is considered to be below 50, are eligible for grants of \$250 per year per child who attends half a day, or \$500 per year for children who attend all day.

Great credit is due to local organizations and service clubs throughout Ontario for the establishment of schools for retarded children. Some 60 such groups have been formed, and are now receiving grants equal to 90 per cent. of the operating costs, not including transportation which is usually provided by the local service clubs. Of the 60 groups, 32 have received capital grants amounting to 30 per cent. of the approved capital expenditures—the balance of which is paid by local municipal councils and organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest we have come a long way in recognizing this great problem in our educational system. But I wish to add my word of agreement to the ideas so well expressed by the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Davis) and the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Grossman), when, in the committee meeting on education, they suggested that handicapped children be treated as are other normal children in our community in the matter of grants paid by The Department of Education toward capital costs, instruction and maintenance for educational purposes.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that there is an arrangement of matching grants between federal and provincial governments for rehabilitation. For a handicapped or disabled person to be eligible for aid, under this arrangement, there must be a reasonable prospect of successful rehabilitation to gainful work. It is this aspect which indicates the economic concept of this approach. No move is encouraged to be made to assist a disabled person unless there be this "reasonable prospect of successful rehabilitation to gainful employment."

Contributing to this decision is such a factor as job placement—for an employer must still be prepared to accept this employee

when trained, or it is obvious that rehabilitation is not achieved. No one is employable simply because he has the intellectual capacity to understand what is presented to him and thus to acquire knowledge. He must also have the skill, either in fluent and acceptable verbal communication, or in the manual dexterity of written communication, to do something of dollar value with this knowledge, or with useful hands and tools create some product.

Those who are not acceptable for rehabilitation are those with severe physical disability who have, in many cases, a normal or above normal intellect. What they have to sell to an employer cannot be put to practical purpose because of these things.

If we were to limit our aid to the handicapped, especially to the physically handicapped by cerebral palsy, to those who will be gainfully employed, we would help only 2 out of 10. Authorities agree that 80 per cent. are unemployable—and are likely to remain so despite our greatest efforts.

Rehabilitation is a much misunderstood word. Far too long it has been thought to mean the restoration to gainful employment of the sick and disabled. This is an important aspect. But I submit, sir, it is equally important to rehabilitate the older person—who has perhaps suffered a stroke or some other crippling illness or disease—to the point where he is able to dress or feed himself, or to engage in even very minor activity.

Much rehabilitative work is being done by various interested people and groups. But it is an unco-ordinated activity—a hit-and-miss sort of pattern. It is my belief, Mr. Speaker, that this should all be drawn together under one directing authority—the logical captain of the team, I think, is the doctor. He is the first to see the patient. He should be the last to assure that the patient is rehabilitated—that is, restored to normal or as nearly normal living as is compatible with his residual health and ability.

Some time ago the hon. Minister of Health outlined a plan whereby all medical students, and all the many and different disciplines and professions interested in rehabilitation, should be trained during their undergraduate years in this concept of total rehabilitation for the whole man.

This plan, or one akin to it, deserves the careful thought and consideration of the government, since it has been proven that good rehabilitation is one of the best investments a nation can make.

Having said this, Mr. Speaker, I would

submit that, since rehabilitation is primarily a health matter, the direction of any plan should come under The Department of Health.

Mr. Speaker, what are we doing for these physically handicapped yet mentally normal children? May I point out that, at the present time, there is no place for these children or young adults to be cared for in an institution. Many are being cared for in their homes, which truly is the best place for them. But what happens to the child if either, or in some cases both, parents die—where does the physically handicapped child go then? Obviously, not to an institution for the mentally retarded or to any of our institutions designed to provide education for those capable of rehabilitation.

Again, what becomes of the handicapped child who can be cared for as an infant, but who grows physically to the place where his mother is no longer able to care for him because the child has grown too heavy to handle in the home? Cases are known where the home has broken up, due to the obvious financial and mental strain, and other children, as well as the incapacitated one, have become wards of the community.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, the time has come when we who have been elected to represent all the people of our respective constituencies should give our wholehearted support to providing a home for these unfortunate young people, who, through no fault of their own, find themselves in the helpless position I have just described.

With other hon. members of the London area, I was invited a few weeks ago to attend a meeting of the cerebral palsy parent council of London and district. We were told of the great work being done across the province by this group and others interested in their problems. It is true that the public conscience has been awakened to a greater degree than ever before by the fact that people recognize cerebral palsy as a disability which can happen in any family, not something to be hidden, as in the past. If we get it out in the open, we may be able to do something for those families who have been so grievously afflicted.

With this thought in mind, Mr. Speaker, the London cerebral palsy parent council, among other requests, specifically urged the provision of residential care and treatment for all severely handicapped children, and particularly for all untrainable severely handicapped. Such a place for custodial, medical and nursing care should apply to children from 4 to 16 years of age, with suitable

accommodation in sheltered workshops and residential vocational training for young adults whether or not they can ever be rehabilitated to an employable condition.

Earlier in these remarks, Mr. Speaker, I referred to the hon. Minister of Health and the diagnostic and research centre for retarded children which is now under process of establishment in buildings at Beck memorial sanatorium, taken over by The Department of Health from the London health association. The potential possibilities of the centre just mentioned are fascinating. Situated on a beautiful site, this great institution has all of the necessary requisites of an ideal location for further providing for the needs of the handicapped children for which no accommodation presently exists.

Might I therefore, Mr. Speaker, respectfully urge the hon. Minister of Health to seriously consider providing, at least to begin with, one of the several fine buildings at Beck for residential custodial care for these physically handicapped children in the London area? The research centre is a first of its kind in America—let us have another first in recognizing that, while provision has been made for the mentally retarded, no provision has been made for the untrainable, physically handicapped, and in establishing a suitable home for them at Beck. This home could very well serve as a pilot project for further expansion of this service in other areas.

The province, in its various institutions, takes care of a mentally disturbed, or mentally retarded, child from public funds if the parents are unable to contribute to the child's maintenance. But with a severely physically handicapped child there is no help or accommodation presently available. The parents of these children are all contributing, through general taxation, toward providing education and public health services for normal children, as well as helping to bear the cost of providing institutions for the care of the mentally retarded.

Does it not seem reasonable that parents with physically handicapped children ask why they are not considered? Mr. Speaker, I respectfully suggest every child is entitled to consideration of his needs in our community—the home, the school, the church, the recreational opportunities necessary for the normal development of normal children.

We as legislators, representing communities across the length and breadth of this great province, should be keenly aware of the necessity to have the essentials of community living which I have just mentioned.

Our whole economy is based on succeeding generations of normal children developing into normal adults who—in providing for themselves—provide the essentials for the development and progress of our country. In other words, Mr. Speaker, our cost of education, indeed all community services for our youth, are actually investments in the future. This surely is the economic approach.

In the case of these children for whom no provision has been made—the untrainable physically handicapped—is it not time we stopped thinking like economists, and started to think like humans?

It is my sincere belief the people of this great province are ready and willing to make the extra financial sacrifice necessary to implement the suggestions made in these remarks. As their representatives, we cannot do less than to accept the truth of the statement by that great American, Abraham Lincoln, when he said, "All men are born equal in the sight of God"—and are, therefore, entitled to equal consideration.

Mr. M. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Mr. Speaker, may I offer you, the only government member of Essex county, my heartfelt congratulations on assuming the honourable position of Speaker of this House? The government has appreciated the years of faithful service that you have given to your riding by giving you this merited recognition.

Essex country has been honoured in the past by having two other Speakers: The late Major James Clark, KC, in the Hepburn government, and Rev. M. C. Davies, who was a government member as recently as last year.

I want to wish you, Mr. Speaker, the same success that they have had, and even greater success.

The riding I represent, Mr. Speaker—Windsor-Sandwich—is both urban and rural. The border area, for that matter, has a balanced economy between industry and agriculture. Essex and Kent counties have a higher per capita production on farms than anywhere else in Canada. Crops are more abundant from these two counties than from 5 of Canada's 10 provinces. They have never experienced a complete crop failure because of mild weather and diversification.

I mention these agricultural features because these multi-million dollar crops provide raw goods for Windsor's industries. Farmers who raise cattle help Windsor's meat packing plants to produce products worth \$18 million a year. Wheat accounts for another \$7.8 million in cereal products and

corn for another \$18 million. Various canneries produce tinned goods worth \$6.5 million. Soy beans, sugar beets, tobacco and other crops represent a return of many millions of dollars to the growers.

Greater Windsor's population, which was 150,650 in 1951, has risen to 190,880. It is Canada's tenth largest city and the fifth in the selling value of factory shipments.

The people of Windsor, Mr. Speaker, are industrious, so much so that they produce more in one year than do 6 of Canada's provinces combined. Contrary to the belief that it is a one-industry town, where at one time it was 75 per cent. automotive, as far as production was concerned, it is now 60 per cent. automotive and 40 per cent. non-automotive.

It is a city of small industries. Of its 450 industries, 400 employ fewer than 100 persons, and while Toronto has 38 auto parts establishments, Windsor has 28. It is a pharmaceutical centre as well as a food processing centre. It also produces \$67 million a year in carbonated and alcoholic beverages.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, we can supply you the hangover as well as the cure. It is erroneous to believe that Windsor is not acquiring new industry. In the last 9 years, 105 new industries have been established in metropolitan Windsor. It also ranks fifth in industrial expansion; in fact \$309 million were spent in plant expansion in the past 8 years.

Now, Mr. Speaker, before going on to expound the great assets of Windsor, I want to say that we are determined to achieve even greater things, and this government can help by means of legislation. Not more than two miles away from our border lies a great metropolis of more than 4 million people. This great city of Detroit, with its suburbs, stretches over an area of 35 square miles. Many people live as far as 30 to 40 miles from their work in downtown Detroit. These people would be only too willing to come and establish themselves in the Windsor area if provincial and federal relations were eliminated or relaxed.

For instance, an American coming by car to our Windsor area cannot use his car other than for transportation from his place of work to his domicile. If he stops to buy a package of gum or razor blades, he can be prosecuted. This to me, and to many people of Windsor, is certainly a silly law. Instead of attracting our American friends we are driving them away.

Up to 1945 there was no problem along this line, but such is not the case today. We

urge the government to change these laws and let these people establish themselves in Windsor and create a new industry for us.

Succession duties also hurt, Mr. Speaker. They are so high that this province is the most expensive place for anyone to die. Taxes are so high they almost border on confiscation, to quote Mr. W. L. Clark, the editor of the *Windsor Daily Star* from one of his recent columns. If succession duties were reduced, it is likely a large number of Americans would change their mind and come to live in the Windsor area.

Many who work in Detroit would be closer to their employment than they are at present—miles out in the suburbs. A man works hard all his life so that he can leave something for his wife after he dies, yet she is being penalized because this government takes such a large amount of that estate in succession duties.

And why does not the government rewrite the succession duties laws so that they can be understood? I dare any hon. member of this House to read them and explain them in a very intelligent manner without taking days and searching volumes to find out just how they apply in individual cases. Lawyers are clever individuals and pretty cool, but even they hold up their hands in horror when clients go to them with succession duty problems.

The removal of these restrictions would create a new industry in Windsor which, I am informed by the Windsor chamber of commerce and the industrial promotion committee, would employ more than 4,000 people, directly or indirectly. This would certainly be an economic shot in the arm for the entire Windsor area.

I have pointed out, Mr. Speaker, the agricultural and industrial features of Windsor. May I say that we have progressed in other fields, too.

There were 9,631 new homes built in the metropolitan area in 8 years. A new \$1.5 million collegiate was built in 1958, and an addition is being built at present. Another one was started in the township of Sandwich West in October last year. We have built a new city hall. An auditorium, which is a show-place along the waterfront, will be opened in May.

We have undertaken a \$200,000 annual street lighting programme. We have expanded our parks, built new streets, and carried out a well-planned programme of street resurfacing, sidewalk and curb repairs.

We have embarked on a federal-provincial-municipal redevelopment programme which, when completed, will give a new look to the downtown area, and the district immediately to the east of it.

All this has been accomplished, Mr. Speaker, by a well-planned programme, and still Windsor's per capita debt is the second lowest of the 5 largest cities in Ontario—only \$148.31 per person.

I know that certain hon. members of this House may say, Mr. Speaker, that this accomplishment is not so great in comparison to that which has been done in their own areas. But we think that this is outstanding considering that we, in the most southern part of Canada and of the province, have been considered as being more or less American.

When we have wanted certain buildings and institutions from this government we were told "yes" around election time. However, after previous elections, when the government had their 3 hon. members returned in the Windsor area, they forgot all about these promises. For too many years this has happened.

The people of Windsor and the surrounding area have grown weary of hearing that we are at the end of the line. They do not want promises any more, they want action. The result of the last election proves this, when the government lost two of its three seats. They have one seat and that, I may say, was almost taken away.

Why was a school for retarded children being built at Cedar Springs, miles from the nearest railway? Where were the sitting members of the government from the Windsor area when this was being discussed? Why was it not built in Essex county?

A provincial building for the downtown area has been discussed for months. The former member of the riding I represent was then the Minister of Public Works. Did he do anything about getting this building for the downtown area? And now, two years after, I find that the building is still in the planning stage. I wonder if this is government in action?

I say that a teachers' college is a must for the Windsor area. It is urgently needed. The number of teachers in the province who are from Windsor is indeed great. Yet, if they wish to attend a teachers' college, they must go to London where the nearest one is located. This has placed a hardship on those who wish to become teachers.

I know of several bright students who were forced to conclude their education at the

grade 13 level because they were financially unable to continue their ambition to become teachers. They could have carried on if there had been a teachers' college near their home.

Requests by the board of education and the Windsor separate school board to The Department of Education for a teachers' college in Windsor have never received any action. All we received were promises and more promises.

What I found at the education meeting recently was that we come after Sault Ste. Marie and Hamilton. I also found out that, from 1908 to 1955, nothing was done about building teachers' colleges in the province, and that in 1955 they started to build one a year. Where was the government when they should have been planning?

Earlier I made reference to the great city of Detroit across the river from Windsor. It is the automobile capital of the world. Many cars are now moved from the factories to the dealers by auto transport. When they are shipped to the eastern United States, these trucks cross over the border at Windsor and go on to Fort Erie and enter the United States again at Buffalo by way of highway No. 401 to highway No. 3.

If highway No. 401 were completed from Tilbury to London, the Windsor area traffic would be increased to a great extent. All we have at present are 30 miles of this highway from Windsor to Tilbury. It is a beautiful stretch of highway, but far too short, and I say it will be obsolete before highway No. 401 is fully completed.

Many Windsor and district industries would find it of great help if they could ship eastward on highway No. 401. It should be a great transportation route, but all we have is a small sample of it.

Windsor is the most popular port of entry for Americans coming into Canada for a visit. Certainly the highways we have are not an attraction or an invitation for tourists.

Then I may say, Mr. Speaker, that we pride ourselves on The Ontario Department of Travel and Publicity, but we must provide a much more gracious welcome to our American friends. The Department of Travel and Publicity has set up two small buildings, one at the Detroit-Windsor tunnel and the other at the Ambassador Bridge, where tourists may stop and receive information on travelling. The American tourist certainly does not get a good impression of this province when he visits those buildings. They should be larger, more attractive, and open for longer periods of the year.

A few years ago, as chairman of the traffic committee of Windsor city council, I visited Ann Arbor, Michigan, to inspect their parking facilities. Ann Arbor is renowned in the United States, not only because it is the home of the University of Michigan, but also because of its parking facilities. They had built parking garages on 2-, 3- and 4-floor levels. This has been done at no cost to the municipality or to the state. They had been financed through revenue-producing bonds.

With municipalities facing the important problem of parking, and blocked by the high cost of acquiring land in the downtown area, the erection of garages on tier level would be one way of solving this dilemma. If legislation were enacted to permit municipalities, or civic parking authorities, to issue revenue-producing bonds, this would be of immense help. It would not force municipalities to issue debentures for these capital costs, thus safeguarding their credit for other needed work.

What has been successful in the United States could also be successful in this province. But it certainly needs the imagination which is lacking here.

For the past 10 years I have had the honour and the privilege of being a member of Windsor city council. I have, along with many other municipal elected representatives, wondered when the government would make certain changes in its laws with regard to municipal relations. This has been recognized by the Ontario chambers of commerce. Let me quote what they say in their policy statement and resolutions adopted at their 49th annual meeting held at Kingston on May 6, 7, and 8 of 1959:

Municipal government forms that part of our democratic system which is closest to our people, and in many respects can provide the most efficient, economical and human administration. It is recognized that, to do so, municipalities must be financially independent. This necessitates their having the proper taxing and licencing powers and subsidies to enable them to perform the functions allotted to them by the province.

Their recommendations to the government are these:

The chamber believes that the allotment of functions and systems of granting subsidies should now be the subject of a comprehensive study and review. The chamber recognizes that phenomenal growth in population, industrial development, education needs, and urbanization demands

such as water, sewage disposal, parking, public recreation and hospital construction, have created acute problems to which the government has given prompt and sympathetic attention.

Necessarily these problems have been dealt with individually, but it now appears that emergency treatment of individual problems has created a very complex and cumbersome pattern.

The chamber believes that it should be possible, with advantage, to reappraise this system of municipal taxation and licencing as well as provincial subsidies to municipalities. The chamber is of the opinion that such improvement can be brought about only after a thorough study of all the pertinent facts and of the methods employed in other jurisdictions. It believes that the type of certain examination required should be conducted by, or with, the assistance of experts, and that all evidence and reports should be public information.

The chamber therefore recommends the appointment of a Royal commission as the most appropriate body to investigate and report.

Meanwhile, I say, Ontario municipalities carry on with a postcard government; there is no autonomy, no leadership.

I wanted to say something in regard to The Liquor Control Act, but the hon. member for York Centre (Mr. Singer) covered the topic quite well the other evening.

However, one point which he did not mention, and which causes some concern to dispensers in my area, is this silly law which prevents a person from having two glasses of beer in front of him. He must purchase one glass at a time, and empty that one before he can have another. Yet one can buy a bottle, not quite empty his glass, and still have another bottle in front of him. This to me is certainly foolish.

How often does one stop on his way home from work for two quick glasses, but is detained because the waiter has to follow silly regulations? Definitely there has to be a thorough investigation of these liquor regulations. And I do agree with all the recommendations made by the hon. member for York Centre.

Ontario Hydro has been criticized greatly on the floor of this House. We in Windsor, as I mentioned previously, have embarked on a \$200,000 annual street renovation and new lighting programme. We financed this

programme through the Hydro divisions of the Windsor utilities.

After paying for the new poles, the lights, the installation, the services, the maintenance, we still had to pay a 2 per cent. depreciation on the poles installed. Civic officials have protested but to no avail.

I would just like to quote from a brief presented by the treasurer and the commissioner of finance of the city of Windsor to the officials of Hydro, along with the general manager of the Windsor utilities, Mr. Tekoe, when they appeared in front of Mr. Duncan, the chairman of Hydro. Now, it asks here, why is the depreciation reserve necessary for street lighting fixtures? Paragraph 1 of the brief states in part as follows:

The customer in this case, the corporation, should be asked to bear all the utility annual cost for lighting the streets. Present total charges for street lighting include the following components;

1. A charge for power delivered to the street lighting equipment.

2. Capital charges on the equipment used exclusively for street lighting consisting of: (a) a rate sufficient to retire the outstanding capital on a 20-year serial debenture basis at the prevailing interest rate; and (b) depreciation at the approved rate used by the utility for general purposes.

3. The actual cost incurred in operating and maintaining the street lighting equipment.

In our opinion, item 1, item (a) of 2, and item 3 cover the full cost of street lighting to the utilities commission including interest on the outstanding capital. Therefore, item (b) of 2 is an excess charge over the actual cost to the utilities of operating the street lighting system.

This depreciation charge is, in effect, a duplication in part of the capital repayment which is held by the utilities commission to apply towards the future replacement of the capital works on which the depreciation charge is made.

Now, I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that in 1956 on a capital expenditure of \$221,522, the depreciation at 2 per cent. was \$4,430.44. In 1957, the city went over the \$200,000 allotment and spent \$324,857, and the depreciation charge on that was \$6,497.14. In 1958, they spent \$505,859, and their depreciation was \$10,117.18. In 1959, this had risen to \$792,349, and the depreciation was \$15,846.98. Up to the end of 1959, just depreciation charges were \$36,891.74, and to

continue the programme to 1969 the city will have spent \$418,661.54.

I contend, Mr. Speaker, that this is an extra charge on a municipality that is not necessary at all.

Mr. Speaker, I want to speak on a subject which has been my occupation for the past 26 years, namely, education. Before proceeding with the subject, though, I do want to congratulate the new hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Robarts) on his appointment and wish him great success. I also want to pay tribute to the hon. Minister without Portfolio (Mr. Dunlop) for his work in this field in the past. I know that I am joined by all the hon. members of this House in wishing him many happy years of health and happiness.

I am certain, Mr. Speaker, that if the hon. Minister from Eglinton (Mr. Dunlop) had received from his hon. leader (Mr. Frost) the support he should have enjoyed, Ontario, as my fellow-teachers will agree, would have moved farther forward in education. In short, the deficiencies in education rest not on the shoulders of the hon. Minister from Eglinton but on the shoulders of the hon. leader of the government.

Mr. Speaker, education is the greatest challenge the government has to meet today, and must continue to meet in the future. Never before has there been such a need for persons skilled in the arts and sciences and technology. This means that the youth of our province must have the opportunity of obtaining the best education possible, if Ontario is to remain healthy, prosperous and progressive.

Unfortunately, the very foundations of education in this province are shaky and weak.

We need only to look at the United States to see the new emphasis being placed on education in this fast changing world. Federal, state and municipal expenditures for teachers, scholarships, bursaries and primary and secondary schools and universities are almost unbelievable.

In the past, we have been smug in our belief that our system of education was far superior to that of the United States. I, for one, contend that this is not so.

For example, North Carolina, Georgia and West Virginia—3 small states—demand that an elementary school teacher possess the Bachelor of Arts degree, and that a secondary school teacher have a Master of Arts degree. Unfortunately, Ontario cannot make a similar boast.

Furthermore, attendance at Canadian universities is not proportionately as large as attendance at universities in the United States.

In the hon. former Minister of Education's report of last September, he predicted that in 1959 the elementary school enrolment for this province would be 1,084,598, an increase of 57,000 pupils. He also predicted an increase of 18,000 students over the 1958 secondary school enrolment of 222,075.

Recently, I was told by officials of The Department of Education that 85 per cent. of grade 8 pupils enter grade 9. This is a figure I question. On inquiring what percentage complete grades 12 and 13, I was told that they did not have these figures. I say it was because they would not show a very pretty picture.

This does not bear out the province's boast that it leads in the field of education. I say emphatically that this government does not realize there is a crisis in education.

And how successful are secondary school graduates who enter university? They have been doing poorly. The failure rate of first-year students at Canadian universities has been 40 per cent. This shocking situation prompts some challenging questions.

Do students take a university education lightly? Hardly. Many go to university only as a result of a sacrifice by themselves and their families. They do not intentionally throw away a hard-won opportunity of obtaining a higher education.

Does the university put too much emphasis on sports or on campus activities rather than putting the stress on learning? This could be quite possible in some universities, where instructors feel it is no concern of theirs whether or not the student applies himself.

Are our students not receiving adequate instruction in elementary and secondary schools to prepare them for a university education? That probably is the main reason.

The manner in which this province turns out teachers, on an assembly-line basis, without sufficient training to enable them to impart knowledge the way well-qualified teachers should, has much to do with this sorry state which education is in. I think that this has been the biggest fault of many shown by this government.

We were told by officials of the department that there are at present 5,951 teachers in training in 9 teachers' colleges in the province. Of this number, 4,200 or about 70 per cent. are expected to graduate. Each year about 4,000 teachers leave the profession, leaving approximately 200 teachers to fill the demands

of new classrooms. This is indeed a very, very small number.

The government has failed to provide the qualified teachers necessary to meet the demands of an increasing school population for the last 15 years because they made, by example, a poor case for teaching.

When our normal schools or teachers' colleges should have been preparing qualified teachers, the government has encouraged grade 12 students, upon graduation, to take a 6-weeks' summer course and then has graduated them as teachers. Last summer, some 800 of this group entered in the first-year course and 700 in the second-year course.

What happens to these 6-week teachers? They are placed in charge of classes of 35, 40 and 45 pupils. Some of them have even been placed in charge of grades 9 and 10—grades in which, only a few years previously, they themselves were students.

Is this fair to the people of Ontario who are paying such high taxes for what they have been led to believe is an educational system of which they can be proud? Is this fair to the 6-week teacher, who may suffer a nervous collapse because he or she has not the training to cope with the responsibilities arising in the classroom? If these teachers do manage to remain in the profession, how can they expect to advance with their limited training?

In short, I ask, where do we go from here?

If this province offered to pay the living cost for one year of those wishing to attend teachers' college, grade 12 and 13 students would have some encouragement to become teachers—teachers much better qualified than those who are judged qualified after a 6-week course.

A boy or girl forms a like or dislike for school in grades 5 and 6 of the elementary school. If we have competent teachers for these grades, and then carry on with qualified teachers in grades 7 and 8, we will soon find that more children of this province will enter and finish high school.

Mr. Speaker, I figure The Department of Education must be revamped, and I am supported by the president of the Ontario secondary school teachers federation. Too many of the top officials have been away from teaching far too long to form policies and recommendations suitable for today. The competent administrator is the one who keeps in close contact with the one he has to supervise and the policies he must carry out.

Now, let us look at the administrator. I use the term administrator, although it is

admittedly clumsy, as a device to encompass the people who cannot be classified as classroom teachers—the assistant heads, the heads of departments, the vice-principals, the principals, the special consultants, the supervising principals, the assistant superintendents, the superintendents, and the directors of education.

And let me make clear the fact that I do not propose to cast the administrators as villains. But I feel compelled to make the statement that there is, particularly in the larger systems, an unfortunate overemphasis on administration. One might almost call it a fetish of administration.

Administration is emphasized because the sharp rise in school population focuses attention on practical problems. Trustees beset with expansion problems look to their administrators for solutions. The administrators, coping with building programmes, expanded curricula, and a teacher shortage, all at the same time, are overworked and cry for assistance.

New administrative positions are created and these, in turn, seem to create still more administrators. Each one of the new administrative positions can be justified. But the educational hierarchy grows, and each person's importance in the scheme is determined by his distance from the classroom. The farther away he is, the more important can he conceive his position to be.

What a contrast to the European tradition where the academic head of a school is still thought of as a teacher. The headmaster of a great English public school or of a grammar school, the rector of a European gymnasium, can still find time to teach one or two senior classes.

The president of a university, even on this continent, can often do the same. The late Sidney Smith, when president of the University of Toronto, always took one class in law. Cyril James of McGill usually teaches a freshman class because he makes the acquaintance of the incoming students and retains the outlook of a teacher.

Headmasters used to be able to do it in Ontario. But today, no matter how much they wish to do so, they find it almost impossible to follow the old tradition. Close supervision of teachers, a mass of paper work, and the necessity for "good public relations" keep them out of the classroom. Administration is emphasized; education is the poorer.

The emphasis on administration can be explained. It is, nevertheless, a dangerous

development. A false sense of values is created. The competent teacher, no matter how much he enjoys his work, is led to believe that entry into the field of administration is the only path to success.

The supreme irony is that the competent teacher is seldom, or never, consulted by administration about his own specialty so long as he remains a teacher. If, however, he makes a partial or complete break from the classroom, he can then begin to speak with authority on all kinds of educational problems.

There is no necessity to restrict himself to his own field. The "expert" in this province is not necessarily the scholar, the author, the earnest student of education; he is more likely to be the man who has succeeded in persuading some school board, somewhere, to make him an administrator.

Administrative posts appear to carry with them full authority to make pronouncements on any aspect of education.

In order to keep the relative importance of administrative and teaching posts in proper perspective, it is well to keep two important principles in mind. The first is that administration exists for only one purpose, to make learning and teaching easier. The second is that whatever is desirable, from an educational point of view, must be made practicable by administration. Too often, administrative convenience sways educational practice.

I would like to mention here one classic example of "fuddy-duddy" thinking that is going on in The Department of Education.

Results of matriculation examinations are not released until late in August. This means it is far too late for the student to decide what university he or she wants to attend, and also too late for universities to determine what students it will admit, and to whom it will grant scholarships. All grade 13 examinations written by students in Ontario are sent to Toronto to be corrected. What is expected in the answer paper is given to teachers correcting the papers. The teachers are brought here from all over the province. Why could not the London papers be sent to Ottawa teachers to correct, Toronto papers to Hamilton and Windsor, and so on? Papers could be exchanged. Results could be returned to their proper destination. This could be done in 3 or 4 weeks. This would eliminate a great delay.

Because of the lateness of these matriculation results, one leading Canadian university—McGill—is conducting tests with entrance examinations used by leading colleges in the

United States. Results of these tests would correspond closely with the examinations set down by The Department of Education.

If Canadian universities conduct their own tests to determine a student's ability, just because The Ontario Department of Education is following along in a horse and buggy, will this government still stand up and say how proud it is of its educational system?

I say, Mr. Speaker, that this government should be forced to write 100 times on a blackboard: "We are ashamed for allowing educational policies to lag so far behind the times."

The department is also guilty of allowing too much laxity in the courses of study. A pupil moving from Ottawa to Toronto in January finds he has either lost part of a year or he is ahead part of a year.

There is no uniformity in courses. The textbooks used in one city or town are different from those in another city or town, forcing an extra expense on parents who must buy these books for their children.

There should be basic subjects in both elementary and secondary schools on a province-wide basis. These subjects should be decided upon by teachers' associations because these are the people who come into close contact with the work.

The curriculum, whether it be for elementary or secondary schools, should be practical and deal with problems facing Ontario students today. Particular stress should be placed on English and mathematics. The cultural and other optional subjects should be decided by local choice. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that French could be one of the optional subjects in the elementary school.

Mr. Speaker, with the implementation of a province-wide basis curriculum, the re-introduction of high school entrance examinations is possible. These examinations would not be patterned after the old entrance tests of years back, but they would cover such subjects as mathematics, spelling and composition.

The same system could be established for grade 12 students in secondary schools.

For the past few years, this province has had a difficult time selecting school inspectors. At present, we have inspectors who have never been a principal of a school and who have had but 6 or 7 years' experience as teachers. Why?

It is because the salaries The Department of Education have been offering are far too low to attract highly qualified principals.

Here, too, is another place where government thinking has not kept pace with the times. Let me quote some of the salaries of these school inspectors. They are: \$9,000, \$7,200, \$8,599.92, and I may say I see the name of my own inspector over here, who has had more than 35 years' experience as an inspector of schools, receiving—after the end of that time—\$9,000 a year. That to me is certainly not recognition for the work that such a man is doing for this province.

In January, 1959, the Ontario school trustees council presented a brief to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Ministers of the cabinet. In it, they recommended one step to offset the teacher shortage. That is, that fees charged for the training of teachers be eliminated, both at the elementary and secondary school levels. This would go a long way toward easing the shortage.

There are recognized universities at Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Sudbury and Waterloo. However, if we live up to the principle of equal educational opportunities for all, junior colleges or small universities should be provided in such centres as Fort William, North Bay, Peterborough and Niagara Falls.

Government grants should be provided to students in need, so that they could receive at least their first two years of arts, or some equivalent.

We have offered scholarships and bursaries to top-ranking students, but we have forgotten the deserving students who have averages between 66 and 75 per cent. These students should be assisted as well. I remember reading that the great man, Sir Winston Churchill, certainly did not achieve, while he was attending school, an average of 75 per cent. or over. I wonder if we are by-passing such talented people?

Junior vocational schools are operating in Ontario. However, there are too few. These schools would help solve the educational problems in a great many centres, if the province would only co-operate.

Schools of this type can eliminate pupils of 13, 14 and 15 years of age in grades 6 or 7 who are being kept there because it is known they would have difficulty passing grade 8 examinations leading to high school.

In junior vocational schools such trades as barbering, shoe repairing and carpentry are taught. Although some students do not have the mental capacity to adapt themselves to a regular curriculum, they should be trained to find their place in society.

Members of the teaching profession have asked that legislation be enacted so that the calculation of superannuation will be based on the 7 years during which they received their highest salary instead of the last 10 years of teaching, as is the rule today.

Civil servants' superannuation is based on the best 3 years of their wage earnings. Teachers believe it is only fair and just that they receive the same treatment.

In the past 10 years, the government has increased its grants to boards of education, but, in spite of this, municipalities are still carrying the heaviest financial load.

In 1958, Ontario educational costs were \$328 million. Provincial grants totalled \$130 million and municipal expenditures were \$198 million. This means the government is paying less than 40 per cent. of the cost of education in this province.

In some urban areas, this percentage is much lower. In fact, Ontario's contribution for education is one of the lowest when compared with the expenditures of other Canadian provinces.

I would like to quote to hon. members figures which were taken from the report of the Royal commission on education in the province of Manitoba. Now, taxpayers in Ontario's municipalities are paying the second highest per capita cost of municipal services in Canada. This is the cost of education: The province of British Columbia pays \$36.64 per capita cost, the municipality pays \$17.50. Alberta province pays \$36.77, the municipality pays \$19.36; in Saskatchewan the province pays \$18.82, the municipality pays \$31.43; in Manitoba the province pays \$14.34 and the municipality pays \$31.06. In Ontario the province pays \$19.50 and the municipality pays \$27.10.

I could carry on about the other provinces but the figures I have given indicate that municipalities in Ontario are bearing the second highest per capita cost for education in Canada. In 6 provinces the provincial government pays more than 50 per cent. of the cost of education; in British Columbia and Alberta the provincial government pays approximately 66 per cent. of the total cost of education, and in Ontario the provincial government pays approximately 40 per cent. of the total cost.

Municipalities are faced with heavy demands for services and costly projects. More and more of them are unable to carry on services as efficiently as they should, and property owners have been paying more and

more in taxation. The limit has been reached in many centres.

If municipalities could be relieved of some of the financial burden for education, they could operate as they are supposed to function. The province must give them more financial assistance.

The Ontario mayors and reeves association and the Ontario school trustees council have presented briefs to the government asking the province to assume a greater share of the cost of education. This the province must do.

The grant system could be changed to bring about fairer government contributions.

For instance, if a classroom has 40 pupils, and the average daily attendance drops to 32 or 30 pupils, a school board finds its grant reduced. Why? Because grants are based on the average daily attendance. But the cost of operating a classroom is the same for 30 pupils as it is for 40 pupils; the teacher's salary is the same; heat, light and other services must be maintained.

It is foolish to punish a school board because school attendance drops. I suppose if an epidemic hit a city, and the schools were forced to close, the school system would go broke because it could receive no grants.

As for grants for teachers' salaries, I would say that teacher's salaries should be based on certification instead of a basic rate. This would encourage boards to have better qualified teachers. If this were done over a 5-year period, with the boards receiving more as the teachers became better qualified, the board would be providing a greater incentive for a teacher to seek better certification. It is one way of obtaining a better class of teachers.

The acquiring of knowledge is not only reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic. The body as well as the mind must be developed to have a balanced individual. Allowances should be given also for gymnasia. Costs of the municipal portion of the building should be met with debentures guaranteed by the province and financed through government-approved agencies and not discounted on the open market. This would lower the cost of financing.

More emphasis should be placed on buildings with two or three stories, instead of having them all on a one-storey level. This would reduce property costs in urban centres.

The government should realize that it has a great responsibility to the people of this province—a responsibility it is not meeting. In 4 out of 5 cases, the average man or

woman will say that his or her main concern is the proper education of the children and the welfare of the family.

Who will determine the future of this province? It will be the youth of today. We must have an educated population to keep up with the swift-moving times. But the policies of this government have made Ontario a laggard instead of a leader in the field of education.

Monsieur le président de la chambre, le district que je représente contient une grande population canadienne-française. Je manquerais à mon devoir comme représentant de cette population si ayant les moyens de parler français je n'adresserais pas quelques paroles dans leur langue.

J'aimerais à rappeler aux membres du gouvernement provincial que dans ma région les premiers colons de la province sont établis à Sandwich dans la vieille paroisse de l'Assomption. En réalité la paroisse de l'Assomption fut établi avant qu'il y ait une paroisse à l'ouest de Montréal. Sur le terrain même de cette église se trouve l'Université d'Assomption qui aujourd'hui s'agrandit de jour en jour. Nous à Windsor sommes très fier de cette université. Elle rend des services qui ont élevé la culture, la connaissance et la mentalité des gens de toute l'arrondissement de Windsor.

Les noms tels que Ouellette, Drouillard, Marontette, Reaume, Langlois, Marion, Gignac, Pelletier et Parent sont des noms de familles de pionniers dans ma région. Leurs contributions au développement de la municipalité sont incalculable. Ils font tout en leur pouvoir pour conserver leur héritage, leur langue et leur foi. Ils demandent que tout soit fait pour que ceci ne leur soit pas enlevé. Ils ont établi leur classes bilingues, leurs association de Saint Jean-Baptiste, leurs cercles littéraires leur sociétés de Richélieu, leur caisse populaire.

M. le président, ces canadiens-français sont un groupe dont je suis fier d'en faire partie. Jamais ils ne causeront des inquiétudes à la province. Voilà déjà trop longtemps ils se sont établis dans cet endroit pour perdre ce qu'ils ont travaillé si fort pour conserver. Ils ont joué d'une liberté qu'on trouve dans un pays comme le Canada. Ils sont heureux de voir que l'Anglo-Canadien s'intéresse à apprendre le français. Ceci est un avancement pour des meilleurs relations entre les deux races officielles du pays. J'inviterais les membres de cette chambre de faire tout en leur pouvoir pour encourager ce mouvement.

Vous avez peut-être remarqué que dans mes remarques sur l'instruction publique de

la province je n'ai pas fait aucune remarque sur ce sujet de classes bilingues. La raison c'est que nous sommes satisfait. Le directeur en chef de l'instruction française de la province fait un bon travail. Je veux le féliciter. J'aimerais à féliciter le journal *Le Droit* d'Ottawa ainsi que les autres journaux hebdomadaire de la province, pour leur bon travail et de leur souhaiter un plus grand succès dans l'avenir.

It is my fond hope, Mr. Speaker, that one day, when our youth assume our places here, they might address your successor of that day fluently in the languages of our land.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): Merci beaucoup.

Mr. Speaker, on rising to take part in this debate, my first words must be those of sincere appreciation to all hon. members of this House for the cordial, friendly reception which I have received from them. The many courtesies extended, and the co-operative spirit so manifest by all, have been of great assistance to me in helping me establish myself in this new environment.

Secondly, may I offer, Mr. Speaker, to the hon. mover and the hon. seconder of the motion of thanks in reply to the speech from the Throne my sincere congratulations. The hon. member for Peel (Mr. Davis) has a record of service in his community which is very highly recognized. The ability and personality of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Grossman) have won for him, I am sure, Mr. Speaker, a long and distinguished career in the political life of this province.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Who is it that the hon. member is speaking about?

Mr. Carruthers: And to you, Mr. Speaker, may I also extend, along with many others, my sincere congratulations on your appointment to your most high position. From the friendly, efficient and impartial manner in which you are presiding over the affairs of this assembly, it is indeed apparent that you fulfil those duties in the highest traditions of that office.

To the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer) may I offer my congratulations on his appointment to his responsible position, and the hon. Minister from London North (Mr. Robarts) on his appointment to that most important of all portfolios, that of Education.

May I also at this time, Mr. Speaker, offer a word of appreciation to the former holder

of that office, the hon. Minister from Eglinton (Mr. Dunlop) whose services in the cause of education are recognized, not only by teachers and school boards, but by everyone interested in the cause of education throughout this province.

It is indeed an honour for me, Mr. Speaker, to represent the historic and key riding of Durham as a successor to Major John Foote, VC, a distinguished soldier, a former Minister of the Crown, and a man highly regarded not only in his community but, I am sure, by his compatriots in this House.

Mr. Speaker, it is a particular honour to be a member of the government at this time, when it is under the leadership of an hon. gentleman (Mr. Frost) who is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, Prime Minister this province has ever known. At a time, Mr. Speaker—

Applause.

Mr. Sopha: I would hate to see a vacancy occur.

Mr. Carruthers: At a time, Mr. Speaker, when this province is undergoing its greatest era of prosperity and its greatest development—a development unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not make some mention of my hon. friends to the right. I have listened with a great deal of interest, and a great deal of patience, to their long and extensive speeches.

It is rather confusing to me, Mr. Speaker, why there is this necessity for such long and drawn-out speeches. Abraham Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg, a speech which will be remembered as long as history remains, lasted only a few minutes. One of the greatest speeches of all times, the Sermon on the Mount, only took a few minutes. Mr. Speaker, it only takes a matter of minutes to read the whole story of the creation.

I have listened on numerous occasions here to long speeches of criticism of government policy, sometimes, but rarely, constructive. May I say to my hon. friends, who form this buffer state between us and the official Opposition, that they have my sympathetic understanding.

Mr. Speaker, I had a dream the other night and in that dream I beheld myself ascending the golden steps which lead to the pearly gates. This, Mr. Speaker, would be an impossibility for a politician of my type and it was merely a dream.

But in that dream, I saw myself reaching

the summit, and there I was met by St. Peter in his glistening white robe and he said to me, "Carruthers, where did you come from?" and I said, "Durham county." "Well come on in," he said, "heaven is a beautiful, wonderful place but I am afraid you will not like it as well as your former abode."

Now, Mr. Speaker, this was only a dream, but there is indeed a real element of truth in it, because I consider that I come from one of the finest parts of the province of Ontario, and live among one of the finest groups of people to be found anywhere in Canada.

This is an historic riding originally settled by United Empire Loyalists, Scottish and Irish settlers. It has, of late years, increased in numbers by good immigration sponsored by this government, the immigration of many new Canadians who have brought with them new ideals, new skills and—above all, Mr. Speaker—a sincere desire for freedom. This is an historic riding, not from the fact of battles fought or victories won, but from the peaceful development of farm and industry, by a people endowed with a pioneer spirit and who have instilled that spirit into all their accomplishments.

Here in the villages of Tyrone and Enniskillen was born the great General Motors Corporation of Canada, and here in 1852, in the village of Newcastle, began the great Massey-Harris-Ferguson corporation.

Here lived and worked, Mr. Speaker, one of the world's greatest hymn writers, Joseph Scriven, the writer of "What a Friend We Have in Jesus." Today Durham is proud of her historic sons.

Mr. Speaker, we are greatly honoured by the fact that the former Governor-General of Canada, Mr. Vincent Massey, has recognized Durham as his future home. He is a man who gave to that high office a new and greater importance and is a person who has won the love and respect of all people wherever he went.

Mr. Sopha: Now say something nice about a Conservative.

Mr. Carruthers: This is an industrial community, for along the lakefront of this riding may be found some of the most diversified industry in Canada, including the manufacture of rubber tires and rubber products, files, conveyors, bathtubs, atomic metals, leather goods, and a great variety of other products. This is the home of the famous Eldorado Mining and Refining Corporation, and Port Hope may be considered still at least the uranium capital of Canada.

To the north of this lies a great diversified agricultural industry, from the bountiful apple orchards in the south to the famous Durham potato fields in the north. Because of its favourable climate, soil, and freedom from early frost, this area has now become one of the province's most important tobacco growing areas.

Here we now find farms, which at one time operated only on a marginal basis, selling for and valued as high as \$75,000.

This industry has brought a great new source of wealth, a great new source of assessment, and has provided a greatly increased amount of work for its people.

Durham has also some of the leading dairy and beef farms of the province and, of late years, turkeys and other poultry have been added as a source of income. It is indeed gratifying to see the advantage the farmers of this area are taking of this government's marketing legislation and the collective marketing of their products.

It is also worthy of note that the farmers of Durham are taking the lead in the field of farm product advertising, which I sincerely believe, Mr. Speaker, is one of the answers to the farmers' problem.

The farmers of the riding which I have the honour to represent do not seek in vain, or hope in vain, but within the framework of this government's marketing legislation they are studying their problems, have taken their hats off to their forefathers who gave them their land and this opportunity and, with their coats off to the future, are answering the challenges of today.

May I at this time, Mr. Speaker, offer a note of appreciation to the present hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass), and to his department, for the great assistance and development of the highway system in Durham county. The 3 major highway developments taking place in this area at present, together with some secondary roads to be developed in the future, will place this county and this area in pace with its great industrial development.

The extension of highway No. 401, from Newcastle to Port Hope and beyond, will eradicate a dangerous bottleneck at Newcastle, and will put an end to the present congested traffic on highway No. 2.

This part of the province, Mr. Speaker, used to be one of the potential flood areas of the region. In the past, the town of Port Hope and the lower valley of the Ganaraska have suffered much from this great destructive force. But now, thanks to the Ganaraska

conservation authorities, and with the co-operation of the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Spooner) and his department, this vast watershed of approximately 20,000 acres has, to a great extent, been reforested, providing not only flood control but a great sanctuary for wildlife and a source of income now in Christmas trees and pulpwood.

It is now an area of much beauty, and flood control has also resulted in the raising of the water level in that locality which had reached a dangerous low.

Durham, bordered on the northwest by Lake Scugog and on the east by Rice Lake, is now becoming an important tourist area. The two highway developments which are in operation at the present time, in the centre and north of the riding, will be of valuable assistance in the development of these areas in the future.

The rapid development of Durham has brought with it problems of housing, zoning, education and all the other problems which accompany growing pains. These, however, are being dealt with in an efficient and in an intelligent manner by our municipal bodies.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak briefly in connection with education. This appears to be education night in this assembly, and I listened with a great deal of interest to the hon. member for Windsor-Sandwich (Mr. Belanger) when he criticized government policy, and there are several points, Mr. Speaker, with which I can agree.

But due to the vast and rapid development of this province, I do not think that this government can be criticized for the great shortage of teachers which has taken place over the past few years. I think congratulations are in order to the hon. former Minister of Education and to the present hon. Minister for the marvellous way in which they have attempted to solve this teacher shortage.

The former speaker criticized the 6 weeks' course for teachers. But, Mr. Speaker, from practical experience, I do commend the department very highly for the course of action which they took in that regard. It has been my privilege to help select a number of these teachers for our own community. On every occasion, they have been a great success. We have 3 or 4 of these teachers on our staff at the present time and we are well satisfied.

Not only that, but from a practical point of view for the teachers themselves—for these students themselves—it is a wonderful training. Under the guidance of experienced teachers, these people gain a knowledge they

will never gain at college, and the following year, when they do go to college, they will have had the advantage of a great deal of practical experience. In every case, they tell me, that experience has been invaluable to them.

We know it is not the final solution to the teacher shortage but it has had wonderful results.

Criticism was made, I think by the hon. member for Nipissing (Mr. Troy), the other day in committee, that this government has no policy or objective, or does not appear to have any objective, in their educational programme. I would like to disagree with that because I firmly believe, from practical experience, that this government has an objective and a policy in their educational programme.

I would like to take a moment or two to outline what I consider to be the policy of this government in regard to education.

What are its aims?

First I would say, Mr. Speaker, it is to teach our youth to think clearly, independently and courageously. There was a day not too far distant when much of our thinking was done for us. We looked up to certain individuals in our communities for guidance and regarded them as intellectual giants.

But that day, Mr. Speaker, is fast disappearing. Those people towered over their fellows like mountain peaks rising out of the sea. But, as the standard of living rose and our educational opportunities increased, this gradually changed and, as the level of intellectual knowledge rose, these people began to shrink to our own level. No longer are they regarded as intellectual giants but, in many cases, they are now considered odd.

How have these intellectual giants been replaced, Mr. Speaker? Have we learned to think more clearly and courageously? I am afraid not.

Instead of trying to excel, the tendency in the immediate past has been to copy. We pattern our lives after our neighbours and friends. In other words, we tend to keep up with the Joneses.

Our lives tend to be controlled by advertising, television, movies and social clubs, and in turn these powerful mediums are being controlled more and more by fewer and fewer monopolies. Few people dare to express unorthodox ideas. It is more and more difficult to have men and women engage in public life because of the very things which we see going on from time to time in this Legislature.

Therefore, one of the first aims, and one of the main objectives of this government in education is, and should be, to teach the youth of this province to think for themselves. This aim is most apparent in our English programme, and I would recommend that everyone take the opportunity of studying some of the present-day textbooks, some of the present-day readers, using the manual as a study assistance, and discover the objective of this government in that regard.

The second most important aim, Mr. Speaker, is to inculcate the spirit of tolerance. There cannot be democratic stagnation. The free flow of ideas is the lifeblood of democracy, and the true democratic society is the result of the pooling of these ideas.

Now, this is where our educational system receives a certain amount of criticism from the fact that we have what appears to be an abundance of textbooks. But the idea behind it was to give freedom to the expression of ideas.

We saw an example of this in the education committee the other day. The city of London had presented a course of study in science. These courses are coming in from all over, and these ideas when pooled will give us a better basis for our educational programme.

The third aim, Mr. Speaker, is to develop the ability to earn a living. This used to be the prime aim of education, and today it has lost none of its importance. For today, with automation being introduced more and more into our industrial life, and with the opportunities for unskilled labour becoming fewer, education must play an ever increasing part in the fulfilling of this objective. We may postpone a bridge or a road for a year or two, but we cannot postpone a child's future.

The fourth objective of this government, in education, is to develop good health. Formerly our youth were taught almost a strictly hygiene course. But today the objective is to teach, not only an understanding of the body physically, but an understanding also of the emotions resulting not only in a greater knowledge of one's self, but also in a more sympathetic understanding of others, as to the reason why they act as they do.

The fifth aim, Mr. Speaker, is to teach a basic knowledge of good and evil. In this day of material progress, there appears to be an increasing disregard of Christian virtue. It is most important, and it is the objective of our system, to teach a knowledge of good and evil. This is done today through

a vastly improved reading and history programme, and in this we have a great deal of competition from newsstands, movies, and television.

There is good and bad in everything, but the good is not distinguished from the bad, and the bad—like scum—always has a tendency to come to the top. Therefore it is one of the duties of our schools, it is the objective of our system of education, to teach these basic virtues—and what better basis can we get than that of Christianity, which teaches us to be perfect even as our Father in Heaven is perfect?

The sixth aim, Mr. Speaker, should be to teach the proper attitude toward recreation. The working day of the individual is becoming shorter, with the result that he or she may have more leisure. The problem of the school is to teach the proper use of this leisure time.

There is too great a tendency today to be watchers of sport rather than participants, so today the child is being taught that there is also pleasure, not only in sport, but pleasure in work that is directed towards improvement of the home; improvement of surroundings; and improvement of ourselves intellectually. The young people are being taught to develop the characteristics for a happy family relationship, tolerance for the other members of the family, and respect for parents. They are taught to develop good citizenship and an understanding of, not only the privileges but also the responsibilities, of a democratic way of life.

Finally, they are taught to develop a concept that education is a continuing process beyond school.

Too many of our pupils, as has already been pointed out, have a tendency to put a period at the end of their formal education instead of a comma. We live in very uncertain times and, as we look to the future, all of us face two possibilities: The ending of this civilization, such as it is, or its final flowering and fulfilment in greater progress and peace to all mankind.

Education is our only hope, and indeed it is our challenge of the future. This government has recognized that fact, and has adopted a policy of spending on our wits a sum at least comparable to that which we are spending on luxuries and explosive defence. Last year this sum amounted to over \$172 million. By doing this, if trouble comes—and God forbid that it should ever come—mayhap our wits may save us.

We are investing, Mr. Speaker, billions

of dollars in seaways, power projects, and nuclear weapons of defence. But I maintain that the financial page of any newspaper cannot portray an investment equal in value to the youth of this country. All the potential wealth of our mines, our forests, and our soil cannot equal the potential power of our youth. They have more potential power than the St. Lawrence seaway, Niagara or Chalk River.

The potential idea in the mind of one single youth may some day change the pattern of our whole existence. These young people rely on us for the present, but we shall have to rely on them in the future. We must develop their powers, therefore, to the full, not only for our sake, but that our children and our children's children may help make this country, this province, and the rest of the world, a better place in which to live.

I realize, Mr. Speaker, that I have been quite general in my comments. But I did not feel that, as a new member of this House, I would be justified in making any statements which might conflict with knowledge that I might gain hereafter. Many of the things which I have heard discussed in this House have been repeated in committees, and I do not like to thresh the straw more than twice or thrice at the most.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I was simply going to take out on a lot of hon. members what they have taken out on me, but after that speech I think I will temper justice with mercy and forget about it.

I guess the first thing I will do, Mr. Speaker, is congratulate you and, in fact, just second all the other congratulations which have been given tonight, because it is getting late and past most of our bedtimes.

But I do sincerely want to congratulate the new hon. members and all those who received new positions in this House.

Hon. members know that I first came to this House in 1945, and since then I have heard a great number of addresses. Some of them were certainly long and tedious. The hon. members talked about their back fences and their front fences, and they were ambiguous, and may I say they did not follow any order of sequence.

Although I have not the education that a great number of hon. members here have tonight, and could not comprehend what they were trying to say, I would certainly like to have looked into their innermost parts to find out if they understood what they were saying themselves.

It reminded me of an incident which occurred in the House of Commons in

Britain a few years ago, when the late King George was on the Throne and the Labour party was in power. The Prime Minister of the day rose and delivered a rather long and more or less monotonous address, and he looked over at the leader for His Majesty's Opposition, Sir Winston Churchill, and he saw that Sir Winston was apparently asleep. So he appealed to the Speaker and said: "The hon. leader of His Majesty's Opposition is asleep, showing contempt for this House." Immediately Sir Winston replied, "Mr. Speaker, I wish to God I was."

Applause.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: Mr. Speaker, I think the first clap was enough. I mean I really do think that.

Now, I want to say the next thing with all sincerity, and that is in speaking of my staff. I may say that the magnitude of my vocabulary is altogether too limited to express the loyalty, as well as the efficiency, which they have displayed during my year and about two months in The Provincial Secretary and Registrar's Department. I love every one of them. That is in the proper manner. I hope I may repay them in some measure some day. Probably I may take them fishing, who knows?

Mr. Speaker, I feel that at the outset I should tell the hon. members for this House that The Provincial Secretary and Registrar's Department has a much greater magnitude than most of the hon. members realize. As a matter of fact, I did not realize this until I entered that department.

I might say this tonight, in tempering justice with mercy, that I am going to deal with two things only. The first is what we may call our main branch, the company branch of which my Deputy Minister, Mr. Cudney, holds sway over the maintenance. Probably I should not say that, but the policy I hold in the palm of my hand. Nevertheless, I do want to pay tribute to Mr. Cudney.

Hon. members will feel impressed when they realize that, down in Osgoode Hall, they are using a book on the companies branch—or in regard to either the companies or corporations—which was written by my Deputy, Robert Cudney, QC. I cut a piece out of the paper, and I put it in my scrapbook, and I intend to keep it into perpetuity, because there were so many nice things said about him. However, as I said, I will leave that out for another day to read the balance. But

he has made a name for himself in the legal field.

May I say to hon. members that I have 11 lawyers under me, God help me, that is all I want to say. Doctors are bad enough. I think I do not need to say more.

Now, perhaps at the beginning I should request your indulgence in asking hon. members to bear with me during certain rather dry and dusty periods, because a great deal of the work of The Provincial Secretary and Registrar's Department is suggestive of parchment paper and dust.

Yet while it can, in some respects, be less exhilarating than the work of many hon. Ministers, nevertheless, like the Scotsman's kilt, there is much more to it than meets the eye.

First and foremost, my department is charged with handling the secretarial work of the government. I am told that I sit down and write everything everybody says, but if I had to do that, Mr. Speaker, I would resign tomorrow, because I am a little lazy on that side. Now this includes the preparation of government dispatches. These are mainly between the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and the Secretary of State for Canada, and may be either on behalf of Canada or some foreign government.

The Provincial Secretary is also the custodian of the Three Seals. Now I did not know that before. I knew I had one, but I did not know I had 3. First, there is the Great Seal of the Province of Ontario.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: Now everybody stay quiet and really learn something tonight.

First, there is the Great Seal of the Province of Ontario, second the Privy Seal of the Lieutenant-Governor, and lastly, the seal of the office of the Provincial Secretary and Registrar. All documents issued under the Great Seal, of the Lieutenant-Governor's Privy Seal, and many documents issued under the seal of the Provincial Secretary and Registrar, are recorded.

Among such documents and records are commissions for public inquiry, commissions of appointments as Queen's Counsel, notary publics, justices of the peace, and commissions authorizing persons to take affidavits, free grants of land, Crown land sales, transfers, Crown leases, mining lands sales and leases.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): The hon. Provincial Secretary has too much to do.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: If hon. members—whether they belong to the Opposition or my own side—say anything about politics when it comes to that, just let them not come near me for any favours. My staff is restricted to just a few efficient people.

In addition to the secretarial work of the government, the Provincial Secretary has the administration over the following Acts. Now I am only going to read just a very few of them because I am in just as much a hurry to get home as hon. members: The Corporation Act, 1953; The Corporations Information Act, 1953; The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act.

How many hon. members know what mortmain means? I was very happy to hear one of the hon. members speak French. I did not understand a word he said. Mortmain means dead hand. That is what I found out after I came into this department.

I continue with the Acts over which my department has administration: The Corporations Security Registration Act. I think that started a very, very long time ago. There are The Official Notices Publication Act; The Marriage Act; The Justices of the Peace Act; The Notaries Act; The Commissioners for Taking Affidavits Act. I will tell hon. members that the next is The Alcoholic Foundation Act.

An hon. member: Now he is getting hot.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: Not too hot at my age.

Now we come to the companies' division. The work of the department in the administration of The Corporation Act, 1953, and other Acts relating to corporations includes the issue of letters patent, but also many other matters such as the issuance of supplementary letters patent. I certainly had a lot of trouble learning all that stuff. I thought I was back in school, but I know what they mean now. Orders accepting surrender of charter and authorizing the keeping of books out of Ontario, licences in mortmain.

An hon. member: What does it mean?

Hon. Mr. Phillips: Well, I will tell the hon. member what it means. It means to have a licence to hold land. Is that not right?

Mr. Sopha: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: If hon. members want to try me out tonight, I am ready for any question they like. The hon. member knows I am trying to miss a few—

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Ask those lawyers if they can write a prescription, Doc.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: I would like to ask them if they can read any of their writing. That is what I would like to know.

Now, there is one thing I want to tell the hon. members of this House. In 1954 we had 600 new companies that were incorporated in that year.

Mr. Grossman: No business at all.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: Well, I am not putting that out. I am just telling them facts. This year, or rather in 1959, we had 11 times as many. We had between 6,500 and 6,600, and if hon. members want to know the exact number it is 6,585. I did not get that off here either. Say, after I have heard the speeches from northern Ontario, I am not even making any comment.

Now the public office is also called the search office. Try and search for it. It is maintained by our main office for public searching on any records of corporations that are incorporated by letters patent of this province, or by licences granted to form corporations, or to any incorporated corporation carrying on business in this province. Does that not sound like a lawyer? Approximately 23,300 searches have been made in the public office during the calendar year 1959.

Now my predecessor whom I love very much, Mr. Dunbar—If he had got up and read those figures, I would have said: "Who cares?"

Now we come to the last article, The Marriage Act office. This is not the time to slap the desk. The Provincial Secretary has the administration of The Marriage Act.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: That reminds me, remember—God help the man who will not marry until he finds a perfect wife, but God help him even more if he should find her.

The Marriage Act, 1950, enacted in the 1950 session of the Legislature, was proclaimed and came into force on October 2, 1950.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: I would like to put this. Anyone married before 1950—

An hon. member: Is not legally married.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: I did not say that. The Provincial Secretary has the administration of The Marriage Act. The marriage division is concerned with the administration of The Marriage Act dealing with legal formalities in connection with the solemnization of marriages in Ontario, and the sympathies to the groom thereafter. That last sentence could be deleted.

Now look, I am getting serious now.

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): They thought the hon. Provincial Secretary was not busy.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: Just let them come down to my office and I will prove it.

Now, the second part of my address, and remember this is the first time I have said the second and I do not say this is the conclusion, and I will never come to it either. I now come to the citizenship division.

I want to say to the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Thompson) that there is nothing I can say against him tonight, but I will deal with him later.

The hon. members may recall that, when I announced this establishment in this House on February 19, 1959, I voiced the view that we in Canada have all taken a just pride in our country, which we regard as the land where all races, religions, and nationalities form an ever-changing human mosaic pattern.

I said that we are all working co-operatively to maintain and improve our way of life.

I feel that is the main purpose for the establishment of the citizenship branch. In practice, it is to assist in speeding the successful integration of newcomers to Ontario into our Canadian way of life, to aid them in whatever way we can, in adapting themselves to their new surroundings as quickly and as easily as possible.

An hon. member: Good.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: Well, I spent a long time writing this, let the hon. members not forget that. In its widest sense, this may well mean a constant effort to maintain and to improve—and even possibly to create—good relations and perhaps better understanding throughout this province between our many ethnic groups. By ethnic groups I want to say to the hon. members of this House, I mean all of us.

Applause.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: Well, that is the first clap I really thank hon. members for. By ethnic groups I mean all of us, whether we be the original Canadians, like the North American Indian and the Eskimo as well as native Canadians like ourselves, or those Canadians by choice who have come here more recently from other lands. The establishment of the citizenship division does not mean that it is an entity unto itself—

Mr. Grossman: Well, I guess the “not” belongs there.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: Pardon?

Mr. Grossman: He still left it in there.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: Its purpose is to assist in integration, in liaison with all government departments that for some time have been dealing in the citizenship field. We have first the federal authorities. We have several departments within our own government. May I say to the hon. member for Dovercourt that we have many voluntary agencies, which we are using a lot.

The hon. Prime Minister of this province (Mr. Frost) and his government have long been taking a very great and active interest in the well-being of Canadians by choice. Some day I am going to tell hon. members how I got that name—Canadians by choice—many of whom arrive here with no knowledge of our language. For these The Department of Education, through its community branch programme—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: That is right, thank you very much. I got it here after all. The Department of Education, through its community branch programme, has established classes in languages and citizenship—now let us remember this—in nearly every secondary school in Ontario, as well as in many of our public schools and our separate schools. The Department of Education pays the school board 90 per cent. of the cost of these instruction courses. That is higher than any figure that was quoted here today. I thought hon. members were going to get above it once or twice but they did not.

Now, they also carry out the same instruction programme in remote parts of Ontario where The Department of Education trains people to go out there and it does not cost the immigrant one dollar.

Now, I am going to name over the various

departments that have worked in co-operation with our department.

The first, of course, would be The Department of Health. I would say to the present hon. Minister (Mr. Dymond) that I still love The Department of Health. From my own personal experience, I know well what The Department of Health has been doing with its special orientation classes for nurses and laboratory technicians who come to us from other countries where conditions are different. I am well aware of the sympathetic assistance which The Department of Health has long given to doctors trained in foreign lands.

I would like to say here that medical men especially trained here are fortunate because we have a uniform system. Those trained in either the United States or on the Continent have not that same uniformity, so our college of physicians and surgeons have to grade them. A great number of them are very, very poor; a great number of them are very, very good.

As a matter of fact, hon. members know very well that Hitler destroyed one of the greatest surgical places in Vienna I think that this world ever had. I was over there for a course—I did not stay too long because I did not have the money. But I stayed longer than another fellow whom—well, I saw him going in and I met him coming out.

We all know that very recently the hon. Minister of Health and his department have accepted the responsibility for supporting and treating refugees, even though they are infected with tuberculosis. That is a humane act.

I just want to say this—remember, under our British Constitution of 1867 we, in the province, are not allowed to bring in anyone from any place except from the British Commonwealth of Nations. So, no matter how much this government wants to bring in people from any country except British possessions, it is impossible for us to do so. The federal authorities have full jurisdiction over this.

Then we come to The Department of Labour, which assists tradesmen from other lands who possess certain qualifications by making such concessions as can be made to enable these workers to establish themselves in fields where this can be done without lowering standards set by the various crafts and trades.

I feel that all the hon. members of this House are aware of the fact that it is necessary for an individual to reside for 12 months within a municipality before he can become

a real citizen and obtain welfare benefits. Should the necessity arise this can, of course, pose a certain hardship on any new arrival who becomes indigent, since he will not have had the opportunity to reside for that length of time in any municipality. In such cases, this government pays the bill.

On two occasions since the end of World War II, a specialized form of aid to newcomers has been made available by The Department of Planning and Development.

Immediately after the war, this department organized an airlift from the United Kingdom for immigrants, and temporarily set up an office in Toronto to help these people find employment and generally get settled.

Then, under the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Nickle), it worked in co-operation with the Red Cross and a great many voluntary organizations, in providing special aid for refugees from Hungary.

Now these are only a few samples of what this government has done. May I point out that the hon. Prime Minister of this province—and it does not matter what party one belongs to, he has got to admit this—that it is one of the greatest things for Canada, not only Ontario but Canada, to have an hon. Prime Minister with the vision which Mr. Frost has had, to guide the destiny of this province as well as the whole of Canada to the rest of—

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): He is a long piece back.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: Well now, just a minute. Now let me talk. The hon. member knows that I did not interfere with anyone else speaking. That is true—as a matter of fact, just for that, I am going to go back a little piece. Does the hon. member realize this, I have not talked half as long as other hon. members did?

Now, do hon. members realize this: That, during the first world war, a man was sent—do hon. members remember his name? Well, if they do not, I am not going to tell them. Then, in the second world war, Churchill was sent to save the world. May I say that Frost was sent to solve the difficult problems facing Ontario after the second world war.

Now I am going to talk to the hon. member for Dovercourt. It is going to be pretty nice, believe it or not, because of my bringing up. I do want to thank the hon. member for Dovercourt for his congratulatory remarks, as well as for what I consider to be good constructive criticism. At this time may I suggest to the hon. member that he come to my office

and we will talk this over. We may not be in agreement on everything, but we will bring out an even better policy, if that is possible, which I doubt. But I really will welcome him, I want to say that to the hon. member.

Mr. Thompson: Thank you very much.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): He is going to be after the hon. Provincial Secretary in a minute.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: It is all right with me, I mean I can go the other way just as fast, do not forget that.

Now, if hon. members will just do this—and it will save me a lot of time—if they will read last year's *Hansard*—I know most of them have not even read this year's *Hansard*—for Thursday, February 19, 1959, the afternoon session, they will see that practically everything the hon. member for Dovercourt said today is right in there at the bottom of page 451, then go on to 452 and 453 and the third epistle is on pages 454 and 455.

Now, Mr. Speaker, these are my closing remarks.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Oh, do not quit now, do not quit yet.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: But I want to say this in all sincerity. I do not care whether the 3 levels of government give these people a reception when they come, and give them a reception again after the 5-year period when they take their oath of allegiance. It reminds me of our next-door neighbour, a few years ago, when I was on the farm, who fed the hens once a week. Now that is not enough, the hon. member for Kent West (Mr. Parry), will verify that. That is exactly the same principle we are following.

These people have the intestinal fortitude or courage to leave their homeland, to leave a great number of loved ones, to leave fellow citizens who spoke their language, and come over here to this great nation of Canada. I might tell hon. members, off the record, that 62 per cent. of them finally settle in Ontario. Everyone who comes over—

Mr. Crossman: They must have heard about this government.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: Well, as a matter of fact, I learned that they did. But before my time, the strange thing is that they still heard of this government. But I say this in all sincerity.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Phillips: These people left their homeland. They came over here, and I have heard a lot of unjust criticism given to them. Some of it is this, that they get off by themselves and speak only their own language. Would not we, if we were in a strange land? I have heard some people suggest that they may be talking about us. Well, all I have to say is that I hope they were, but no doubt they were not even interested in anyone, because the language that they spoke at home which they were hearing was music to their ears.

Now, we give them two parties, it was suggested. We do join, Mr. Speaker, with all these voluntary organizations, service clubs and so on, but that is not enough. We have to extend to these people the right hand of fellowship. We have to invite them into our homes or else, I say, let us quit any form of immigration unless we are going to accept them wholeheartedly. That is what I stand for. Hon. members know, I think it was in—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Would the hon. Minister permit a question?

Hon. Mr. Phillips: Well, that all depends. The hon. Minister has to submit it to me in writing the day before.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: What I wanted to ask the hon. Minister, Mr. Speaker is this: Is it not true that the only basic Canadian is an Indian, and that all the rest of us are DP's with seniority?

Hon. Mr. Phillips: I am going to answer that in a political way, and that is going to be this. We feel that we have two types of people on this continent who were the originals. They belong to the Mongolian race, and if hon. members do not believe it let them study their anthropology which I had to do against my will years ago. The Indians and the Eskimos are very closely related to the Oriental race. Now I think they were the first immigrants.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am going to conclude my remarks. What I would like to see us all do is this—and I made up this definition as I came into this House tonight. Let us turn on real Canadian charm for these people, and my only definition of charm is the ability to captivate other people without apparently doing anything about it. The charm of it is that one cannot define its ingredients.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Mr. Speaker, I think the hon. members would like the previous speaker to end the debate each night of every day.

I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): In moving the adjournment of the House, I will say that a night session will be held tomorrow

night and when we resume tomorrow, after the orders of the day, we will have the resumption of the debate on the Throne speech.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11 of the clock, p.m.

ERRATA

(Tuesday, February 16, 1960)

<i>Page</i>	<i>Column</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>Correction</i>
454	1	10	Change to read: Mr. Grossman: I suppose they make it up on the turnover, do they?

(Thursday, February 18, 1960)

518	2	53	Change to read: the agreement. A sum of \$1.25 million was
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ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Tuesday, February 23, 1960
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1960

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always glad to have visitors to the Legislature, and today we welcome as guests students from the following schools: Ridgetown agricultural school, Ridgetown; Sutton high school, Sutton; Havergal college, Toronto; Eglinton public school, Toronto; and Balmy Beach public school of Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Clerk of the House: Mr. H. L. Rowntree, from the standing committee on private bills, presents the committee's third report and moves its adoption.

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

An Act respecting the municipality of Shuniah.

An Act respecting the municipality of Neebing.

An Act respecting the Canadian National Exhibition Association.

An Act respecting the city of Windsor.

Your committee begs to report the following bills with certain amendments:

An Act respecting the township of Kingston.

An Act respecting the town of Oakville and the township of Trafalgar.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in connection with the sittings of the House, I did discuss this point with my hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer), yesterday. I believe that tomorrow being Wednesday, in the ordinary course we will be using that as a committee day. But due to the fact that the budget will

be introduced on Thursday, it is desirable that the two budget resolutions be introduced tomorrow and, as I explained to the hon. leader of the Opposition, tomorrow I would like to take the opportunity—or the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) would take the opportunity—of introducing bills having to do with certain amendments to The Labour Relations Act and The Judicature Act.

Now, it will not be necessary, I imagine, for the House to sit for perhaps more than half an hour, which I do not think will unduly interfere with the committee arrangements.

On Thursday, if this meets with the approval of the House, we would like to have the House meet at 2.30 instead of 3 o'clock. That is solely on account of press arrangements. It is more satisfactory, apparently, to have the House meet at 2.30 because of the press in the province.

Now, we have had some cases where, before the budget is delivered, it has been customary here to brief the press on the budget, except insofar as it relates to taxation changes. Very often, due to the efficiency of the printing presses, some of the speech is on the street before it is delivered, and if we can avoid that by meeting at 2.30 I think it would be altogether desirable.

Now, sir, with that explanation I would move, seconded by hon. J. N. Allan, that when this House adjourns the present sitting thereof, it do stand adjourned until 2 of the clock tomorrow afternoon. Also that this House will meet at 2.30 o'clock on Thursday next; and that rule No. 2 of the assembly be suspended insofar as it might apply to this motion.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, in that connection, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister whether or not there will be a night session on Thursday night?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I did not anticipate that. No. I do not think that we will have another night session this week after tonight.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Hon. C. Daley moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the hon. members will recall that, in 1953, the compensation payable to dependents of workmen who died as a result of injuries was increased. However, the increase applied only to cases where the death occurred on or after April 2, 1953. The purpose of this bill is to have the increase also applied to cases where the death occurred before April 2, 1953. The increased payments for this group will commence in May, 1960.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR ACT

Hon. Mr. Daley moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Department of Labour Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this Act, under the present section, names the Acts administered by the department. It serves no purpose because the reader never knows whether or not it is up to date. In fact, when it is brought up to date at every opportunity, it may become misleading because of administrative changes by executive action between sessions of the Legislature. I mean by that, that when The Department of Labour is required to administer some new Act, or some new action taken by the executive council, it has to come before the Legislature. This Act would enable us to just administer anything that is given us to administer by the executive council.

The second section is regarding fees. This will give the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council authority to impose fees in connection with certain services that we render, particularly in regard to inspection of deep sewers which require a great deal of our time and for which at this present time we charge no fee.

THE BOILER AND PRESSURE VESSELS ACT, 1950

Hon. Mr. Daley moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Boiler and Pressure Vessels Act, 1950."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill is somewhat similar to the one I have just introduced, namely, that it authorizes the Lieutenant-

Governor-in-council to prescribe the fee as set out. This has particularly to do with the welding industry.

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES ACT, 1960

Hon. Mr. Daley moves first reading of bill intituled, "The Employment Agencies Act, 1960."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill will give the department authority to licence and regulate employment agencies. At this point we do not go very far because, actually, we are not aware of how many of these agencies there are, how they operate, what their fees are, and how they are charged to employees or employers. This bill will give us the authority to first licence them and to regulate their activities. I think this bill has been considered greatly in demand by a great many people in this province for some time.

THE FAIR ACCOMMODATION PRACTICES ACT, 1954

Mr. A. E. Thompson moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Fair Accommodation Practices Act, 1954."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE POWER COMMISSION ACT

Hon. R. Macaulay moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Power Commission Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Could the hon. Minister make an explanation of that?

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): Mr. Speaker, the general nature of this bill is, I think, what one could call a series of housekeeping amendments to bring some of the legislation into conformity with a number of recommendations which have been made by the officers of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario as well as by the treasury branch of the organization.

There are, however, a few changes, I think, on only one of which I will comment today. I think it is of perhaps singular interest to the House that, under The Power Commission Act for a number of years, there has always been a provision that, where there was to be a transmission line built, and there could be no agreement between the owner of the

property and the commission as to the price that should be paid for the land beneath the transmission line, or regarding the damages that might be sustained by the owner in the construction of the line, that an application could be made to what was called a valuator, to determine both the compensation and the damages. From the valuator an appeal could be had to the municipal board of the province.

The amendment which I have introduced is one which permits the establishment of what is called an arbitration board, one very much like the type of organization to hear similar matters in relation to pipe lines, upon which there will be representation of the interests which are affected by these transmission lines, representatives of the federation of agriculture representing the farm lands over which these easements pass, and other relative economic interests. In this way, there will be a broad representation upon this committee which will consist of 3, or not more than 5, persons who will determine the amount of compensation to be paid for these lands and any damages to be paid, in addition to which there may be an appeal to the municipal board.

PRESQU'ILE PROVINCIAL PARK

Hon. J. W. Spooner moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting Presqu'ile provincial park."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to expunge part of an obsolete plan of survey of lands that have been acquired by the Crown for Presqu'ile provincial park, and to remove any distrust or doubt on title that may have been created by the plan.

THE PROVINCIAL PARKS ACT, 1958

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Provincial Parks Act, 1958."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this amendment is to permit the Minister of the department and any municipality, with the approval of the Ontario parks integration board, to enter into agreements with construction and maintenance of roads. The same authority will also apply to road commissioners elected under The Statute Labour Board Act.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, might I say to the House that I had a very pleasant surprise today from the hon. leader of the Opposition who comes from that great county of Waterloo, in which is situated the city of Kitchener, the home of the Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen. Now, he was good enough to present to me a tie like the one he is wearing, and I may say, sir, I would have put this tie on this afternoon but I say to my hon. friend that I did not want to run into difficulties with my wife, who might say it is a little out of line with the colour scheme that she dictated I should wear. After all I am only my wife's husband.

But I may say that I propose to wear this on a suitable occasion, which I hope will be before very long.

I was saying to the hon. leader of the Opposition that to me the colours are reminiscent of other days. As is known, I am a native of Orillia, a famous hockey town in its day. I very well remember the great games immediately prior to the first world war that were played between the Kitchener team—Berlin at that time—and Orillia.

I mentioned some of the names of those who played, George Hainsworth, Leo Truskinsky—I do not think that is the exact pronunciation—Mr. Seibert, and others who afterwards played in the senior series here in Ontario and became professionals. I forget under what name but in any event they were very famous hockey names.

I am glad to acknowledge that, and to wish the Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen every success in upholding the colours of our country, and I am sure that they will.

Now my hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition, is going to California to Squaw Valley I think on Friday. We want to wish him well, and I would like him to take along a cheque from the government and people of Ontario. It is made out, I may say, to the Kitchener-Waterloo Hockey Club Limited for \$2,500.

I would say to my hon. friend that I know, being the Opposition critic, that he will see that the money is properly applied; and secondly, I want to assure him that it is not going to add anything to the net debt of the province, because this is already taken care of by an appropriation of The Department of Labour. I will send this over to him now, sir, with the very best wishes of the people of Ontario.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, this is a very pleasant occasion. I might say that the exchange of the tie for \$2,500, I think, is demonstrative of the generosity of the hon. Prime Minister in this particular respect. I assure him that the people of Waterloo county and, I am sure, of all of Ontario and Canada, appreciate this.

The particular team that will compete, and is competing—and thus far has competed very favourably—in the Olympic rundown comes, as the hon. Prime Minister has said, from my home constituency. It has been my pleasure for a long while to be associated with the team, and to be a member of the executive of the team.

I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that the team is very much cognizant of the responsibility that it has to demonstrate the ability of Canadians to play our national game more expertly than any other. I did say to some representatives of the team, when they were about to leave for Squaw Valley, that I just have a sneaking suspicion that they will do what all Canadians, and particularly I am sure we in this House, expect, and hope of them—that they will win the Olympic championship.

Now, speaking very personally, I am pleased likewise that the hon. Prime Minister has made reference to the fact that I would like to go to Squaw Valley to attend the final game. I do not think anybody can accuse me of campaigning in that far distant land, but I am sure that all hon. members of the House will appreciate my particular interest, and I hope the interest of the House, in the final result.

I was rather concerned about an excuse, but I assure hon. members now that I have with me the \$2,500 which, as the hon. Prime Minister said, is not made payable personally, that I will have more reason than ever to excuse myself from this House, not on Thursday next, when the budget will come down, but on Friday and possibly Monday.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to accept this cheque. I can assure you that it will be welcome, and I only hope that, on my return, I can bring back the greetings that I think all hon. members of this House and the country at large expect, and that is demonstration that our team has been successful in the Olympic championship.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, some years ago we had a very distinguished guest from the United States, Governor Mennen Williams, visiting this Legislature. I remember on that occasion he presented

the hon. Prime Minister with a bow tie. I would like to ask him what happened to that one.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I do not know.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

The 26th annual report of The Department of Municipal Affairs for the year ending December 31, 1959.

The 5th annual report of the Ontario telephone development corporation of the province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1959.

The 1958 statement of the returns under sections 235 and 241 of The Municipal Act.

Hon. L. P. Cecile (Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I have some information to give the hon. members of the House.

In the middle of January this year, a classified advertisement was placed in most of Ontario's daily newspapers to say that 5 children, all from one family—ages 7, 6, 5, 3 and 2 years—were available for adoption. These children had suffered from neglect and the subsequent desertion of their parents.

The response to these ads was quite amazing and heartwarming. Because of the public interest in this young family, I would inform the House that these children have now been placed for adoption with a family where their future will be well assured.

I would like to read a portion of a letter which has been received from the local director of the children's aid society who is responsible for these children, and I quote:

We were so thrilled yesterday with the meeting between the adoptive parents and our 5 wards. The children had been well prepared and, in much less time than expected, they made friends with all members of their new family. After about half an hour, we chatted with a 6-year-old and asked her if she liked her new mommy and daddy. With a broad smile, she said she did.

We then asked her when she wanted to go and live with them. She beamed again and said, "Now." The others responded accordingly. The little girl went home with the adopting parents yesterday, and they are returning tomorrow for the other four.

How marvellous for these children that such a promising door has been opened for them.

Our sincere thanks.

The primary consideration in the placement of these children is, of course, related to their security, within a permanent family setting.

It will be interesting to note, however, that the cost to maintain each of them in the care of the children's aid society is at present \$2.36 per day or a total of \$354 a month for the 5 children. If they had not been placed on adoption, we could have anticipated the total charge of at least \$58,000 to maintain them in care until they reached 18 years of age—and all from public taxing sources.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, in passing, how much we appreciate all those who applied to adopt these children. I sincerely hope that their homes will be considered by the societies throughout Ontario for the adoption placements of other children.

I would just add that we are continuing the programme to give children in the care of societies a chance to have a home and parents of their own. It is my earnest desire that every child who is now in a temporary foster home, will either be adopted by the foster parents or be placed in a permanent adoption home.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like the opportunity to reply to the question which was asked by the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) yesterday.

The question was this, and I quote:

Last Friday the Toronto *Daily Star* carried an article on page 7 under the by-line of Munro Johnston, relating how one Oscar Lehtinen—a Fort William timberman—was given 27 acres of Crown land involving 3,000 feet of shoreline on Dog Lake, north of Port Arthur, in exchange for his burnt-off and cut-off lands which had been mistakenly replanted with spruce and pine by The Department of Lands and Forests.

Since this switch in lands was made as a result of planting errors during the ministry of Mr. Clare Mapledoram, and since Mr. Lehtinen's newly acquired lands are now being offered for sale by real estate agents in which Messrs. Mapledoram and Lehtinen are partners, and at a profit which will reportedly range between \$30,000 and \$60,000, what explanation has The Department of Lands and Forests for this deal?

That is the end of the quotation.

Mr. Speaker, there are two matters that concern us here. First, the planting of a piece of private land by officers of the Crown, officers of The Department of Lands and Forests, was done in error.

I have examined very closely into this problem and the facts are as follows: Our local office at Port Arthur, checking their local office land records, believed they had found a suitable piece of planting land that had apparently reverted to the Crown. This was in error. They did not double-check at the land titles office, and it was subsequently found that this land had been purchased by Oscar Lehtinen from the settlers' loan commission, who had a loan against it.

I believe I could explain it in this manner, that the settlers' loan commission had foreclosed their mortgage, taken certain legal action, and that a notice of this was posted in the local land records office in The Department of Lands and Forests at Port Arthur.

And as I say, the clerk in charge of this particular branch did not search the land titles office when it was decided to plant this land, and accepted that the land had reverted back to the Crown.

Now, by the time that the error was brought to the attention of the officers of the department, the trees had been planted on the land. We were then faced with the problem of making compensation to the owner, or abandoning the trees planted. It was decided that it would be much more desirable to acquire the land than to abandon the trees which had been planted.

So the second phase of this problem was one of compensation.

The owner, Mr. Lehtinen, suggested a trade of shoreline land nearby on Dog Lake. Shoreline land was selling under the regulations at one dollar per foot frontage. This is the same price charged under the regulations in effect today.

The values our men estimated we had in the trees planted in error, were made up of trees, tree planting and the land. Our men computed the value of a piece of property which was transferred to us eventually as follows: 65,000 trees at 2 cents each—\$1,300. The planting cost of 65,000 trees at \$32 per thousand, \$2,080. And 143 acres of land at \$2 per acre, \$286, for a total of \$3,666.

We then estimated that the value of the land that we would transfer to Mr. Lehtinen—and I will deal with that in a moment—the value of the land to Mr. Lehtinen, made up of the shoreline, trees and tree planting, because trees were planted on the Crown

land which we originally owned as well as on the land owned by Mr. Lehtinen.

Now this was made up of, as I say, the shoreline, the trees, the cost of planting the trees and 18.5 acres of land, not 27 acres of land.

So we placed a value, using the same factors, the shoreline of 2,826 feet at \$1 per foot, \$2,826; 20,000 trees at 2 cents each, \$400; the planting cost of 20,000 trees at \$32 per thousand, \$640, for a total of \$3,866—or \$200 more than the value we placed on the Lehtinen land, on which we had planted the trees.

So we proceeded to negotiate with Mr. Lehtinen, and we finally made a deal where he would pay us \$700, which meant that we were transferring to Mr. Lehtinen property we valued at \$3,866 and we took in exchange property valued at \$3,666 plus \$700 in cash, which totalled \$4,366.

Now the reason that we exchanged this area, and did not buy Mr. Lehtinen's interest in the land planted, is that we had on Dog Lake many, many miles of shoreline and, over the years, we had only sold one parcel for summer resort purposes. I would estimate that the shoreline of Dog Lake is perhaps something like 60 miles. I have a map of it here, and if any hon. member is interested, he can estimate the amount of shoreline that there is there.

The tree planting was done in the month of May, 1958, and it was only at the end of July, 1958, that The Department of Lands and Forests knew it had made a mistake in planting private land. I was then the Minister of Lands and Forests and I dealt with the problem.

Now, since Mr. Mapledoram's name has been injected into this discussion, I asked him what was his interest in this land. He informed me that he knew nothing of the matter during the time that he was Minister of Lands and Forests. This land on Dog Lake is Mr. Lehtinen's own private affair and has nothing to do with his business. Furthermore, Mr. Mapledoram advises me that Mr. Lehtinen is not a business partner of his, but is engaged as a salesman in his insurance and real estate office at the Lakehead, at either Port Arthur or Fort William.

Now, in commenting further on the Toronto *Daily Star* quotation, please note that Mr. Lehtinen got 18.5 acres of land from the Department of Lands and Forests, not 27 acres. Mr. Lehtinen got 2,826 feet of shoreline, not 3,000 feet of shoreline. Furthermore, I am advised by The Department of Lands

and Forests, through the office of the surveyor-general that, of the 2,826 feet of frontage which Mr. Lehtinen did acquire, only 2,100 feet of it would have been suitable for sale by the Crown under its summer resort locations.

It so happens that Mr. Lehtinen owns sufficient other land that he can use the extra 726 feet of frontage, which would have been lost if the Crown had developed this area for summer resort lots.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that with that explanation, I am sure the hon. member for York South will realize that, in that great, broad, expansive country of northern Ontario, it is sometimes a little difficult to trace township lines and lot lines, and that errors of this kind occur from time to time. It is the Minister's responsibility to deal with those matters to the best of his knowledge and ability.

I think that the deal I made with Mr. Lehtinen is a satisfactory one, and that the interests of the taxpayers of this province have been amply protected.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister a question, a copy of which I believe has been forwarded to him. The question is simply this: What disposition is to be made of the Sarnia land investigation?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I am very glad my hon. friend has asked that question, because I undertook to submit to the House a written submission of this matter to the committee on energy, or in any event, to a suitable committee of this House.

Now, I have given this matter a very great deal of consideration, as have the members of cabinet council. I can assure my hon. friend that the problem is not in drawing the submission, but it is one involving the rights of the Legislature to subpoena certain persons and to require their presence.

Now the two principal points are as follows:

1. It would seem to me, and to members of cabinet council and no doubt to hon. members of this House, that it would be completely desirable that the presence of the Indian chiefs and the Indian council should be required, in order that full particulars of the negotiations would be available for consideration. The powers of the legislative committee in this regard—now I say this after consultation with the law officers and others—the powers of the legislative committee in this regard are doubtful, owing to the fact

that it involves the service of papers and documents upon Indian lands which are not under our jurisdiction, but are under the jurisdiction of the federal government.

In other words we might be faced with the same problems that Hydro itself was faced with in dealing with the members of that band.

Now, if such service were affected and it were found to be within the competence of the legislative committee to so subpoena, there would then be the problem of enforcement in event of non-attendance. One can see that is quite a problem. Failure to appear would be, of course, in contempt of the Legislature, and the procedures for enforcement are the calling of the person or persons refusing to obey the subpoena to the Bar of the House.

In such a case this would probably be a wholly undesirable procedure, as it would involve the trial of the persons by this House. That is one of the problems involved.

Now everyone, sir, will recognize the problems of jurisdiction there are in relation to the Indian tribes. I could call my brother chief, the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), to my side in relation to that. As a matter of fact, I happen to be a chief of this tribe down at Sarnia myself. Some years ago I was made a chief of that tribe, and I have the feathered headdress and other regalia. I would deem it a matter of high embarrassment, and I am not saying this in any facetious way at all, that the chief or chiefs of this tribe should appear here in regalia, and that we should have to try them in connection with this matter.

I would think, sir, in view of other complications, particularly the matters we dealt with on the Six Nations reserve, that it would be a situation to be avoided.

2. It is very probable that the presence of certain federal officials would be required, and there is very real doubt as to whether a committee of the Legislature would have any powers in this regard. No doubt the greatest of co-operation in this matter would be extended by the federal authorities. On the other hand, hon. members of this House would have the strongest objection to sending officials, and perhaps members of the government or members of this House, to appear before a federal committee, and I quite imagine that the reverse would be the case.

In any event, the matter of compellability is one in which there is very high doubt.

Now, sir, under these circumstances, it has been determined to refer this whole matter to a Royal commission, and today an

order-in-council has been passed appointing the hon. Mr. Justice George Argo McGillivray, one of the justices of appeal of the supreme court of Ontario, to be a commissioner for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations which I shall read in a moment. Mr. Justice McGillivray is, of course, a federal judge which very probably cures most of the disabilities to which I have referred.

Mr. Justice McGillivray's reference is made pursuant to The Public Inquiries Act, RSO, 1950, chapter 308, and may I say that the reference reads as follows, and I will read this slowly in order that the hon. members of the House may get the full particulars of the reference. I will not read the formal parts of the commission but the reference reads as follows:

To inquire into the negotiations for the purchase and the purchase and acquisition by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario [for the then proposed Lambton transformer station and related transmission] of certain lands lying within the Sarnia Indian reserve, No. 45, set out as schedule "A" to an agreement dated March 11, 1959, between Dimensional Investments Limited [the vendor] and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario [the purchaser] a copy of which schedule "A" is attached hereto, and any rights, easements and options in relation thereto, and into any other or prior sales of the said land or lands in the vicinity thereof; and without limiting the foregoing to have particular regard to the manner in which the negotiations throughout were carried out, the methods used in obtaining the right to purchase and in the actual acquisition of the said lands and whether good business practices and judgments were employed and exercised and if there were any omissions or neglect in connection with the said proceedings and in relation to determining the price or otherwise in carrying out of the transactions to the detriment of the public interest, and if so, in what respects; and including the conduct of any part of the business in connection therewith including any negotiations and the value of any alternative routes or plant arrangements for the said purposes including land both within and without the said reserve and which, in the opinion of the commissioner is, or may be, relevant to the full consideration of the matter connected therewith, including the actions and conduct of members of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, its officers, officials and agents and

the directors, officers, officials and agents of the vendor corporation, Dimensional Investments Limited, and of such other persons and matters as the commissioner may deem so relevant.

That I think covers the complete picture.

Now, sir, His Lordship will have to assist him Mr. Joseph Sedgewick, QC, as commission counsel, and he will be given any other assistance he may require. The sittings will be in His Lordship's discretion. The time and place will be set by himself, but no doubt the disposition of the matter will be as expeditious as possible.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, very frankly, this comes as a surprise. I must say that we of the Liberal party have been, since the very beginning, interested in a complete investigation of this particular matter.

As I heard the statement of the hon. Prime Minister, I gathered that this particular probe is to be about as complete as it is humanly possible to make it. Now, if that be the case, I think that this is a proper disposition of this particular matter.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say, in addition, that I did not read schedule "A," that is the description of the land, but tomorrow, or on Thursday, I will table the order-in-council and the reference completely, so that hon. members may see not only what I have read, but the formal parts of the reference, plus the description of lands involved.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): May I ask a question, Mr. Speaker?

I am wondering if we can be assured now that this matter has been referred to a Royal commission, that there will be no further dark references from the hon. Minister of Energy Resources to people going to jail and having serious charges laid against them. I am not concerned about any that may be laid against me, but I am concerned about the atmosphere created by that type of statement.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now, Mr. Speaker, I may assure my hon. friend that the best way to keep out of jail is to obey the commissioner and his directions, and I otherwise think he must be a free man.

Mr. Speaker, might I announce to the House that it is not proposed that there should be a vote tonight on the Throne address, or the reply.

On the undertaking which I gave to my hon. friend, the matter will remain on the order paper, and we will take the opportunity

of reviving this debate from time to time, as seems expedient, and in due course we will have a vote on the question.

I will discuss that matter of the time of the vote with the hon. leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Bryden: Is the hon. Prime Minister trying to delay the defeat of the government?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, we are not contemplating going to the country just at the present time, but we always have that matter in mind.

Yesterday, I advised the House that we would proceed with the Throne debate but I would like, if possible, to clean up some items on the order paper here in committee. To that end, sir, I would move that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, before we do that and before the orders of the day, I would like to bring something to your attention.

I must acknowledge at the very outset that in some respects I may be out of order, very technically speaking. But I would ask your indulgence, Mr. Speaker, because of the seriousness of the matter, that you might consider suspending the normal rules.

What I would like to do is propose a notice of motion which I understand I am in order in proposing, but possibly to move beyond that, and that is to actually move a resolution that will specifically identify this House with the request to the federal government to locate at Elliot Lake the nuclear research station which was scheduled for construction in Manitoba.

Now, Mr. Speaker, before you rule, let me say this: That I am quite cognizant of the basic rules of this House, but I am cognizant, likewise, that we have here a very serious economic and human problem. We debated this yesterday. Subsequent to yesterday's debate an extraordinary event, to my mind, took place.

This morning I am advised that the hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce in the federal government (Mr. Churchill) made an announcement in that Parliament which, while clothed in diplomatic or other parliamentary language, suggested, in no uncertain terms, that this particular project will be constructed in Manitoba.

I think that particular statement is of sufficient importance that we in this House should demonstrate, once and for all, our

specific thinking with respect to this matter. I personally feel, and I feel sufficiently strongly to risk your censure, that this particular matter must, once and for all, be brought down to brass tacks. Either we are going to say publicly, and in no uncertain terms, that the federal government is doing something that is unfair to Ontario, or not.

I believe definitely it is. It seems to me that we have, in the Elliot Lake situation, a very human social problem.

Now, if we are going to continue to avoid these human problems, Mr. Speaker, I suggest to you that the time will not be far removed when people will abandon their confidence, not only in this Legislature but in our free enterprise system as such, and I think these people have every right to expect that their representatives, and we in this House, stand up boldly and say what is on our minds.

The simple thing that is on my mind is this: That the federal government, in my opinion, is either playing elementary politics with this problem, or is wholly lacking in human appreciation of the problem that exists at Elliot Lake and Bancroft.

Mr. Speaker, the situation in a nutshell is simply that at Elliot Lake there are the homes, and there are the facilities, and there will be a large number of unemployed people there within a relatively short period of time. Now, who can deny the fact that that area will be benefited humanly, economically and socially by the implementation of another industry? The only other one we know of at the present time is this nuclear reactor station.

For that reason, as I say, I am going to risk your censure and plead with you that this matter is of sufficient public importance at this time, not to adjourn the House because that has been done, but to suspend the normal rules and permit me to move a motion as follows:

That this House petition the federal government to locate at Elliot Lake the nuclear research station which was scheduled for construction in Manitoba.

Mr. Speaker, I move this particular resolution, seconded by Mr. H. C. Nixon.

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I point out, Mr. Speaker, before you rule upon my hon. friend's motion, that, first of all, he is out of order on this count, that no private hon. member may have on the order paper more than one substantive motion in his own name. Therefore the hon. leader of the Opposition is out of order on that count, but I would say that I do not propose to press that.

I suggest perhaps he might put that motion in somebody else's name, so that he would not find himself impaled on the horns of the rules, so to speak.

Now, on the other thing, I would say to the hon. leader of the Opposition that I must ask, sir, that this be accepted as a notice of motion. I do that for very good reasons. With the hon. leader of the Opposition I may say that I share some very robust views in connection with these matters. I referred to that yesterday. But I would say that I am not without some experience in these matters and I see the hon. member for Brant pondering over the question.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Oh, I have it all pondered out.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes. I see the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) discussing the problem. Now, there are no two hon. members with more experience than those two gentlemen in this matter.

I would say that my experience with the matter of the Ontario Legislature directing petitions to the federal Parliament and federal government is one that has been attended wholly without success.

And I may say that I sat where the hon. gentlemen are sitting now some 20 years ago. I saw such a resolution passed in this House and I declared then, and I declare now, that never again would I be a party to that procedure. As a matter of fact, it was wholly unsatisfactory, wholly undesirable. My hon. friend here, the former Speaker (Mr. Downer), was present at that time.

I think that if my friend, the hon. member for Brant, were to dissociate himself from the atmosphere in which he lives under present conditions, he would agree with me on that.

I would say that the hon. member for Grey South must agree with me in that for this reason, that I sat very close to him in the days of 1940, and when that resolution was moved I never saw him move so rapidly out of the House in my life as at that time. As a matter of fact, the hon. member moved so rapidly that the vacuum caused by his moving out of the House almost drew me out.

After that experience, I made up my mind that never again would I, while I have my right consciousness, involve myself in anything of that sort again.

My hon. friend, of course, has strong views on this matter. But I would say regarding his strong views—he has expressed them and they are very clear now—that we are going to try

to work out this problem to the best of our ability, and see what we can do to have that very fine community of Elliot Lake maintained and continued, and also the Bancroft area in which I have a very real interest.

I do think myself, quite frankly, as I said yesterday, that it was a mistake—of course, these undertakings were, as a matter of fact, given some months ago in connection with the Manitoba election—but I would say this: That because Ontario and Canada and the municipality have a huge investment in the Bancroft and Elliot Lake area, it would seem to me a part of good reason and good judgment that everything should be done to maintain industry in those places.

One of the difficulties, of course, of this present situation, as far as Ontario is concerned, might be implicit in that article that Mr. Leslie Roberts wrote about the Maritimes. I may say that I had some cause to disagree with him by correspondence in relation to a certain part of it.

But we in Ontario are not anxious, we do not want, to take business from Manitoba. As a matter of fact I have, as hon. members of this House know, encouraged industries in other parts of Canada—in Newfoundland and in the Maritimes. I am most anxious that the Maritimes should develop.

Anything that we could do here we would be glad to do. I think myself that an even development of Canada is something that is highly desirable.

On the other hand, it does seem unfortunate that, in order to have that, we should take something away that is so closely associated with a place like Elliot Lake which might, I would say, save the Canadian taxpayers as I see it very, very many millions of dollars.

Now, after all, my job here is to look after our province and its people. At the same time, I want to do that—as all hon. members do—in a Canadian way, in a way that is calculated to build up our country.

I do feel that the federal government might be well advised, before sinking tens of millions of dollars into projects and housing projects and townsite in another place, to have another look at the project in which we have a lot of money invested at the present time.

Other than that, I would say that I would have to accept the motion of my hon. friend as a notice of motion.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): May I ask the hon. Prime Minister a question?

I think there is complete agreement on the urgency of this, and my question is in relation to a decision that I thought had been taken in the committee on energy the other day. The hon. leader of the Opposition raised this issue, and we got into quite an involved discussion that went on for an hour or more. Out of it emerged a decision, that a committee of 4—made up of the hon. Minister of Energy Resources; the chairman of the committee; the hon. leader of the Opposition and myself—would meet to work out an agenda as to how we were going to come to grips with this.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I anticipate some serious problems involved in that committee coming to grips with the problem, because the committee on energy is limited in its jurisdiction. It is restricted to considering what relates to energy alone, not to the welfare problems, to the relief of municipalities, and so on.

I was hoping that this committee of 4 would meet so that we could at least sort out what could be done by the committee on energy, and what should be tackled, either back in the House or by some other action on the part of the government.

Mr. Speaker, my question to the hon. Prime Minister is this: What is happening?

We decided almost a week ago now that this committee was going to meet, it has not met; if this is coming to grips with an urgent problem, well, we had better watch out or we are going to rush ahead of ourselves. It is not good enough, because these people are facing emergency conditions.

The situation demands action, not dilly-dallying for a week before we get our committee meeting. Now what is the comment of the hon. Prime Minister there?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I would say to the hon. member that what he says has no relationship to this motion as I see it.

Mr. MacDonald: This motion is part of that.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I think that this part of the motion is entirely out of order. I am not familiar myself with the deliberations of the committee, I do not know what the motion was, or whether it is within the competence of the committee to so determine, but I am quite prepared to have a look at that.

In the meantime, I would say to the hon. member that we are pressing in an orderly way for a consideration of the problems of these two localities, and beyond that I would not want to go at the moment.

Mr. MacDonald: I just want to draw this to the attention of the hon. Prime Minister, that my comment is not out of order in relation to the motion that is being made. I say this because, clearly, one of the immediate actions in Elliot Lake would be the establishment of a reactor. It is only one part of the broader picture and my question is: What are we doing about the broader picture? As far as I can see, it is nothing.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, I am going to rise. I realize that again there is some difficulty about a technicality, but personally I feel very strongly about this, indeed I feel sufficiently strongly that I am going to ask you directly for your ruling on this matter. It does seem to me that this is a matter of great importance and a matter wherein the rules of this House could and should be set aside.

Hon. Mr. Frost: There is only one ruling that could be made, and that is this is a notice of motion. That is in accordance with the rules.

Mr. MacDonald: This has been dealt with for 6 weeks.

Mr. Speaker: I rule that it be accepted as notice of motion at this point.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, I must challenge you in respect to this particular ruling. Yes, sir.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Oh, this is getting ridiculous.

Mr. Wintermeyer: What I am afraid of, Mr. Speaker—and frankly, the situation is as obvious as one and one is two. The federal government is moving on this matter at this very instant and today. If we are not going to do anything about it, we have denied the opportunity of this House to petition that government to realize—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, might I ask my hon. friend on what rule he bases this procedure?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I base it on this very elementary common sense proposition, that the Speaker in this House has the right to suspend the normal rules at any time with the consent of the House, and that is all I am asking for.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Unanimous consent?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Unanimous consent, that is right.

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: The hon. Prime Minister has indicated that it is not unanimous, in that he asked that this be taken as notice.

Mr. Wintermeyer: And the people of Elliot Lake are out in the cold, and the hon. members know it as well as I do.

Mr. Grossman: The hon. leader of the Opposition makes a beer garden out of this Legislature.

Mr. Speaker: It will be accepted as notice as aforementioned.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Oh, no, Mr. Speaker. No, sir.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say this: That if there is any dispute on your ruling, the reasons for such should be given, and then you should have an opportunity of passing on it. The point is this, the rules are so very specific.

Mr. Wintermeyer: They are.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Very specific. If there is not unanimous consent on a matter of that sort, then obviously the Speaker has no option. Now, surely the hon. leader of the Opposition is not going to turn this House into a play house. After all, this thing is so obviously out of order—

Mr. MacDonald: Let us turn it into a work house.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I can prove all of these facts. But the simple fact is that likewise, as a man of limited common sense, I know that if we do not do something today we will never do it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I point out to the hon. leader of the Opposition that the point that my hon. friend is talking about is being decided today. As a matter of fact, the announcement of this matter was made several months ago, I think in the month of September, 1959, or in October, 1959. Now, I only point this out—

Mr. Bryden: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Frost: —I only point this out, sir—

Mr. Bryden: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, may I be allowed to rise on a point of order?

I submit you have made a ruling, it has been challenged, and I submit that any further debate is out of order.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): May we stick to the rules from here in?

Mr. MacDonald: If the hon. members use the rules to avoid debating the issue, we will have to challenge them.

Mr. Grossman: How can we uphold the ruling if Mr. Speaker has not the right to use his discretion?

Mr. Speaker: I feel that there is no rule. I will read the resolution again:

That this House petition the federal government to locate at Elliot Lake the nuclear research station which is scheduled for construction in Manitoba, and I rule that this can be given as a notice of motion.

I do not believe it is urgent that it be put today. All those in favour of the Speaker's ruling will please say "aye."

All those who are opposed will please say "nay."

Mr. Grossman: Elliot Lake will not thank the hon. members for playing politics.

Mr. MacDonald: Who is playing politics?

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Call in the members.

The Speaker's ruling has been challenged. Will all members who are in favour of the ruling say "aye."

As many as are opposed say "nay."

The ruling was sustained on the following division:

YEAS	NAYS
Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk)	Belanger
Allen	Bryden
(Middlesex South)	Bukator
Auld	Chapple
Beckett	Davison
Belisle	Gisborn
Boyer	Gordon
Brown	Gould
Brunelle	Innes
Carruthers	MacDonald
Cathcart	Manley
Cecile	Newman
Collings	Nixon
Connell	Oliver
Cowling	Reaume
Daley	Singer
	Sopha

YEAS

Davis
Downer
Dymond
Edwards
(Perth)
Frost
Fullerton
Gomme
Goodfellow
Grossman
Guindon
Hamilton
Hanna
Haskett
Herbert
Janes
Johnston
(Parry Sound)
Johnston
(Simcoe Centre)
Johnston
(Carleton)
Lavergne
Lawrence
Letherby
Lewis
Macaulay
Mackenzie
MacNaughton
Morningstar
Morrow
Myers
McNeil
Nickle
Noden
Parry
Phillips
Price
Robarts
Roberts
Rollins
Root
Rowntree
Sandercock
Simonett
Spoonier
Sutton
Wardrope
Warrender
White
Yaremko
-62

NAYS

Spence
Thomas
Thompson
Trotter
Troy
Whicher
Wintermeyer
Worton
Wren
-26

Mr. Speaker: Order.

I declare the ruling of the Speaker upheld.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, in moving that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole, may I, sir, express the fervent wish

that never again shall we witness such a gross abuse and perversion of the privileges of this House as we have presently witnessed from 26 hon. members who are supposed to have some responsibility.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South): Well, look who is talking.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Frost moves that I do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole.

Motion agreed to; House in committee of the whole, Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

HEALTH UNIT, LEEDS AND GRENVILLE

House in committee on Bill No. Pr15, An Act respecting the Leeds and Grenville health unit of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville.

Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr15 reported.

OTTAWA PRESBYTERY, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA

House in committee on Bill No. Pr20, An Act respecting the corporation of the presbytery of Ottawa of The Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr20 reported.

CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

House in committee on Bill No. Pr22, An Act respecting the Central Canada Exhibition Association.

Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr22 reported.

WINDSOR BOARD OF EDUCATION, WINDSOR SUBURBAN DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL BOARD

House in committee on Bill No. Pr30, An Act respecting the Windsor board of education and the Windsor suburban high school district.

Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr30 reported.

L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE FRANCAISE D'EDUCATION D'ONTARIO

House in committee on Bill No. Pr31, An Act respecting l'association Canadienne Française d'Education d'Ontario.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr31 reported.

THE LAND TITLES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 21, An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Sections 1 to 29, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 21 reported.

THE LOAN AND TRUST CORPORATIONS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 22, An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporations Act.

Sections 1 to 9, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedules A and B, agreed to.

Bill No. 22 reported.

THE SHORT FORMS OF CONVEYANCES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 26, An Act to amend The Short Forms of Conveyances Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 26 reported.

THE SHORT FORMS OF MORTGAGES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 28, An Act to amend The Short Forms of Mortgages Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 28 reported.

THE LORD'S DAY (ONTARIO) ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 41, An Act to amend The Lord's Day (Ontario) Act.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 41 reported.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves that the committee rise and report certain bills without amendment.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report certain

bills without amendment, moves the adoption of the report, and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Hon. J. Root (Minister without Portfolio): Mr. Speaker, since this is the first time that I have taken part in formal debate in this session of this Legislature, I want to join with others in offering to you my congratulations on your election to the high office that you hold. Through the years that I have been a member of this House, I watched you as you discharged your responsibilities in a way that was a credit both to yourself and to the people you represent. I know you will discharge your present responsibilities with equal credit to this Legislature. I would also like to pay my respects and congratulate the hon. member for Ottawa West (Mr. Morrow) on his appointment as chairman of the committee of the whole House, and as Deputy Speaker.

He too has been a member of this House for many years. The fact that he has been returned at every election indicates that he has done a good job of representing his people. I know from personal experience that he is one of the ablest hon. members of this Legislature, and I wish him well.

I would like to congratulate hon. members of this House who have been charged with added responsibility during the past months. I am sure they will find their work interesting, and that they will be a credit to this Legislature.

At this time I would like to welcome personally the new hon. members to the House and I say that with all sincerity regardless of what party they may represent.

I remember the time I first took my seat in this House, and realized that the seats in this Legislature are not for sale. They belong to the people and the only way one can occupy one of these seats is to persuade the people back in the constituencies to decide that one is the member they want in the seat.

I welcome these new hon. members. I have listened to a number of their addresses, which were constructive and thought provoking, and I know these hon. gentlemen will make a great contribution as the days go by.

I want to congratulate the hon. mover and hon. seconder of the motion to adopt the address from the Throne.

My neighbour, the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Davis) made his maiden speech on that occasion. As I listened to his address, and as I watched him in action around the House

and in committees, I have realized that the people of the county of Peel have chosen well.

This hon. member is following one of the outstanding men in the public life in Ontario, the late Colonel Thomas Kennedy, but I am sure as the years go by that he too will make his great contribution. The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Grossman) is well known in this House, in that he was the hon. member who finally succeeded in removing the last voice of the Communist party from this chamber. In the Throne debate he made an outstanding address. Through the years, the hon. member for St. Andrew has made a great contribution to the House.

In this address today I want to refer to a couple of events that have taken place in my own riding of Wellington-Dufferin. I think all know—particularly the older hon. members—that my riding is a rural riding. There are two small towns, a number of villages and hamlets, and the balance is made up of rural townships. The riding takes in two-thirds of Wellington county and two-thirds of Dufferin county.

I remember the evening of December 26, 1959, when my youngest son asked if we could eat supper by the light of a candle. It was the day after Christmas, and he saw candles placed here and there. To meet his request, the candle was lighted, and the electric lights were turned out.

Sitting there, eating supper by the light of a candle, made my thoughts go back to the men and women who pioneered this great province. I thought of my own grandfather who paid the first taxes on our farm in 1847. His father moved into the township of Erin before the city of Guelph was founded, back in 1826. Then my thoughts went on back to his father, who crossed the border along with other Loyalists in the 1790's.

As I thought of the men and the women who pioneered this great province of ours, the men and women who laid the foundation for the development of our nation, I thought of the way in which they took the word of God for a guide, and made their place of worship a centre of community life.

These men and women laid a solid foundation for the development of our nation. I would suggest to the hon. members of this Legislature, that they keep in mind that the peaceful, friendly, law-abiding communities of Ontario have not developed just by accident. This province has developed around solid principles.

As we take part in the debates and make

decisions in this Legislature, I think we should keep in mind that we have a great responsibility to those who will come after us, and should see to it that we pass on the same solid principles for future generations.

The morning following the candle-light service—on December 27—we were confronted with an entirely new situation. We had lost our hydro-electric power during the night, and our telephone system was ruined. For days afterward, people were without power and, in fact, we had nothing dependable for over a month.

I bring that to the attention of the House because I want to pay my tribute to the fine job Ontario Hydro did in restoring power in a short period of time. Nearly 75 per cent. of the people in the Orangeville area were without power. At times, between 300 and 400 workmen were in the area, brought in from as far north as Kirkland Lake. All types of equipment were used—helicopters, snow-mobiles—and in a very short space of time that great public utility, which has done so much for rural Ontario, had restored our power.

I want to say to the House, and I want the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay) to know, that the people of my riding appreciate what was done on that occasion.

During that period when we were without power, we realized what Hydro and this government has done for rural Ontario through its electrification programme. On the first night, we went to bed with the lights working, but when I got up in the morning, I had to find a match to light the candle that we had on the table the night before.

Then we went up to the high shelves and got down the oil lamps that we had stored away 8 or 10 years ago, and we lighted the oil lamps because there was no hydro power. Our heating systems were disrupted. We had to kindle the wood fire. Our pumping system had stopped. Our refrigeration was gone. Our modern toilet facilities had stopped. We had no radio, no television, no power for milk coolers. All of our appliances were standing idle.

In this situation, we were reminded of where our province stood just before the present government took office with its power and development programme.

An hon. member: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Root: When this government took office, only 19 per cent. of the farmers in Dufferin county had hydro. Only 25 per

cent. of the farmers in Wellington county had hydro.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Did the hon. Minister have hydro?

Hon. Mr. Root: No, I had no hydro.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): What was the matter?

Hon. Mr. Root: I had no hydro because the government that was defeated in 1943 had not thought of putting hydro up concession lines. They were using the taxpayers' money to build lighting systems on super-highways, between here and Hamilton and Niagara Falls, and the farmers were groping in the gloom of the same lamps and lanterns that their grandfathers had used.

Mr. Speaker, that short period, back in the month of January, reminded us of the tremendous job that this government did for rural Ontario, and how they completely changed the rural way of life. When we had to drive our cattle a half a mile for water for nearly a month, we realized what power means to the farmers. When some of my neighbours, who are in the dairy business, had to truck their heavy producing milk cows out of the area to find milk coolers to cool their milk, we realized what Hydro means to the farmer.

I bring this to the attention of the House because I want to say to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and to this government, that we appreciate what they have done for rural Ontario, and we appreciate the way that Hydro moved in and restored the power that we lost overnight.

The second matter concerning my own riding, that I want to speak about just now, concerns a tragic event that occurred just about a month ago. When a freight train struck one of our school buses, 4 of our young people lost their lives and another 18 were injured. Five of these are still in hospital. I want the hon. members of the Legislature to know that I passed on their sympathy to the community and to the families affected. I know they had the sympathy of every hon. member of this Legislature, regardless of political affiliation.

Last week, for 3 days, a coronor's inquest was held. The jurors sat and listened to the evidence of some 70-odd witnesses. On the basis of the evidence they heard, they have made a number of intelligent, constructive recommendations.

I want to say in the House today that I would like the hon. Attorney-General (Mr.

Roberts) to know that the people of my community appreciate the way his Assistant Deputy, Mr. Silk, conducted that inquest. I think it was a good thing for the community. One can feel a different atmosphere. All the facts relating to that accident were brought out in the open and laid on top of the table.

I only hope that, out of the recommendations that were made by the jury, we will find changes perhaps in legislation and regulations, and perhaps a greater sense of responsibility on the part of everyone to see to it that similar accidents do not take place in the future.

Now, Mr. Speaker, on June 11, the government headed by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) received a tremendous vote of confidence from the people of Ontario.

An hon. member: It is a minority government.

Hon. Mr. Root: As I listened to some of the hon. members opposite, I had a feeling that they failed to comprehend what actually happened. It may be that they are still living in the glow of the CBC broadcast on election night, and have failed to catch the figures that are in the Blue Book that was placed on their desks giving the facts regarding the general election.

In case they have not read the figures, I want them to know that the hon. Prime Minister was returned with every hon. member of his cabinet. Every member of a commission was re-elected; 71 members who support the government were elected. There were 22 in the official Opposition and 5 in the third party.

Let me give some figures that I think are significant: There are 98 seats in the Ontario legislative assembly and I would like hon. members of this House to realize, Mr. Speaker, just how many hon. members of this House won their riding with a clear majority.

We will take the third group. One member was elected with a clear majority. We will take the official Opposition. Six members were elected with a clear majority. Supporting the hon. Prime Minister, 44 members were elected with a clear majority.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): He is repeating the hon. Prime Minister's speech.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Would the hon. Minister permit a question? Could he tell us how many little pocket boroughs there were in that 44 that had fewer than 20,000 voters on the list?

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): It is as fair for one party as it is—

Hon. Mr. Root: Mr. Speaker, I would answer the question of the hon. member for Oshawa by reminding him that from time to time there is a redistribution in this province, and the seats are set up with the desire to give fair representation to all parts of the province. I think some of the hon. members who sit in urban seats, while they may have more constituents, have very small ridings, and it is much easier to service more people in a small riding.

I want to draw attention to some other facts, since hon. members are showing interest in my figures. Three leaders contested the election. The hon. leader of the third group (Mr. MacDonald) was elected by a minority vote, 1,921 short of half the votes that were polled in his riding. The hon. leader of the official Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer)—and I have a great deal of respect for the hon. leader of the Opposition—was short by some 4,800 of half the votes polled in his riding. However, the hon. leader with whom I am associated, the hon. Prime Minister, had a clear majority of 7,207 over his combined opposition, almost 3 to 1.

I am pointing these facts out, Mr. Speaker, because as I have listened to hon. members opposite, I had a feeling that they failed to comprehend what the people of Ontario said on June 11.

In their speeches, the hon. members opposite discussed the great farming industry, agriculture. Let me tell them what happened in the rural ridings of Ontario. We will take the minority group. I repeat—there were 98 seats.

I predicted a year ago that the hon. leader of the CCF party was not fooling anyone when he talked about agriculture. I predicted then that he would not even run a candidate in most of the rural ridings, and that prediction turned out to be true. I think there were 17 rural ridings in which there was no candidate.

But leaving that aside, out of the 98 seats there was not one rural member elected.

In the official Opposition—and I am going to give the benefit of the doubt to ridings such as Waterloo North, where the vote is predominantly urban, and I will give the benefit to Stormont where the vote is predominantly urban—6 members of that party were elected in ridings that had a substantial rural vote.

The Progressive-Conservative party elected 44 members in ridings that had a substantial rural vote. And there is the picture, 6 to 44.

So I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, lest the hon. members opposite be carried away by some of the speeches that have been made by hon. members in their own party group—perhaps have not checked the figures—that they keep in mind that rural Ontario backed this government.

If they add up the total Liberal majority in the 6 ridings I have mentioned—and remember I have included ridings with a heavy urban vote—they will find it was some 14,589; while in the ridings that I have mentioned that supported the government, the majority adds up to a total of 125,100 or a clear majority of approximately 110,000 over the majority polled by hon. members who sit in the combined Opposition groups.

Mr. Speaker, you might ask why this happened. With that in mind, I would suggest that we take a look at the record of the government, at its sound progressive policy. Let us take a look at what has happened in Ontario since this government took office in 1943.

Mr. Whicher: What about Hydro?

Hon. Mr. Root: I mentioned something about Hydro a few minutes ago, but this government has advanced on a broad front in every field. With the change in government, there were many changes in policies, changes that have made Ontario the most attractive place in Canada in which to establish a home, a business or an industry. I say that without fear of honest contradiction.

There are 10 provinces in Canada, and when this government took office it was the only Progressive-Conservative government in Canada. There were all kinds of governments. We had CCF, we had Social Credit, we had Coalition, we had Union Nationale and what have you—we had Liberal governments. Yet more than half of the new people, and over half of the new industry, came to our own province under Conservative government.

In that period of time, Ontario has provided jobs for an additional labour force of 424,000 people. That is how many more people are working in the labour force of Ontario since this government took office.

Our socialist hon. friends may try to tell us about Saskatchewan under their policy. Let me remind those hon. members that, while Ontario has grown by nearly 2 million people, under the sound policies of this gov-

ernment, the province of Saskatchewan, under socialistic policies, practically stood still, and in 15 years grew by something like 50,000 people.

Let me remind hon. members that Ontario's new population of nearly 2 million people adds up to more than the total population in June, 1950, of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island combined. Let us try to grasp what 2 million people mean to the economy of Ontario.

Let me remind hon. members that the total population of Metropolitan Toronto is around 1.4 million people. One would have to add to this figure the populations of Brampton, Milton, Georgetown, Acton, Orangeville, Rockwood, Doon, Fergus, Elora, Guelph, Kitchener, Waterloo, Galt, Preston, Elmira, Hamilton, Stratford, and they would still be many thousands short of the expansion that has taken place in Ontario since this party took office.

Why has Ontario attracted so many people and so much industry in recent years? I submit it is because of the sound policies of the present government, policies with regard to power development. In 1943 we had something like 2.4 million horsepower, and by 1958 it had gone up to 7.7 million horsepower, and it is projected that by 1962 it will reach 8.974 million horsepower.

There have been 23 new power developments in Ontario since the change of government. Cheap power has made possible industrial development. Rural electrification has completely changed the rural way of life. Ninety-four per cent. of the farms in Ontario now have power. I mentioned the former government's policy of cancelled contracts, lighted highways, and farms without electrical conveniences. The present government policy has been a policy of power development—power for industry and business; power for expansion; power for our farming.

The increase in population stimulates all lines of endeavour. It is a great market for our farm produce; a great new market for business, for industry.

We have power to operate new mines, new pulp mills, paper mills, and mills of all kinds, power for new towns built around mines and mills.

We think of places like Marathon and Terrace Bay and Atikokan and there are many others. These are but a few of the new towns and developments.

I do not have to tell people in this area of the great expansion in industry, business and population. We have only to look about

us to see what is typical of all parts of Ontario.

What do 2 million people mean to agriculture? I used these figures before. Let us look at the per capita consumption of an extra 2 million people and they will consume annually approximately 175 million pounds of beef, 125 million pounds of pork, 20 million pounds of turkey, 50 million pounds of chicken, 50 million dozen eggs, 800 million pounds of fluid milk, 40 million pounds of butter, 300 million pounds of flour, 11 million pounds of beans, 50 million pounds of tomatoes, 300 million pounds of potatoes, 70 million pounds of apples, 100 million pounds of vegetables—and your onions come in among the vegetables, 17 million pounds of peaches, 10 million pounds of pears, 6 million pounds of plums, 3 million pounds of strawberries. These figures are taken from the Dominion bureau of statistics, if hon. members want to check them for themselves.

If we take the market value of the products we consume, we will find that our population growth has created a market that is worth many of hundreds of millions of dollars of purchasing power in the hands of our farm people. This is a new permanent market here today, and it is growing every month because of sound policies of this government. Farm people have many millions of extra dollars to spend in our villages, towns and cities. This money comes from the sale of produce to new people who call Ontario home.

This great purchasing power means extra volume for every kind of business. Extra business means more jobs, and again we increase purchasing power with further expansion.

While I am speaking of agriculture, let me remind hon. members that it was this government that introduced The Community Centres Act in 1949. There are 1,345 centres which have received grants totalling between \$3 million and \$4 million. Nearly \$23 million is out in junior farm loans.

We look at our health budget in the field of human betterment. In 1943-1944 it amounted to \$9,317 million. Last year we voted \$81,201 million.

Many new fields are receiving assistance that received no assistance before this government took office. These include alcoholism research, health units, the Ontario heart foundation, building grants to hospitals, training certified nursing assistants, special capital and rehabilitation grants, grants to assist nursing training schools. We have the Ontario hospital plan with over 90 per cent.

of our people covered. We must remember that Ontario was the first to sign with Ottawa, making possible this scheme for all Canada.

The welfare budget in 1943 was a little over \$18 million and last year we voted \$61.7 million with increased assistance to the aged, blind, and widows with children. We were the first province with disability pensions. We have maintenance and capital construction grants for charitable institutions, maintenance and capital construction grants for homes for the aged and for day nurseries.

Let us look at education. In 1943, the total provincial grant was some \$8.5 million. This is for elementary and secondary schools. Last year we voted \$147 million. Increase in the last 3 years has been some \$68 million. Grants to universities in 1944 amounted to more than \$2.8 million, and last year they were \$24.4 million. Add to that, scholarships and bursaries and the student loan funds that are available.

The new system of grants makes possible a more extensive education programme for both rural and urban scholars, including buses, school sites, cafeterias, industrial arts, home economics and general purpose rooms.

Then we think of highways. I am particularly interested in highways in the rural parts of Ontario. They are our life-line because almost 100 per cent. of our milk, and about 90 per cent. of our livestock and produce, is moved to market by motor transport. In 1943-1944 the total highway budget was \$18.84 million. Last year we voted \$261.3 million.

The municipal road subsidy in 1943-1944 was \$4.9 million; last year it was \$51.488 million. What would our municipalities do without the kind of assistance they are receiving from this government? What about development roads? In 1943-1944, nothing; last year \$5.783 million. In other words, in 1943 there were less than \$5 million for municipal roads and last year over \$58 million.

In the villages, towns and cities in 1943, under the former government, the grants were nil. Now they receive grants along with the rural municipalities. Back in those days, what did we pay for bridges? Dollar for dollar. But under this government it is \$4 to \$1, which is 80 per cent.

Let us take a look at the municipalities and local taxpayers. The total grants to municipalities and school boards and associated agencies in 1943 amounted to \$19.1 million. Last year it was estimated we would pay \$310 million. The unconditional grants last year alone amounted to \$25.3 million.

In other words, on unconditional grants, we knew we were going to turn over \$6.3 million more than the total assistance for municipalities and school boards when this government took office.

On a comparative basis, provincial aid to the municipal taxpayer today adds up to just about 16 to 1 as compared with the record of the previous regime.

I could go on and tell hon. members of the leadership that Ontario has given to the St. Lawrence development, the bringing of natural gas to Ontario solving many fuel problems, in the development of our tourist industry, creating a Department of Energy Resources to provide power for future expansion and development. I could mention the water resources and conservation programme, our parks programme, and many other ways in which this government has given leadership in the tremendous developments that are taking place in Ontario.

I give hon. members these figures, to give them some indication of why the people of Ontario were not fooled and on June 11 gave this government the tremendous majority they did.

Let me conclude by reminding hon. members that the great programme that I have been talking about has been carried out without high provincial taxes. It has been carried out with about 60 per cent. of the capital construction financed out of current revenue. Fifteen years ago, it would have required 4 years of our revenue to pay our net debt. Today, only 18 months of our current revenue would be required to wipe out the provincial debt.

This is our record, tremendous developments without excessive taxation. It is a record that makes Ontario the most attractive place in which to live, and in which to operate a business or an industry.

Our programme has not been one of reckless promises. It has been a programme of orderly expansion and development, more people, more industry, more jobs, more wages, more business, more opportunity and, from these, more productivity and revenue to continue to do the job.

Now, Mr. Speaker, is it any wonder that the people swept this government back into power with an overwhelming majority? On January 26, we listened to the address that was delivered by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. Mackay). His Honour's address outlined a programme that indicates this government, headed by the hon. Prime Minister, is not resting on its laurels, but is

moving forward on every front. His Honour's address indicates that, as long as the present government holds office, Ontario will continue to move forward, the keystone in the arch of Confederation.

Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday evening we witnessed in this House a scene we will not soon forget. The hon. member for Ottawa South (Mr. Haskett) delivered an address that, in my opinion, was a model of what we expect from an hon. member of this Legislature, a credit to himself and a credit to the people he represents. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to put that address in the hands of my family, and have them read it as an example of the type of hon. members who are elected to this chamber.

On the other hand, the hon. member for Ottawa South was preceded by the hon. member for Bruce who, in my opinion, delivered an address that was just the opposite—no credit to himself or to the people he represents. The hon. member's attack on the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Goodfellow) was entirely uncalled for and totally unwarranted.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that if the fine people of Bruce knew what their hon. member said in his address, they would deal with the hon. member in an appropriate manner at the first opportunity.

It is not my intention to say anything about the hon. member's remarks concerning myself. I take them for what they are worth. The multiplicity of figures that the hon. member used, regarding the prices of agriculture products, indicated his lack of knowledge of his subject.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that over the weekend I read the speech I made in 1958, to which the hon. member referred. I stand behind everything I said, and would be quite willing to repeat what I said at any time. Indeed, I would be glad to go back and repeat what I said in 1957 or 1956.

In the hon. member's address he kept quoting the price of eggs and pork, carefully avoiding, for instance, potatoes and beef. The hon. member knows that, from the chart he was looking at, practically every grade of cattle had increased in value from 3 to 4 cents per pound between 1957 and 1958, increasing the value of Canadian cattle by approximately \$375 million.

The hon. member carefully avoided that, although he knows that cattle prices are still at the same high level. The hon. member knows that last fall, stock cattle were selling

at from 25 to 27 cents per pound in September, and stock calves were running from 28 to 31.5 cents per pound.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Bruce knows that The Ontario Department of Agriculture, headed by the hon. Minister whom he attacked so unfairly, put up one-third of the capital cost for stock sale yards, for yard scales, for scales and auction rings, making it possible for the farmers of his own county of Bruce to receive top prices for their cattle in their home county.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, on a point of personal privilege, did I understand the hon. Minister to say that this government put up one-third of the cost of those stock yards?

Hon. Mr. Root: That is my information.

Mr. Whicher: Well, Mr. Speaker, for the hon. Minister's information, the hon. Minister is entirely, completely wrong.

Hon. Mr. Root: Mr. Speaker, I will have to accept the word of the hon. member. I took my percentage from one of the top men in The Department of Agriculture, yet the hon. member says that The Department of Agriculture is wrong. I think the hon. member is quite aware that the policy of organizing these stock sales was organized by The Department of Agriculture headed by the hon. Minister he attacked so—

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, let me tell the hon. Minister this, that this government, to my knowledge, put up only about \$1,000 and we have \$25,000 invested in that.

Hon. Mr. Root: Mr. Speaker, now we are getting somewhere, the price is coming up, just as the price of eggs has come up in the last week. Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member for Bruce were fair, he would say that the farmers in Bruce county would want him to apologize to the hon. Minister of Agriculture for his remarks last Tuesday evening.

In conclusion, everyone knows that the two products mentioned by the hon. member for Bruce last Tuesday evening were placed under a deficiency support programme at the request of grass root farmers. For some months, the Diefenbaker government continued the policy of the former Liberal government, and supported the price of certain products.

This support policy created a situation where the taxpayer was paying for farm products that were not produced by farmers. These non-farmer producers produced a surplus that forced the market down to the

support price, and created an unsaleable surplus.

A deficiency programme is designed to assist farmers, not speculators and middlemen. The present sag in prices that the hon. member for Bruce talks about will force the non-farmers out of business, and then—through a deficiency payment based on the average price over a number of years—the government at Ottawa will make up the loss to legitimate farmers.

This system is a sincere attempt to help the farmers, and was set up at the request of practical farmers.

Mr. Speaker, to conclude my remarks regarding the speech of the hon. member for Bruce, I would ask hon. members to look at the chart he referred to. It is on page 770 of the 1958 *Hansard*. I will compare the price of eggs on the chart with the figure quoted in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* just this morning. On February 11, 1958—these are the figures the hon. member was using the other night, half the time—and he used a lot of other figures during the debate. However, these figures are taken right from the *Globe and Mail* and hon. members can go over and put the *Globe and Mail* on the microfilm. They do not have to take my word for anything.

Grade A large in 1958 were 36-37 cents, and in this morning's *Globe and Mail* they were 35 cents. Grade A medium, in 1958—on February 11—were 34, and this morning they were 33. Grade A small were 32 and this morning they are 27. Grade B sold for 29 cents in 1958 and this morning 28. Grade C, 26 cents and this morning 22. When one compares the figures that are in the *Globe and Mail*, and realizes that the hon. member for Bruce came to this House and put into page 455 of this year's *Hansard*, a figure of 9 cents per dozen—one cannot but wonder what will some politicians do.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a point of personal privilege. The hon. Minister has suggested to me, by his insinuations now, that eggs have not been sold in the last two or three months in the province at 9 cents a dozen. If he is insinuating that, Mr. Speaker, he is entirely wrong, and I am prepared to place the bills in this House.

Hon. Mr. Root: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member last Tuesday evening was quoting figures that I used in 1958, and they were taken from the delivered price in Toronto, as quoted in the *Globe and Mail* on February 11. I have quoted the delivered price as

reported in the *Globe and Mail* this morning.

Mr. Whicher: I am telling the hon. Minister what the farmer gets, Mr. Speaker, and the hon. Minister should stick up for the farmers.

Hon. Mr. Root: Well, the hon. member for Bruce did not say anything about what the farmer got in 1958 or 1957.

Mr. Whicher: I am telling the hon. Minister what the farmer gets today, and he cannot live on it.

Hon. Mr. Root: Well, Mr. Speaker, I want to say this to the hon. member, he will find a great multiplicity of figures that he used last Tuesday evening. He will find, for instance, that he said that eggs were down as low as 9 cents.

Mr. Whicher: That is true.

Hon. Mr. Root: And he compared that with the figure I quoted from the delivered price in Toronto. Now he was talking about one thing, and I was talking about another, and that is why I say, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. member misled the House. The hon. member said that grade A medium eggs were selling for 17 cents a dozen.

Mr. Whicher: That is what the farmer gets, Mr. Speaker. That is what I am interested in.

Hon. Mr. Root: In this morning's paper, grade A medium eggs were quoted at 33 cents a dozen. If they have come up 16 cents a dozen in the last week, why, the farmer will soon be out of the red in the egg-producing business, and everybody will be happy.

But, Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to make these comments because I felt the hon. member's remarks were entirely uncalled for. They were no credit to this House. I will leave it to the hon. member for Bruce to take whatever action he sees fit. But I think he owes the hon. Minister of Agriculture an apology for suggesting that he has made a mess of agriculture. The farm people indicated that they are behind this government. Indeed, why would they not be behind this government? No government has ever done as much for agriculture as the present government.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I want to say that I am sure that every responsible hon. member in the House who looks back over the record of this government, headed by our hon. Prime Minister, and who reads the address from the Throne, forecasting a great

expansion programme in all fields, will want to see to it that a solid vote is cast when we vote to adopt the speech that was delivered by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Mr. Speaker, I would say, in opening, that was what one might call a "rootin-tootin" speech.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that, coming from Essex as I do, I am one of those people who is very proud of the fact that you have been appointed as Speaker of this House. I have known you for a long time, and I think we are, I can say, friends. You bring honour to yourself and also to the people of Essex.

But more important, I think, than all of that, you have a very fine wife and a family whom I have known for a long time. I want to say that I think that your wife will make a wonderful hostess in the part that this lady plays in helping you to do your job and do it well.

I think it is important that the House should hear that the Speaker's wife, gracious as she is, comes from one of Essex county's old and respected families. Mr. Speaker has a number of boys and girls, and his family can well be proud of their father and mother. Conversely, the parents can be well proud, too, of the boys and girls they have.

So I am one of those who wishes you well. And I hope that you will not see fit, after my having said all that—and I really meant it—I hope that you shall not see fit within the next while to call me out of order.

Now, I have noticed that sometimes your job hits a kind of a rough spot, but I just want to say, as one who has been in this type of work for a long while, that as we travel along the road of life, even though we were not in this House, even though we were following some other walk of life, indeed every now and then we hit what is known as a rough spot. But I am sure that you are capable and able, and I am certain that if others have done it, you can do equally as well.

Essex county has been fortunate in the past while. We have had 3 Speakers of the House. One of these was the hon. James Clarke, who I think served this House ably and well. He was a man who fought for his King, and served his province, and became a very prominent person in the community of which I am proud. After that, came a man who had also served his King, a man who had served his church, and a man who occupied the same chair that you occupy now. I speak of Rev. Davies, Rev. Father Davies, one of the most outstanding men I

think that ever came from our part of the country.

Hon. W. M. Nickle (Minister of Planning and Development): The hon. member sure promoted him.

Mr. Reaume: Father Davies is right. If there is any question about that, maybe we ought to straighten that point out. I did not feel that the hon. Minister was going to question me. I have some things to say after a while that he may question, but I really did not think that he was going to question that.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as I have said, I think you will rank among the very best. But you know in June—and I have heard so much about what happened in June—and I have heard so much about this business of “why you are over there, and we are over here.”

Now, in order that we might straighten out that little matter in a hurry, let us all agree that the only real reason that the Conservatives are over there and we are over here is because they got more votes than we did. But we do not think that it is going to go on forever.

As a matter of fact, we are now engaged in the work of laying plans and doing things that will change the order of things around this old House, and that day might not be too far away.

Now, Mr. Speaker, after the storm that took place in Essex county, the people of that great part of the province had the fortitude and the wisdom—if I might put it that way—to send to this House 3 Liberal members. I might say that if the wind and the storm had blown just a little bit more, they would have sent one more Liberal, but it so happened that they sent only one member of the Conservative party back.

Now, having done that, I was hopeful that—having in mind the importance of Essex county and everything it stands for—the hon. Prime Minister of this great province (Mr. Frost) might have seen fit to invite the only Tory member from that part of the province to his cabinet. I want to say that I think our present Speaker could have used his influence better as a member of the cabinet—in the inner circles—than he can as Speaker, although I have already said that I am proud of the fact that he was appointed Speaker.

But how the hon. Prime Minister ever overlooked the appointment of the present Speaker, and did not appoint him to some important post in the inner circles of govern-

ment, I do not know. I want to say that I think that part of the province will suffer as a result of the oversight on the part of the hon. Prime Minister.

Now some may ask, and some may wonder, why 3 Liberal members were elected from Essex. Well, one of the very important reasons for it—and hon. members can put this one down in their little black book—is that the Tory government, which has been in power in the province since 1943, has not done one thing for that part of the province. The former members from Essex who were here—and maybe with all the good intentions in the world—were in a position to fight for the people of Essex county. But they got nothing for them at all. The people there just became sick and tired of all this monkey business, all these promises and no action. Therefore at the very first opportunity—and that opportunity came in the month of June—they kicked the Conservative members out holus bolus. I want to tell this House that they will stay out for a long time.

Now there have been some people who have rumoured, there have been some people who slyly say that, because of the fact that 3 Liberal hon. members have come from Essex, that the people in power now—I refer to the hon. members over there—will not give anything or do anything for that great part of the province. Now I do not think that is true.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Oh, no.

Mr. Reaume: The hon. Minister says it is right.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: No, no, it is not right.

Mr. Reaume: Well, all right. But I just want to put the books straight, if I may, that the hon. members who are here along with me, I think the House will agree, are two fine looking fellows.

I remember that a year ago the Great White Father arose on the opposite side of the House, while I was speaking, and said: “You will not be back here next year.”

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa) I heard him.

Mr. Reaume: The hon. member heard him. Sure, we all heard him. Well now, I just want to say—

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): The hon. member cannot be right all the time.

Mr. Reaume: The hon. Minister is not even right any of the time.

I just want to say that I never felt so good and so happy in the 53 years I have been on the face of the earth—

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): He looks older.

Mr. Reaume: —and I came back and I do not feel any older, and I brought two fine young hon. members with me.

Now our job, of course, is perfectly clear. It is to make abundantly certain that these rumours—and I think and I hope that they are false—that some on the benches opposite do not “take it out” on Essex county because we have 3 hon. members in the Opposition. Our job quite frankly will be to keep an eye on hon. members opposite.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Will he start—

Mr. Reaume: I wish the hon. member would get back in the wood pile.

It is to keep an eye on the hon. members over there and to work actively and to make certain that the interest of the people of Essex county is properly looked after.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: We do that for everybody.

Mr. Reaume: They will do it for us or they will hear about it.

Now I just want to say a word or two about the former hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop), and I must hurry along. I know there are other hon. members who want to speak and I suppose they are all anxious for me to hurry. I will not finish too quickly, but I want to say just a word about that fine Christian man.

I do not think in all the time that I have had the honour of being in this House have I ever encountered, or have I ever met, a finer Christian gentleman in every sense of the word. I can only hope and pray along with all hon. members that he and his wife will spend many happy years here with us. I hope that their health—both of them—remains good.

Now, I want to say a word, too, about some changes on the benches of the people in power, the government. I notice they have brought in a couple, at least, of capable young men.

Applause.

Mr. Reaume: Now do not clap too quickly. But I want to hasten to add to that that it will make no difference at all. It will make no difference at all who they ask to the cabinet over there. It will still be a one-man circus.

To the young hon. Ministers who were appointed—first of all, to the present hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Robarts)—I will say I am very proud to call myself his friend. Here comes my other hon. friend back in the House. I am glad to have him back.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Is the hon. member not the fellow who said—

Mr. Reaume: Now, let the hon. Prime Minister just stay there for awhile, let him not get in a hurry. I am certainly glad to see him. Was he up at Elliot Lake for awhile, or was he just hiding behind the Throne? I did not know what happened to him but I am very happy that he is back. We want to make sure that he is healthy and well.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Sure, I am fine.

Mr. Reaume: Because, I read these papers every day that say that the health of the hon. Prime Minister is not good. It is reported that he is thinking about quitting—and now the Crown Prince gets busy and starts running around here. One would think he was a page boy. But I think that the hon. Prime Minister is very healthy and I think he is very well. I do not want him to quit, I hope he hangs around for a while yet, so that we can have the honour of beating him—

Hon. Mr. Frost: My dear hon. friend, that is what the hon. member said last time. But he did not do it. He said that last time.

Mr. Reaume: Oh, there we go, there we go.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Just this time last year.

Mr. Reaume: I want to talk for a moment now, if the hon. Prime Minister will just keep quiet. As a matter of fact, I have never seen the hon. Prime Minister's face so red as it was a little earlier. I was amazed and amused, because any time that we can find that his skin is getting thin, then that gives us the opportunity of the insertion of a little more of the pin. However, the hon. Prime Minister got caught about an hour ago playing his own game, and it made him so mad he would like to have boiled right out of his seat.

Well, now, Mr. Speaker, let me say the more the hon. Prime Minister boils, the happier we are.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, may I—

Mr. Reaume: Now, let the hon. Prime Minister just sit down. He has been talking all day. He is a little hoarse.

Now, I remember the hon. Prime Minister back in the days of 1943, and admittedly he and I were fighting on the same side of the fence, and he was a mild, calm, meek little fellow. Indeed, one would wonder whether he was around.

And then, when all these years have gone by, it is amusing to come back and see him in this raging mood, and running a great big one-man circus over there. One begins to wonder just what the years do bring about.

But I want to tell hon. members of an incident that happened early this spring. I thought it was funny and I am sure the hon. Prime Minister did not think it was quite so funny. But he came to Windsor, and hon. members know how they do it—the Tory party—with all the big pork barrels that they have. They splash big ads in the paper, and they say: “The Great White Father is coming to town. We will have a parade, and we are going to rent a great big hall, and we are going to have some people there. The Great White Father is going to make a great speech.”

Well now, the hon. Prime Minister came to Essex county and they went through all of the motions of their advertisements in the paper and the parade. I will give him credit, though, for one thing, and I want to mention this. He did not come to the automotive capital of the Empire in that great big black hearse he has. He kept that one out of town.

But anyway, he arrived in town and they went to this hall. Now, they had everything in the hall but people. And so the Tory party, the “big bugs” in it, you know, had a hurried-up session, a hurried meeting and asked: “Where are we going to get some people?”

So they rented a couple of buses and they went out to the old people’s home, and they promised the people some pop and ice cream if they would come out. It was a hot day that day, I remember. They said: “You just come out and we will have a ride on the bus and get some nice fresh air.”

Well, finally, a very few people arrived. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, there were more flies in that hall than there were people, and I remember I was some place elsewhere

that day. I picked up a paper in the morning.

Hon. Mr. Frost: My hon. friend—

Mr. Reaume: Just a minute, just a minute now, let the hon. Prime Minister just keep quiet for a minute.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member is wrong. That was the election before last.

Mr. Reaume: I picked up the paper. I wanted to read about this great speech of the hon. Prime Minister’s, you see. It was a wonderful, wonderful crowd. There must have been all of 40 people at this great meeting.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Just a minute.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Sure. The hon. member told us about this before.

Mr. Reaume: Just a minute. So, the hon. Prime Minister arrived in town—we got to that point—the hon. Prime Minister arrived in town and went to the hall. So he got up there in his usual way, in the fullness of time, and within the 4 corners of this and that—one never knows what he is talking about—but he “takes off” on hon. Paul Martin. Now, our hon. Prime Minister accused him of everything under the sun, ridiculed him, and then when he finished with Paul—it was not so awfully important—

Hon. Mr. Frost: That was 4 years ago.

Mr. Reaume: Wait a minute. When he finished with Paul he started crawling all over me. Now, I want to thank the hon. Prime Minister.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member thanked me last year. I do not want to be thanked again.

Mr. Reaume: Let me thank him. Wait a minute, I want to thank him.

Hon. Mr. Frost: What does the hon. member want to thank me again for?

Mr. Reaume: Listen. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to be called out of order. By reason of the hon. Prime Minister’s visit to Essex county, I was honoured by getting the biggest vote I ever had in the 31 years that I have been in office. As a matter of fact, I would like to have the hon. Prime Minister come back any time.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member said the same thing last year. He is mixed up.

Mr. Reaume: The hon. Prime Minister did me a favour. Mixed up?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes, mixed up.

Mr. Reaume: I will tell the hon. Prime Minister how bad it was. The returning officer—whom the hon. Prime Minister appointed—on the night of the election was on the verge of not even counting the ballots, he was going to put them on the scales and weigh them.

Mr. Speaker, look, do not let the hon. Prime Minister go away. The hon. Prime Minister is leaving me right in the middle of my speech.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, the hon. Prime Minister has returned. That shows what a good sport he is.

Mr. Reaume: Thank you. The hon. Prime Minister is a good sport, I must admit that.

Well, now, **Mr. Speaker,** I have been here since 1951, and I have no intentions of going away from here. I like it here.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, the hon. member is going to sit over there for a long time, is he not?

Mr. Reaume: Not over here. I hope to be over there one of these days, you know. I have been looking over there and it looks as if it is not a bad place to be. I have my eye on it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Has the hon. member picked out his chair?

Mr. Reaume: I would like to be as close to the front as I could. But hon. members know that when any problems arise in the province, we always hear some prominent speaker from the other side of the House arise and say, "Well, now, let us take a look at the record and let us look back into the days of Hepburn."

Well, now, I just want to point out that there are a lot of young hon. members in the House today, like myself, who were not very old in the days of Hepburn, and I do not want to—as I do not think hon. members across should—burn in hell for the sins of past governments—including the Henry or Ferguson or Bennett governments. Good heavens, if we—

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): The hon. member has sins of his own.

Mr. Reaume: We all have, and that is what I am worried about. I do not want to

ever have to burn for the sins of those other people.

Now, suppose we talk for a moment about, for instance, Mr. Ferguson. I remember as a small boy that one of the things he brought in was very important apparently at that time. He was the man who instituted and brought about the sale of 4.4 beer which was not fit for pigs to drink. Now, I will leave him rest.

Then we go on to the next man who followed him, Mr. Henry. Now, you will remember him well, Mr. Speaker, because you were around at that time—1933. I shall never forget this as a boy. The Henry government, on the eve of the election, came out with what was known at that time as the sunshine budget. This was a budget that—oh, it pictured everything in the whole province as being flowery, lots of money, no problems at all, everybody was happy in the hungry thirties and so—

Do not go away, please.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I will see the hon. member after a while.

Mr. Reaume: I will see the hon. Prime Minister later, yes.

Well then, there were—as hon. members know—in that period of time, a large number of unemployed people in the province. So the Tories of that day, with the wisdom that they always think they have, instituted a public works scheme in order that they might put thousands of people out on a job.

This was the extent of the great public works scheme of that day. They hired thousands of men who went along the roads and highways of the province, and they dug holes here, holes there, holes everywhere. Then they had thousands more come along and fill up those holes. It was an utter display of the waste of the people's funds.

Well now, the Liberals came into office from 1934 to 1943. Now the government of 1943—there are still, on these benches over there, a few hangovers from that period, and I want to tell hon. members—

An hon. member: They look like it, too.

Mr. Reaume: That is all they have for the present. But I want to tell hon. members of one incident that happened in the days of the Drew government and it occurred in the city from which I come.

In that year, 1945, there was a great Ford strike. Some 13,000 people were involved in this strike and they were striking as any

ordinary, *bona-fide* union men had a perfect right to do. But there was an appeal made in those days to the government in power at that time to send the—

Mr. Grossman: Liberal?

Mr. Reaume: Liberal, your grandmother. Tory! At any rate, there was an appeal to send down the group of provincial police from this city.

Mr. MacDonald: Tell them what happened in Oshawa—

Mr. Reaume: What happened in Windsor is what I am talking about now. The hon. member can talk about Oshawa when his turn comes. So what happened was—

Mr. MacDonald: He forgets—

Mr. Reaume: I already said that I am not going to burn in hell for the sins of other people or the hon. member's either.

Mr. MacDonald: Mention Oshawa then—

Mr. Reaume: Well, when the hon. member gets all finished making his speech, I will go on with mine, because I have a long way to go yet, and he is only holding me up and there are others who want to speak. So what happened was that hundreds of officers were flown into Windsor with instructions to break up the picket lines of the union in any way they could. With them, on those planes, came bombs, tear gas bombs, night sticks and props.

Interjection by hon. Mr. Allan.

Mr. Reaume: The hon. Minister will have the opportunity, Thursday all day.

What happened then? When the police arrived there, they went into a large building which was occupied by a number of men on active service. They took those people out of their beds, made the active service people sleep on the floor of the barracks, while great big fat cops that were ordered to Windsor by the government who was in office at that time, slept in comfortable beds, and made the active service boys serve as batmen for them.

The Riot Act was read to those officers sent there by the people who were in office at that time, and the very same people who are here now. The police were sent there for the purpose of beating these unfortunate men over the heads with clubs, or breaking up picket lines in any way that they could.

Some hon. members: Oh, shame.

Mr. Reaume: Oh shame, your grandmother. Let me say this to the hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: What about—

Mr. Reaume: Let me say this to the hon. Minister, I am talking now about the Tory government. He spent 8 hours talking about the Tory government the other day.

There was not one ounce of human blood spilled on the streets of that city because of that strike, but if these men—these officers—had followed the orders they got from the people in power at that time, there would have been plenty of blood flowing down our streets. The Tory government—the people that hon. members over there are so proud about—would have been the ones responsible for it.

Now out of that, in case some hon. members do not know, came what is known as the Rand formula, which has been, I think, a tremendous help to many thousands and thousands of working people clean across Canada. So, even though Windsor was chosen as the battleground upon which a certain employer and employees fought out this issue, it was there that the issue was fought out, and it was there that I say that legislation was written in favour of the working classes of people.

Now, Mr. Speaker, for a moment I want to say a word about a report that was worked on and prepared by, I think, 12 men.

Mr. MacDonald: Eleven.

Mr. Reaume: How many? Eleven men.

On March 27, 1957, we were ordered, or directed by the hon. members of the House, to sit down and to review and go over The Labour Act of the province. Now, at the outset I want to make this honest statement, that on that group or committee there were members of all parties and, from everything which I observed, there was not a single man on the committee who was there for the purpose of trying to "do a job" on either labour or employer.

I think that each and every member of the committee came there with an honest and an open mind. I really did not see any evidence of any single member of the committee trying to, for instance, do any harm or injury to the working man. I do not think that we ever thought that everything that was written in that book, or is in there now, was going eventually to become part of the law of the province.

Our job was to go over these things, and we did not agree on everything. But of one

thing we can be certain—I am sure that all of us had a free hand to do what we wanted to and to say what we wanted to. It was under the chairmanship of the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Maloney) who, I understand, is home ill. I want to say that I do not think that I have ever served on a committee that was handled so ably and so well as the hon. Minister of Mines handled that job.

As I say, I did not see evidence of anybody trying to “do a job” on anybody else. We have oftentimes heard in the report that there is in this House a party, one party—the big 5—two heads with 5 people in the party. Well now, look—

Mr. Thomas: What does that mean?

Mr. Reaume: The hon. member will know what it means. I will explain it to him as we go along because we have lots of time, I am not going to hurry. I am not going to hurry and he can make a dozen speeches tomorrow if he wants to, I do not care.

But I do want to say that there is no such thing, within the rank and file of the union men and women across this great province of ours, as their having vested in any one party the right to speak for them and them only. That is just so much craziness. Now there

might be some kind of an under-the-table deal, or behind-the-iron-curtain deal—

Mr. MacDonald: He ought to go to their conventions.

Mr. Reaume: I have been to the conventions when the hon. member was wearing short pants, and I want to say there might have been a deal going on as between the “big 5” and a few of the pork choppers of the unions. But that does not mean, Mr. Speaker, that the pork choppers of the unions are talking for the thousands and hundreds of thousands of people who are the rank-and-file members of unions across this province.

In my pocket I carry two union cards. And while the hon. member for York South was chirping away about what he thought about unions, I want to say that I fought for them for many years, and that is how I have those cards in my pocket. I did not buy them. I got them because of the fact that I fought for them for many years, and I have no intention of stopping that fight now.

Mr. Speaker, I notice it is 6 o'clock, so I will continue after the House resumes.

It being 6 of the clock, the House took recess.



Legislature of Ontario

Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Tuesday, February 23, 1960
Evening Session

Speaker: 'Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1960

8 O'CLOCK P.M.

The House resumed.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

(continued)

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Mr. Speaker, we were speaking about the great forces of people who are a part of the unions of the province, and I want to say a few more words about that.

I know that, in the United States, in the past number of years, there has been a feeling there that they should pass certain laws to restrict the operations of unionism. Possibly, over there, there was some real reason for doing it, and some real reason for taking the action that they have. But I want to make this statement, and I think it is right, that the unions of Canada, generally speaking, are composed of a large group of men and women who have joined together to protect their rights.

I have not seen any evidence at all in the operation of trade unions in Canada where anything crooked is going on. I think that they are made up essentially of good, honest people.

Now, the rights that union men and women have won through the long period of years are rights that they have indeed fought for. I think that if any hon. member has in mind passing anything that in any way restricts unions in organizing the unorganized, we might then be taking action against a group of people who have done much in the way of making Canada a good place for us all.

I honestly feel that many of the social Acts of Parliament that are written on the statute books of the province, and indeed of Canada, have been placed there by the effort and by the hard work of real union men and women. I would hate to see any of those rights taken away from them.

Now again, may I for a moment refer to this little blue book. I want to say again that I do not think that, when we sat for some 14 months or more, we ever hoped or thought that everything in this book would become part of the laws of the province.

Indeed, one thing that I found rather strange, yet probably it is not, in the hearing of all the briefs—and there was a large volume of briefs coming both from unions and from the companies—one thing certainly always stood out.

In the instance of the unions, they extolled the virtues of unions and in some cases they ran down the employer. In the briefs of the companies they always extolled the virtues of the company and ran down the unions.

But there was one thing, I think, that was absent from all of the briefs, and this became most apparent as we went on, and that was the question of who was going to protect the rights of the great multitudes of people in the province who were not either part of the union or part of the company.

And I think that is one point upon which we can dwell. I think that we must bear in mind the rights of the individual who is neither a part of union or a part of management. These people are, indeed, a very important part of the province.

There was nobody at the hearings, either through briefs or otherwise, who seemed to care a bit about the problem that was facing this part of the general public. Safeguarding their rights is, I say, a job that we in this House must do. In doing that, I have no idea what kind of amendments we are going to propose, I have not got the slightest idea. Being over here as I am, I would not have any means of finding out. If I had, I would.

I can only take from the word of certain hon. cabinet Ministers who spoke before unions, and indicated—if I read the paper rightly—that there is not going to be much change in the present Act as it is written now.

Well, as one of those people who signed this little book, I am not anxious or desirous of "taking a powder," because we only wrote it for the purpose of bringing it in before all hon. members, so that they, in their wisdom or good thinking, might advise us what is proper.

I want to say again that I think it would be advisable, concerning any amendment to the Act at all, that we should go slow on this problem.

I am not one of those people who do not think that the province is really on fire. I am one of those people who think that the bargaining table after all is the rightful and proper place to sit down and settle problems that exist between employee and employer. So I hope that the people who are responsible for bringing down any amendments at all will go slow.

I know there is a great need involved in the argument which has been going on between craft unions and the exchange, so I think that the only way we are ever going to solve those problems that exist—the boiling pot of the problems which exist—in the province between employee and employer, in the majority of cases, they are to be found right in the craft union and the exchange with whom they deal.

And I think this, that if a series of meetings are held, under the auspices of the department—and I think they are being held now—I want to say that I think that is an excellent plan. The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has been in that office since 1943, and I want to say that, in my opinion, he has done a fairly good job.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): A wonderful job.

Mr. Reaume: Do not urge me. I went as far as I could go.

But I feel that we should go slow. I do not think that the people of the province expect us to become hysterical after reading the headlines in papers from the United States. I think that we, having our homes over here, have been associated and acquainted with both sides of the fence, and I would only urge that we take a good look at the thing before doing anything that is drastic, and that we might feel sorry for after it is all over.

I want to say this, and I cannot be so complimentary in this field. There is one thing that I think the hon. Prime Minister, and all others who follow him, might take a good peek at, and I hope that we do not hear any more of these long orations and speeches of his about this winter works programme.

We are concerned at the moment with 750,000 people in Canada who are out of work. Now I know there are some people who say it is not quite that high, but that, anyway, is the figure that I am going to use. So, as far as I am concerned, that is it.

And in the province there are 235,000 people out of work—and that again is the figure that I am going to use—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Right or wrong.

Mr. Reaume: Well, as far as I am concerned, it is right. Now, if the hon. Prime Minister can prove it is wrong, that is fine. Boiling it down to my own home city, I want to say that there are now some 10,000 people unemployed. I have never heard in the 9 years that I have been in this House—not once have I heard coming from over there—any programme at all that in any way has ever dealt with the unemployment problem as it exists or as it ever existed.

The only thing that we ever heard was a lot of phony talk about a phony winter works scheme that in the instance of Windsor alone—out of some 15,000 people who were unemployed at that time with this great Tory scheme from over there—gave work to exactly 118 people. Now, if that is the kind of plan this government is going to bring down again, insofar as I am concerned, we can throw it in the ash can, because it really is not any good.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that it is pretty nearly time that the province should wake up and do something about the many thousands of people who are roaming around our streets out of work. I think that it would not be expecting, or asking, an awful lot on our part if the hon. Prime Minister of the province might indeed ask for a conference with the federal government for the purpose of working out some kind of a scheme that may, in some way, solve this problem.

Now I do not want to be labelled an apostle of gloom. But I cannot think of anything any worse than having a man at the head of a family who is out of employment. And I think that I would be safe in saying that if it were not for the fact that we now have unemployment insurance in our country, and such things as family allowances, that we might easily, right now, be deep into the heart of a depression almost as bad as we were back in the days of 1930, 1931 and 1932.

So I am hoping that, from the hon. members opposite, some idea and some plan will come up whereby we can put many thousands of our people back in useful, gainful employment.

I remember in the House—well, I think it was a year ago—we were speaking of the auto industry, and at that time I was talking about cars that were made in Italy, France, England and elsewhere other than here in Canada. I was speaking about the purchase of cars, by the provincial government, that were manufactured in foreign lands.

Well, now, they are still buying cars made in other places than here. This government, indeed, I think, ought to have enough faith in the people who make our cars, by their hands and by their brains, to set the example—instead of buying all these little peanut wagons they have around here—by purchasing cars that are made by our own people.

At that time, the hon. Prime Minister said he had some kind of plan. Well, he never came out with that plan. But he was going to advise—and I think hon. members will find it in *Hansard*—the automobile people of the province what they might do in order that a man or a woman making cars might have a job 12 months of the year. I never heard any more of his plan.

I understood that he was going to call on the president of the Ford Motor Company and have a talk with him, and give Mr. Sale—who has only been in the automobile work for years—the benefit of what the hon. Prime Minister knows about making cars.

Well, I hope that if he has any ideas, he will step forward and make those ideas available to the people who are engaged in that work.

Now, Mr. Speaker, going back again to that time around June—and that was a rather hectic month or so—I want to say a word about the “big 5”. There is a “big 5”, the only party I ever knew with 5 people in it with two heads.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): The hon. member knows where he will spend his future life.

Mr. Reaume: I was around here before the hon. member was born, and I will be here when he is gone.

Mr. Speaker, it was a peculiar thing, and I am not making any statement as to whether anyone in this House is pink or red or blue or any other colour, but I just want to say I note that, in the past couple of days, there has been here an epidemic in the House, everybody wants to put something on the table.

Now, I have here a paper printed here in Toronto. I understand it is tinged or tinted or even painted, and we had it translated into English so we could all read it and it goes on in these articles urging the support of the CCF party. Now I do not know whether or not my hon. friends over here ask for it or not but the fact is—

Interjection by Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. Reaume: But the fact is that they have it, and if they have it, insofar as I am concerned, they can keep it. Nobody else wants it.

Now, the second thing that I want to table—and this is about the craziest thing I have ever read. I do not really know who printed it, but on the bottom it is signed by the 3 CCF people, candidates in Essex county, and it starts off:

Dear Comrade:

Mr. MacDonald: We do that in my legion.

Mr. Reaume: And then they go on with a bunch of screwy questions and they are something like this:

It is our impression that every Canadian now believes in the principles of the CCF party. Now we want to ask you a few questions,

Now there is a whole flock of them here, of course,

Are you in favour of mass unemployment?
Are you in favour of the wealth of the country ending up in just a few hands, etc.
Now if your answer is no, Comrades, you have got to vote for us—

and it is signed, president of the Essex county CCF party.

Mr. MacDonald: They lived under the Liberals at Ottawa for all those years and they learned.

Mr. Reaume: Now I am going to file those little documents, because if anybody wants to spend a rather light half-hour, packed full of silliness and crazy questions, they are all contained in this.

So I want to say to these people who have appointed themselves—nobody else has appointed them, that is for sure—but what I want to say to the “big 5”, who have appointed themselves as the guardians of the working man, is that the kind of working man they are guarding and playing with makes upwards of \$10,000 a year. They see they are not going to push anybody off the edge of the earth.

The Liberal party, of which I am proudly a part, has been here for a long time. These birds over here, sitting on the rail fence, are going I do not know where. I am not quite too sure of the name, is it Social Democrats?

But there is one thing that they know about, that is that they are trying to worm their way into the trade union moneybags

so that they can still—for a long time to come if possible—sit on nice comfortable easy chairs. Now, we are not going to allow a bunch of crows like them to push us off the edge of the earth, so they can stop worrying about it any time now.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Reaume: Well now, Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to say a word and again—

Mr. MacDonald: He ought to go to the next—

Mr. Reaume: Well, why do you not put a button on that thing, Mr. Speaker?

Interjection by Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. Reaume: My goodness, we cannot get order around here tonight.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): The hon. member is disturbing the peace, the little peace.

Mr. Reaume: The other matter for a moment I want to speak about is The Department—or the former department—of Planning and Development.

Now, before I start on this, I want to say that I have a real affection for the former hon. Minister of Planning and Development. I just want to say to him that if he ever develops our province the way that he planned it, oh man, what a place it is going to be!

Now I think it is pretty near time as I have said often before. The hon. Minister is a fine fellow, but he is always at the back of the parade. Maybe it is because of the weight, but he should take a little practice and try to get up in front once in a while and do a little planning that really counts.

Now I know that after his trip—he was in certain parts of the north and some of my friends up there were mailing me copies of the papers in the north. I know that he did not feel well when he got back, but I suggest this, and I am happy incidentally that his department has been split because I think that he will admit that he got the work of the department into such a state of confusion that it will take Lorne Cumming quite a while to untangle things. After all, he, in effect, will be practically the Minister of the other department now—with a little help from the present men in office. I think that that was a very excellent move.

So now the only other department—and I wish the hon. Minister would look over here—is The Department of Public Works. Now there really is an important one.

Prior to that great day in June, the Tories in Essex county were running around, and were telling the people up there that they were going to build a school. They were going to build a public works building, a teachers' school, a college—nothing ever happened. This was announced, I think, a year and a half ago in the House. Not one step was taken, not one thing was done.

After the exit of two Tory members from this House, the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) came up to Windsor and said, "Now my dear friends, because of tight money we just cannot go on with these buildings now."

I want to say to him that this was a definite promise, made quite some time ago. The people up there are waiting for these buildings to start, and they are waiting for the hon. Minister to do something about it. They are not anxious for him to come down there and give them a lot of hot air, or speeches. It was a promise that came from the hon. Minister opposite; it was a promise that was made quite some time ago.

I submit that if the people wanted to add up all their broken promises, it would fill a pretty fair-sized book.

Now is the proper time to start keeping some of the promises, and they can start off right in Windsor, if they want to, in keeping the promises that they and other people made.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say just one more word about Elliot Lake and the problems that they have there. We have talked about this thing for about a week. I am just wondering if there should not be a meeting called—probably at the instigation of the hon. Prime Minister of the province—between the hon. Premier of Manitoba, the hon. Prime Minister of Canada and the hon. Prime Minister of our own province. Those are the 3 people who are involved in this. I am just wondering if our hon. Prime Minister, in his good, easy-going way, might not point out to the hon. Premier of our sister province how important it is that we get this reactor built in Elliot Lake.

I think if some steps were taken along this line, we might yet have the opportunity of having it built there. I have heard from people there, many of them. There are some of my own people there.

And I think, in all honesty, that there should not be any stones left unturned until such

time that we have exhausted every avenue in doing everything we can for the people of Elliot Lake.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure and privilege to congratulate you, first of all, on your elevation to the distinguished position you now hold in this House. Based on long experience and backed by great tradition, the position of Mr. Speaker is, today, held in high regard by many Parliaments. You, sir, bring to the office certain qualities and qualifications which will enhance the office indeed.

In my own brief time in this Parliament, I have had cause to experience for myself your good judgment, your sincerity and your fairmindedness, among many other qualities. All of these, I submit, are qualities which equip you admirably for the office of Speaker.

I want to congratulate also the hon. mover and hon. seconder of the speech from the Throne. Since I know the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Davis) and the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Grossman) are both very modest men, I have no intention of embarrassing them by reviewing in any particular their speeches. Both were good, I think we are agreed on that, and both had some points—many points, indeed—which were very evident and were very, very worthy of note.

Now, during the skirmish in which we all took part last June—I have heard it described in many different ways, it was a skirmish—and it might have been a good fight, Mr. Speaker, had there been worthy opponents, or doughty opponents against whom to fight. In my own opinion, humble though it might be, it was a skirmish, last June.

But there was one thing we heard above many others, and that was many references to the “tired old men” of this party, the Conservative party.

Well, as I look at the hon. member for Peel, Mr. Speaker, and many of the other hon. members on this side of the House, I am afraid I will have to go back to find some new dictionary in which I shall find a new and changed meaning for the word “old”, at least insofar as it refers to Conservatives.

Now, the hon. member for St. Andrew, who sits on the front bench, is a little more mature in years, but by no means a hoary-headed patriarch, and I can assure hon. members there is nothing tired about him, and his vigour and energy are very, very apparent on many occasions in this House.

Mr. Speaker, the interests and responsibilities of The Department of Health continue

to grow day by day. This is only to be expected in a province that is growing and expanding as rapidly as this great old Ontario of ours is.

As a result of this growth, I think it is desirable that I try to break down the services of the department to the end that the hon. members of this House may have fuller knowledge of what we are trying to do. I intend, therefore, to deal only with the mental health division of The Department of Health at this time.

It would be trite indeed were I to say this is one of the greatest health problems of today—indeed, mental illness and mental deficiency form the greatest single health problem facing us here in Canada and, of course, in Ontario. I think one might say with justification that this is perhaps the last great frontier to be attacked and pushed back by medical science.

Having said that, I have to say, however, that in the field of mental health there has been rather rapid and dramatic progress over the past few years. There has been a very decided upsurge of interest in mental health and in mental illness, in its treatment and rehabilitation and prevention, and this has been evident and continues to grow.

Results of efforts along these lines have been so promising that hope is now supplanting the hopelessness that has pervaded this branch of medicine almost from the beginning of time.

For example, Mr. Speaker, the discharge rate in our hospitals is growing every year. Indeed, in some units of the Ontario Hospital system, discharges outstrip admissions. Who would have dreamed—other than the most optimistic in medicine—only a few years ago, that we would be treating the mentally ill in the out-patient clinics of our hospitals, or that we would be treating mental illness on a shift basis? Indeed, that is what we here in Ontario are doing now in our day-care and night-care centres. In the latter case, I believe the hon. members—since this is a relatively new procedure which has only been in practice for a very few years now—might be interested to learn something of how these centres operate.

Some person—it might be the housewife, the homemaker, the wife, the mother in the home—notices that she is not very well; she feels that she is tense and that as she might put it, “her nerves aren’t as good as they used to be.” On examination and diagnosis, it is found that she is showing early signs of mental illness. She might go to the day-care

centre, report in the morning, get her treatment, stay with us all day, go home to be with the family in the evening and all night.

Or the worker may feel himself slipping; still able to carry on but he feels in need of care and medical attention. He may report to the same centre in the evening, after his day's work is done, there receive his treatment, stay with us overnight, go back to work in the morning.

It is remarkable how these new methods are showing such wonderful results. We have good cause to believe that almost 67 per cent. of all first cases are treated in these out-patient clinics and day-care and night-care centres.

They play another very useful role in the scheme of things in our new programme, and that is the help they provide for the patients who have been discharged from our hospitals.

Here, too, they have already proven their worth. Many of these patients, although apparently cured or at least restored to the extent that they can go back in society, find that the adjustment to normal living is rather difficult. They feel as though they still need a little help, they still need a crutch, something or someone to whom they can turn and upon whom they can lean.

Here is where the day-care centres and out-patient clinics play an exceptionally fine role. This in itself, Mr. Speaker, is no small effort, for it is serving to keep a great many people out of our hospitals who, but a few years ago, would have had to be readmitted.

Now, 5 new centres came into operation during the past year, others are now being prepared.

Added to the already established 3 Ontario Hospital out-patient clinics, 8 travelling clinics, 2 day-care and night-care centres, 3 child guidance clinics and one forensic clinic, these should be proof, I think, even to the most skeptical among us, that the mental health division is not quite so inactive as some would have us believe.

At those 18 centres during the past 12 months, 11,250 patients were seen for a total of 74,000 examinations and interviews, and approximately one-third of those patients were under the age of 17 years. Now the work of the division divides itself—

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): May I ask a question, Mr. Speaker, of the hon. Minister?

I am very interested in these day-care centres, and I am wondering how many more

we have to have before we will cover the population of Ontario, or do we have a comprehensive coverage now?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It is difficult to answer the question exactly. Our aim at the present time is to establish one at every hospital, and that is what we are at present aiming for, and undertaking. There is one in the process—as I shall go on to tell hon. members—of establishment at New Toronto, but we plan one for every Ontario Hospital as a starter.

Now the work of the division divides itself logically or essentially into 3 services: (1) the care and treatment of the mentally ill; (2) the care of the mentally defective; and (3) community mental health services.

Before dealing with each one of these in their turn, perhaps we would do well to consider a few general points of interest.

First, I think there is the enormity of this health problem to which I have already made reference. In mortality studies, one never sees very much mentioned of mental illness, of mental defect or retardation because these are not killer diseases or disabilities. A look at morbidity studies would present an entirely different picture.

Mr. Speaker, these two—mental illness and mental retardation—constitute a greater problem in medicine than all other illnesses and diseases put together.

Statistics at best are dull and uninteresting as a rule, but at times I think we should take a very careful look at them if, for no other reason, than that of self-interest. Very well-founded studies lead us to believe that 1 out of every 10 of us will suffer some degree of mental illness of deficiency or emotional upset requiring specialized treatment in the span of a normal lifetime. That would mean 10 out of this assembly, at some time or another, will need the help of a psychiatrist or someone skilled in the treatment of the mentally ill, the emotionally disturbed, or the mentally defective.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Then I think that one can only guess at the impact of these conditions on the economy of our province. We do know what it costs us to maintain a patient—to maintain and care for those who come within our care. Our budget for this year ending, as hon. members no doubt know, is in excess of \$43 million, and this excepts capital budget.

Added to this is the money expended for care of patients who report to the out-patient clinics and psychiatric units of general hospitals, and to those institutions recognized for the care of the mentally ill and the mentally retarded, outside of the Ontario Hospital system.

Now this, Mr. Speaker, I submit, only gives one a very faint idea of the total cost of this problem in dollars.

Added to this, there is the cost of lost earnings, there is the cost of exceptional services which usually or nearly always attend serious illness. There is the cost of disrupted family life, and who can equate that in dollars?

Oftentimes we hear expressions of alarm about the apparent increasing incidents of mental illness. This, I think, is not just exactly right. There may be an increase, but I would submit that the increase is more apparent than real, and I believe it can be explained in several ways. For example, it might be explained:

1. Because of the increase in population.
2. Because of the longer life expectancy of man.
3. Because people are increasingly anxious to seek treatment.
4. Because it is so very evident that there is more hopefulness in this field of medicine as compared with the hopelessness that has obtained so long.

These last two reasons, Mr. Speaker, I think are very important indeed. For more years than one can compass, this matter of mental illness has been surrounded by so much mystery, so much ignorance and confusion, it is most refreshing to see in our own time that some of the clouds of shame and stigma and ignorance are now being scattered, allowing the sunshine of knowledge and understanding to shed its rays upon the afflicted.

Now to look at the division of the mental health branch. First, the Ontario Hospitals for the mentally ill. There are 17 of those hospitals, Mr. Speaker, including those specializing in the care of epileptics, the criminally insane, and the tubercular mentally ill. In the case of the latter, the people of Ontario, I believe, can take a good deal of pride in the fact that we have, in Ontario, the best programme on this continent of tuberculosis detection and prevention for the mentally ill.

In these 17 hospitals we have 21,783 patients, almost evenly divided between men and women, giving the lie to statements often

expressed that one sex or the other is more prone to mental illness.

During 1959 and up to November 30, there were 5,270 first admissions and there were 5,528 discharges in the same time.

Having said that, I scarcely believe it necessary to make much comment upon those figures.

I will underscore them, however, to emphasize that our hospitals are not what my hon. friend from Parkdale (Mr. Trotter) might have lead hon. members to believe—places of human storage. They are in the very best tradition—hospitals—places of healing where the sick may enter in the full hope of being made well, and restored to the position of useful citizens in the community. Unfortunately, this cannot be the experience of all, but the number so restored increases year by year as medicine advances in knowledge, as new drugs are developed, new techniques and methods perfected.

There were 1,509 deaths in our hospitals during the year, but it should be remembered that 22 per cent. of all our patients are over 65 years of age.

Our staff—that is, the staff of the mental hospitals—numbers 9,256. Included in this are 198 doctors, 88 psychiatrists, and many others who are specialists in other branches of medicine and surgery.

Besides the resident staff doctors we have, attached to every one of our hospitals, local doctors, general physicians, internists, surgeons, gynecologists, specialists in diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat, and specialists in every branch of medicine who act in a consultative capacity. I mention that to give hon. members some idea of the quality of care provided for our patients.

Two hon. members of this House recently suggested that this care left much to be desired. The hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) was not very specific in this regard, although he did make some sweeping charges. I do not intend to say too much about them. I am sorry he is not in his seat. I am saddened to admit I have accepted the fact that he appears to be—and I have borrowed the word from one of the hon. members who referred to him previously—unregenerate. I do not really know what that means.

The hon. member for Parkdale, however, did make a specific charge, namely that, in October, 1958, a locally practicing physician was called by telephone concerning a patient in one of our hospitals who was seriously ill with pneumonia.

Now, Mr. Speaker, why this procedure was followed I have no idea, since we have had on our resident staff of that hospital for some years a well-qualified specialist in internal medicine. By the way, Mr. Speaker, I do state categorically that the hospital referred to did have at that date, October 1958, an oxygen tent.

The superintendent has advised me, and rightly so, that oxygen tents are rarely used because many of our patients are disturbed and restless and over-active, but oxygen is administered when required and when ordered by the physician in charge by intranasal catheter or by BLB mask—both of which are well recognized medical methods.

I have to say, Mr. Speaker, in the case of the hon. member for Parkdale, that he is a new hon. member. He very obviously devoted a great deal of time and study to the preparation of his subject but it would be a great pity, indeed, were he to offset all he gains thereby by adopting less admirable tactics.

It is a sad state of affairs if hon. members find it necessary to attract attention to themselves by playing upon the emotions or feelings of those, as described by the hon. member for York-Humber (Mr. Lewis), "who cannot speak for themselves."

Mr. J. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege.

I was informed by that doctor about the oxygen tent, and he is quite certain in his own mind, and I am certain—I do not know what the hon. Minister has been told—naturally both of us are going by what other people have told us, and it would seem only reasonable that the superintendent would say there was an oxygen tent there.

But I am quite certain, regarding that occasion of October 15, 1958, that the doctor was correct. And I was not doing anything to get headlines. I was telling the straight truth, as I thought.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Speaker, the facts speak for themselves, the inventory of our hospital shows that the equipment—

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Speaker, may I rise on a point of order?

I think it is clearly set out that an hon. member must not impute unworthy and improper motives to another, and to say that he is simply making this statement to attract attention to himself, I say, comes clearly within that category.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Since when was that improper for a politician?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Speaker, I did not impute—I said it is a sad state of affairs if this hon. member finds it necessary to attract attention to himself by playing upon the emotions or feelings of those "who cannot speak for themselves."

I was imputing nothing, I am simply stating that the inventory of our hospital equipment shows that, in October 1958, we did have this equipment in the hospital.

Mr. Trotter: Did it work?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Of course it worked.

Mr. Speaker, our Ontario Hospitals are staffed by doctors, nurses, attendants and all the other groups necessary for the care of our sick, who are sincere men and women dedicated and devoted to a high calling. Caring for the sick calls for qualities of devotion and dedication not required in many professions or avocations—caring for the mentally ill puts even greater demands upon those so engaged.

Our staff have a high sense of duty and responsibility, and their difficult job is not made easier by statements such as those that have been made in this House.

Quite apart from the staff, how do you think, Mr. Speaker, the family, the friends and relatives of patients feel when they read such charges? They commit the patient to our care; they cannot know what treatment means or may involve, it is not possible to explain this to them quickly or easily. Yet they leave their mentally ill in our care, believing that we will do all humanly possible for them, will treat them as well as it is humanly possible, and will see that they are given, to the full, all the advances and advantages of modern medicine.

Is it not reasonable, Mr. Speaker, that they must feel some cause for doubt when they read and hear an hon. member say a patient was not given this best care because the hospital did not have an oxygen tent?

Part of the new concept of care for the mentally ill is the encouragement of patients to seek voluntary admission to hospital, or to be admitted on the certificate of the family doctor, just as they are admitted to a general hospital. We have some evidence that this is of great value and that it is growing in popularity.

In 1958, one in every 9 first admissions was voluntary. It is very enlightening, I think, that, in the same year, 1 out of every 4

readmissions was voluntary. That is, that of the patients who had experienced life and treatment in our hospitals, 1 out of every 4 who had to be readmitted came of their own volition. Statements such as the one I referred to will not do much to help us encourage patients to seek treatment early and voluntarily.

I believe, also, that this record of voluntary readmissions gives the lie to the "whispering campaign" spoken of by the hon. member. Of course, one will hear whispering—of course one will hear amazing and distressing things, some comical things in our hospitals. But remember, Mr. Speaker, our patients are mentally ill and one should judge their words and actions against this background.

I say, through you, Mr. Speaker, to all the people of this great province, they have just cause to be proud of the calibre, the sincerity and the devotion of the entire staff. They do a splendid job in somewhat difficult circumstances, and they rarely complain. I do not need to ask for their loyalty or their renewed pledge of dedication to duty—this is second nature to them—I know they will continue to give the same high standard of care to their patients, in spite of any statement made in this House, or out of it, concerning them.

But let there be no doubt about where I stand on this—I say to hon. members unequivocally—there is nothing whatsoever in the Ontario Hospital system to hide. We welcome visitors, indeed we encourage them, if they come in the prescribed visiting hours. We will welcome them more if their visit is in the interest of the patients and not out of morbid curiosity, or, if I may lapse into the vernacular, for the express purpose of "snooping."

I should point out here that shortage of well-trained staff has a very definite controlling influence upon the progress of our programme, and without this, all the building possible would be of little value. I can see no value whatsoever in having buildings to house the patients if we do not have a properly-trained staff to service them.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): That is right.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: And staff cannot be trained by a snap of the fingers—it takes from 3 to 5 years to train a psychiatrist after he has earned his medical degree, and has done a general internship, or a total of 10 to 12 years of intensive study and training. Only within very recent times have we seen doctors

in any appreciable numbers going into this field.

The picture now, however, is brightening and we are very hopeful for the future.

Over the past few weeks, much has been said about the age of our buildings, and much of it has been repeated since this debate began. I do not intend to belabour this—I have already admitted the age of our buildings. But I have emphasized, and I repeat, they are clean and weatherproof, and I also repeat, Mr. Speaker, the age of the buildings, the unattractive architecture are, in my opinion, of secondary importance.

The most important feature to me is the programme being carried on in these old buildings—so long as it is new and good—progressive and constantly ongoing, I can get along with the old buildings.

Of course, I would like new buildings and will continue to harass the government to give me new buildings. But I assure you, Mr. Speaker, so long as I head this department, I will spend money first for treatment facilities, for patient care and for rehabilitation.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, some of our hospitals are overcrowded. There is no excuse in saying, I know, that this has always been so, it was so in 1840; just after Confederation the basement of the then Parliament Buildings was considered as accommodation for mentally ill patients. And I say this as an aside, Mr. Speaker, in case I incur your wrath or disfavour, sometimes I wonder if some of the patients have moved upstairs.

And this is the experience of every jurisdiction I know of. It is worthy of note, nonetheless, that nearly 8,000 of the 18,000 beds now in the Ontario Hospital system have been built since this tired old government came to power.

Now, I realize the hon. members across the floor are rather sensitive about history, they object to us quoting it, but I am encouraged to do this since some of them have been very anxious, within the past few days, to make issues of something which happened in 1951, in 1944, and indeed in 1905. Someone recently said, and I quote—I do not know the author:

History is like a surveyor's transit—unless we use it frequently to look back and get our bearings, it will not be of much help to us in running a straight line ahead.

So I look to history, Mr. Speaker, and I find that, when our hon. friends across the floor formed the government—or prior to that time—The Department of Health was erecting its own buildings and it was their party who

changed the system which they now advocate once again.

Mr. Grossman: Shame.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: When I look at history again, Mr. Speaker, I find that when my hon. friends across the floor formed a government in 1934, the previous Conservative administration had plans prepared and underway for 4 new Ontario Hospitals. Construction was begun on two.

The party opposite completed the administration building of two and left them, as one hon. member has said, "to go to seed."

Mr. Grossman: Shame.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: At one of the other locations, the previous Conservative administration had assembled some construction materials. The Liberals sold these, and abandoned the site. The fourth site was completely abandoned.

Ah yes, Mr. Speaker, they will plead, "those were depression days," and that is true. They were days that called for wisdom and courage. I say to you, Mr. Speaker, had Ontario had in power strong men, we would not have the bed shortage we have today. They were little men with little courage and great fears, no vision but great despair.

I must mark this up to their credit however, Mr. Speaker, they did build one hospital, and by some strange and peculiar coincidence it was built in the riding of Elgin, just 35 miles distant from one of the largest existing Ontario Hospitals at London. Weigh that, Mr. Speaker, 1,800 beds in 9 years against nearly 8,000 in the last 12 years of this administration, and only one logical conclusion can be drawn.

But neither history nor recrimination will give us new and much needed beds. To that end, we have laid our plans for the future, although my hon. friend from Parkdale was despondent about what was being accomplished. The picture is not quite so bleak as he fears. Let me recapitulate what has been going on this year.

The new powerhouse at the Ontario Hospital, London is under construction and going ahead.

A clinic for day-care and night-care at the Ontario Hospital, New Toronto is underway.

A new dining hall and kitchen addition, and new laundry at Queen Street Hospital is under construction.

Fireproofing at the Brockville Hospital has been almost completed.

The trades building at the Hamilton Hospital is completed.

A new 600-bed wing at Hamilton is almost completed. Many lesser but equally important construction jobs are underway at this same hospital.

Fireproofing at the Ontario Hospital, Kingston is going ahead.

At Penetang, the new building for the criminally insane was completed during this past year. Here, too, the kitchen, dining hall, extensive renovation of electrical wiring facilities, and new sewage plant are all progressing.

At Thistletown the gymnasium, swimming pool and transformer room are all in progress, all up to schedule.

The hospital school at Cedar Springs is at least 3 months ahead of schedule, and is going ahead rapidly, and I think we should take note of the fact that, in the case of Hamilton and Cedar Springs, the work has been greatly held up because of strikes and these delays must be accepted; nothing can be done about them.

Last, but by no means least, Mr. Speaker, the Beck sanatorium at London became the property of this department and we have begun—on a small scale, it is true—what we believe is a most important research project into the causes of mental retardation.

Now my hon. friend from Parkdale also expressed some concern about projects which had been spoken of rather frequently over the past year, and I can understand his concern. I believe we share one thing in common, impatience with seeming slowness and lack of progress.

But there is more to building a hospital than just making an announcement about it. Land has to be acquired, plans prepared and, in this, progress has been made. We did acquire land in Perth and Grey counties. In the case of Goderich, the plans which were to be used for this were not acceptable to me, and I take full responsibility for rejecting them and thereby causing delay.

When I announced the New Look last year, I said that no more large hospitals would be constructed; that the whole concept of architecture should be reviewed and revised. The hospital of the future would be a 200- or 300-bed unit—albeit there could be 3 or 4, or more, of these units—self-contained under a central administration.

Mr. Speaker, the architects advised me it would take a year at least to prepare new plans—they are on the drafting boards, I have seen them—for the hospital at Goderich. The

hon. member for Huron (Mr. MacNaughton) also has seen them, and they are going steadily ahead. I am not an architect, so I am in no position to argue with them about the time required to prepare the plan.

The situation with respect to the psychiatric hospital and institute is much the same. The choice of site here was more difficult, since the available sites were very definitely limited. This has to be closely linked with the University of Toronto medical school, so it has to be on or near the campus of the university. Such a site now has been found.

Much preliminary discussion and planning has had to go into this, between the medical faculty and my own department, and again the architects tell me it will take at least a year to prepare the plans for this project. They are not building these institutions every day. They are different. They have to do a great deal of study, a great deal of research themselves, before they can put their ideas or our ideas on paper.

I think I should say in self-defence that at least on two occasions, when I was purported to have "announced" the building of the psychiatric hospital, some of my hon. friends—

Mr. Trotter: Would the hon. Minister permit a question?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, I will answer the hon. member's questions afterward.

Mr. Trotter: Very well.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Some of my friends of the press had heard of, or picked up, the story and called me about it. Now, I like to co-operate with my journalist friends, and hence I was credited with "announcing" the hospital on at least 3 different occasions, after it had been officially announced.

There is much more of interest, Mr. Speaker, that I could speak about, or bring to your attention, concerning the Ontario Hospitals, but I want now to say something about the Ontario Hospital schools.

In the two, located at Orillia and Smiths Falls, we have 4,751 patients, ranging in age from under 4 to over 70 years. In our hospital schools, particularly in the more recent admissions, we can note a very marked change. The establishment of community schools for the retarded is taking care of a good percentage of the higher grade defectives and, as a result, those admitted to our hospital schools present a less hopeful picture than might otherwise obtain. Nonetheless,

this greater community interest is highly commendable.

Again, much has been made of the old and obsolete buildings, and I shall say no more about them other than to observe, Mr. Speaker, that the flood of letters I have received following the reports expressed gratitude for the schools—overcrowded though they are—and stated that the children are better in hospital than they could be at home.

It might be of interest to you, Mr. Speaker, that last fall, I attended a meeting of the board of the Ontario association for retarded children, and discussed with them the overcrowding and what we were trying to do to correct it. I cannot speak too highly of their understanding, their support and helpful co-operation. I think it should be pointed out that many members of this body are parents of the patients in our schools.

Here again, Mr. Speaker, the programme is of primary importance in the care of the patients. We strive first of all to give them all the education they can absorb. Then we seek to train them, and oftentimes all we can do along this line—and sometimes we do not even succeed in this—but we try at least to train them well enough so that they can look after their own personal needs and wants. But for a very few, unfortunately, we manage to provide training that will enable them to support themselves, in part at least, if it is possible that they can be supported outside of the school.

As I have said on so many occasions—we have these patients with us 24 hours of the day, so we are not only hospital and school, we are home and parents as well. We have to provide play and recreation—and this, in itself, is a tremendous task.

Try to imagine, Mr. Speaker, if you can, providing all these things for 5,000 normal children, then magnify this 10 to 20 times, and hon. members may have some faint idea of what my staff has to do. There are Brownies and Guides, there are Cubs and Scouts, there are church and Sunday schools, physical training, games and sports, paper chases, movies, concerts, pictures. In one of the schools we have a choir that has made quite an enviable reputation by singing in churches and for clubs; they even appeared on a trans-Canada hook-up.

These are only a few of the activities, Mr. Speaker, but what a fascinating story they make, and how much more thrilling—not to belabour the fact that two of the buildings are 80 years old—far more exciting, far more

interesting than the fact that two of our buildings are 80 years old.

Mr. Speaker, I said I had rather sadly decided that the hon. member for York South was unregenerate, that I would overlook what he said. However, there was one thing he did say which I cannot overlook. He spoke of the stench in some of the wards, as if to imply that the cleanliness of the hospital was not what it should be. Mr. Speaker, I visited those wards again after the hon. member had been there, and found the floors scrubbed as white as I had on every other occasion I had visited the school. My staff never knows when I am going to visit them.

Man is an animal, Mr. Speaker, with highly developed centres of intelligence. This puts him on a high social scale. But there are those unfortunates among us who, as a result of illness or disease, have lost use of those centres, or who have not been born with them. Oftentimes it is impossible to train such people even in most primitive and fundamental ways. I say to you, sir, that science as yet has been all but powerless to provide a fully satisfactory deodorant. I shall say no more.

The hon. member for Simcoe East (Mr. Letherby) dealt fully and adequately with this.

I do want, however, to touch very briefly upon the subject of research. It is true there has been a good deal of misinformation and lack of information. In basic research last year we spent over \$250,000. To estimate the dollar value of clinical research is all but impossible, because in some measure all clinical work is of an investigative and research nature, especially in these days of advancing knowledge in this particular field of medicine.

Indeed, one research project, which has been in progress over the past two years at our Whitby Hospital, has been acclaimed widely, not only throughout Ontario and Canada, but throughout the entire continent, and many have sought information concerning it, and indeed have asked us to set up special courses of training for persons along this line.

I would like to suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the hon. member for Parkdale, that here, too, he needs to get some factual information before dealing with the subject.

Mr. Trotter: I did. I have the facts.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It does seem to be traditional that research is crowded into attics. That is not so in our case. We have good, though crowded, quarters for our basic

researchers, but it is also traditional that great good has so often flowed from research carried out in such crowded quarters and with very limited budgets.

My hon. friend mentioned insulin research. It seems to me that I recall reading somewhere that the late Professor MacLeod grudgingly gave to Banting and Best the tremendous sum of \$2,300 and stuck them away in very crowded quarters with very limited facilities. The results speak eloquently. I need say no more about them.

Of course, we could spend a great deal more money on research, Mr. Speaker, if we had it, but research is not parochial by any means. What we are doing here is but part of a great world-wide programme, a programme which knows no geographical or racial boundaries. The results are freely and readily available to all of us.

Rehabilitation is another subject about which much is said by many who know little about it. I am quite convinced that much can yet be done in this field, but I also say quite definitely that much is being done, and that by The Department of Health.

It should be borne in mind that rehabilitation of the physically ill and disabled has not been a dramatic feature of our economy or of our society. The difficulties attendant upon rehabilitation and re-employment of the mentally ill have been a great deal more serious and more difficult. Like research, this is not something which comes about by the magical waving of some fairy wand. It is something at which we must constantly labour. This, Mr. Speaker, we are doing.

This year we plan to set up a separate division within the department, to devote all its time to rehabilitation, in the hope that the new attitude of the public to the mentally ill will be reflected in the employers of labour.

Although, Mr. Speaker, it may appear that I have said much about this branch of my department, I have actually done little more than touch upon the highlights. Before I conclude, sir, I would, however, like to say to this House that there has been a very marked increase in interest in the work we are doing in our hospitals. This interest has been shown by volunteer organizations. Visiting groups and organizations have associated themselves with each of our hospitals across the province. They have done splendid work among our patients.

A few days ago, I got a report of one of those groups from one of our hospitals, which showed that these women had given nearly 5,000 hours of volunteer service to one

hospital in the first 9 months of 1959. This is a splendid record. The value of such service is all but impossible to estimate.

What do they do with the patients on such visits? They talk, they write letters for those who are unable to do so themselves, they take the patients out for walks, they take them downtown to shop, they take them to their homes for afternoon tea, they play cards and other games, they teach them needlework, and a host of other activities.

To us in the field, this is a remarkable development. It shows that the old-time stigma which for so long has been attached to mental illness is slowly but surely disappearing. It shows that society is at long last shaking off the lethargy that has been hitherto the hallmark of society's attitude towards those unfortunate patients.

May it, Mr. Speaker, be but the beginning of a movement that will grow and spread like a mighty contagion that will ultimately touch and move every one of us who has had the good fortune to be born mentally normal, to be spared mental illness in any degree.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I may be permitted to ask a question of the hon. Minister of Health?

I was very interested in the explanation he has given of the work that he is doing, and I wondered whether there are elderly inmates who are remaining in mental hospitals but who are no longer mentally ill, and if so, how many there are and why they are in the hospitals.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Speaker, the answer is, yes, there are elderly patients in our hospitals. I do not believe it is quite right to say they are no longer mentally ill, but they are well enough recovered that they could go out of the hospital. To that end we are building these infirmaries about which I told hon. members. The first one has been delayed by my own refusal to accept the original plans, it has been delayed one year, but the purpose is to provide housing for those.

Why are they in there? They are in there because they are unfortunately orphans. They have no family, they have no one interested in them. I believe that many of them would not do well outside of the hospital. They have become so accustomed to the environment that I do not believe they could well adjust outside of the hospital.

Quite apart from that, there is no one else to take care of them. They are our burden, and we intend to continue to look

after them to the very best of our ability so long as they need it.

I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I cannot really tell the number, but I could find it for the hon. member.

Mr. G. Lavergne (Russell): Mr. Speaker, may I address a question to the hon. Minister? In what stage of planning is the addition to the Ontario Hospital at North Bay? I refer to the surgical wing which I think the hon. former Minister of Health announced would be built at North Bay some time ago.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That will be brought up when we are going over the estimates of The Department of Public Works.

Mr. Lavergne: Thank you very much.

Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, I wish to add my congratulations to those already extended to you on your appointment as Speaker of this House. In the short time I have been a member of this House, I have come to realize the tremendous responsibility that goes with this position. May your decisions be just and fair for all hon. members.

Hamilton East, which I represent, is very compact, totally urban, and I think almost every nationality is represented in it. The largest industries in Hamilton are located here—Westinghouse, Dofasco, Stelco, Harvester, Proctor and Gamble, and some of the few remaining textile mills.

Because the riding is centrally located in the city of Hamilton, it has become an ideal place for office workers to reside, and we have many shopping areas as well. So, in the main, the residents of Hamilton East are working people, employed in the mills, the offices and the stores of Hamilton.

I am very proud of the trust the citizens of Hamilton East displayed in electing me as their representative, and I intend always to keep faith with them.

To keep faith, of course, one must first have a clear understanding of the problems at hand. Mr. Speaker, I have worked side by side with these people for years. I know their problems as I do my own—they are exactly the same.

You see, Mr. Speaker, working people do not usually want to be millionaires, but they do want their place in the sun. They want to be assured of a steady income; they want to be able to build, buy, or rent decent homes, at prices they can afford; they want to be sure of a job and, when they are old, of a

decent pension. They do not want to live in fear of the high cost of illness. They want to be able to educate their children to the limit of their ability to absorb and, Mr. Speaker, they want to be able to have a little fun, a little enjoyment on the way.

Is this too much to ask for? Is this too much to expect from our richly favoured land? Is this too much to expect from Ontario—Canada's wealthiest province? I do not think so, Mr. Speaker.

These are the things I want for myself and my family, for my friends, my neighbours and, in fact, for all Canadians. This is the reason I am so proud to sit here, Mr. Speaker, with this group of people who share these desires. Our CCF party was developed on the words of our founder, Mr. J. S. Woods-worth: "What we desire for ourselves, we wish for all." I can see no reason for departing from this belief. I see every reason for continuing to use these words as my guide.

Well, how are we doing in Hamilton East? Are we acquiring this needed security? I am sorry to say, Mr. Speaker, we are not. There are 17,000 people looking for work in Hamilton, and a great many of them live in Hamilton East. When our factories are laying off or closing down, it affects our offices and our storekeepers and their employees. True, we have the cushion of unemployment insurance, but it is no substitute for a full pay envelope, nor was it ever designed for this purpose.

With conditions as they are, and with the growing threat of fewer jobs because of automation, there has never been a greater need for a planned economy. There is an obvious need for management, labour, and government to sit down together to plan for a future in which all sectors of our society will benefit from the results of automation.

Instead, Mr. Speaker, we are faced with a great anti-union campaign right across Canada. It is a campaign designed to create, on the one hand, a picture of a kindly management, concerned only with the future of its employees, and on the other hand, a pretty horrible picture of a union movement to which the worker is chained against his wishes.

Now, Mr. Speaker, from the workers' point of view, this is just ridiculous. He remembers all too well that his working conditions forced him to organize into unions.

It was not easy for him to form his unions. Sometimes it involved a strike. In 1946, 3 large Hamilton plants—Westinghouse, Stelco and Firestone, as well as our local newspaper,

were involved in strikes. Hamilton people will never forget the name of a man who once sat in this very House, Mr. Speaker, a man who never forgot his humble beginning. That man was the late Sam Lawrence, who was mayor of Hamilton during that year of labour strife. When he died last summer, working people knew they had lost a great friend, and I would like to pay tribute to his memory.

The union member knows the value his union has been to him, and he knows it was the worker who formed his union—not the union that captured the worker, as this campaign would have us believe.

Knowing these truths, the union member resents the implication of this new anti-union campaign. He resents that governments tend to legislate in support of his employer instead of protecting him. He knows that the protective legislation that does exist came about only to the degree that he and his fellow workers and union members were able to force it, through the expression of public opinion.

I know that other political parties, for instance, watch very closely the CCF share of the popular vote. Hamilton, an industrial city, with a population of about 280,000 is represented by 5 seats in this House, although 3 of these seats include large rural sections.

Mr. Speaker, I was interested in knowing in which party the citizens of Hamilton placed the greatest confidence. When I totalled the vote of those ridings in the city, I discovered that: 38 per cent. supported the CCF; 35 per cent. supported the Progressive-Conservatives; 24 per cent. supported the Liberals; and 1.4 per cent. supported the Labour Progressives, now called Communists.

This, then, would clearly indicate that working people from all areas of employment in Hamilton placed the greatest confidence in the programme and reputation of the CCF.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to say a few words about the conduct of elections. I had hoped the Throne speech would indicate revisions in The Election Act. When an election is announced within the minimum time limit specified, the returning officers find it impossible to complete their duties properly.

I do not want to dwell on this matter at any length, but I draw your attention to the problem of enumeration. During this last election campaign, the time allowed for enumerating simply did not permit a proper job to be done. Many, many people were left off the voters' list and so were denied their right to vote.

The courts of revision sat at hours that made it impossible for shift workers to make personal appeals to have their names placed on the voters' list. So many were left off the voters' list, in Hamilton East, that I appealed to the election board, and they appointed a flying squad of special enumerators who succeeded in restoring voting rights to many citizens in Hamilton East. However, many, many more were denied their democratic right to vote.

This also raises the matter of election expenses. When this House sees fit to place some realistic limitation on campaign expenses—and I do not mean just local riding expenses, but provincial organization spending by political parties and their financial supporters—and when government advertising is not used to promote their party candidates, we will see a better balance in this House.

I will say just a word on government advertising. The ethnic papers in Hamilton had an upsurge of government advertising shortly before and during the election campaign. I cannot believe it was an accident. In any event, it would provide considerable assistance to certain candidates.

In my few weeks, sitting as a member in this House, I have listened with interest to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and to the hon. leader of the official Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer)—and they talked so much about the past that my mind turned to the past too, but just to the recent past.

I wonder which is the true Liberal feeling towards labour? Are they the personal beliefs recently expressed by the hon. Liberal leader in Niagara Falls, or the one in Newfoundland—where Premier Smallwood and his Liberal government have actually legislated to deny working people the right to organize into the unions of their choice? And I look at our most western province—where, under the leadership of a Conservative turned Social Credit, I again see repressive labour legislation enacted in British Columbia.

Is it any wonder that I, and other working people, look at the report of the select committee on labour legislation—a committee composed mainly of Conservative members—and wonder if the pattern is to be repeated in Ontario under a Conservative government?

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Did the hon. member read what his own hon. leader agreed to in the Act?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Most of it they went along with.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Good thing.

Mr. MacDonald: He should read about the dissension in his own riding.

Hon. Mr. Frost: All right, that is all right.

Mr. Davison: A great deal of credit must be given to our leader, the hon. member for York South, who was the only member of this committee who had knowledge of, and sympathy with, the aims of the trade union movement. He was faced with a tremendous task, and it speaks well for his patience and his ability that some of the recommendations made will be of some value to the labour movement.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): May I ask the hon. member a question. What is the source of the hon. member's information?

Mr. Davison: And I could say at this time he got very little support from the Liberals. A lot of blame is placed at the feet of the trade union members—mainly they are accused of causing inflation. How can this be true when only about 552,675 out of 1,714,000 workers are organized in Ontario?

Mr. Speaker, I feel very strongly that, far from being weakened, our labour laws need to be strengthened in favour of working people and their organizations.

First of all, in the matter of certification—as it is now, when a vote is ordered, the union can be certified only if it receives a number of votes equal to a majority of the employees eligible to cast votes. I feel the union is entitled to certification if it receives the support of a majority of the employees interested enough to cast votes.

If these same rules were applied to provincial and federal elections, we would have no government at all, because no hon. member has an overall majority of those eligible to vote.

There is another difficulty which unions encounter in the process of certification. It is a petition, bearing signatures of workers in the plant, who declare that they do not wish a union. Now the workers who do wish a union must sign an application for membership card, which must be countersigned, and the new member must pay an initiation fee of at least \$1 as evidence of good faith. These cards are filed with the Ontario labour relations board and are the indication that the union does in fact represent the employees.

Oddly enough, Mr. Speaker, the employees who sign the petition are required to do nothing more. They are not required to even pay \$1 as evidence of their strong desire to

avoid being represented by a union. Even more oddly, when the case comes before the labour relations board, the petition signers are frequently represented by high-priced lawyers who are, from time to time, retained by companies on various labour matters.

I would strongly urge that petitions not be allowed because I feel the requirements for certification are sufficient.

Then there are the building trades. They have an extra difficulty to meet. It is not unusual for certification of these unions to be delayed to the point where the job is completed and the workers scattered across the country on other jobs. Clearly the Act lacks protection for these workers.

And while I am on the topic of construction, I would refer to the carpenters' strike in Hamilton which was recently settled. I am concerned with remarks the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has made to the effect that one section of the construction industry must not be permitted to tie up an entire city's building activity by their strike. If this is his feeling, I wonder why he did not meet immediately with both parties and try to assist them to reach an early settlement. Instead, he waited 3 months and only entered the picture at a time when the strike was almost settled.

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): That is not correct.

Mr. Davison: That is correct, that is when he acted—on the day before the strike was settled and it could have been settled—

Mr. MacDonald: It was settled before—

Mr. Davison: Municipal and civil service employees should be guaranteed the right to collective bargaining through the union of their own choice. I see no reason why they should be treated less favourably than other workers.

In a day when nearly all employers are perfectly willing to check off charitable donations, or to deduct payments of bond purchases, I can see no reason why even this government should hesitate to provide for the voluntary, revocable check off of union dues as a minimum.

Well, Mr. Speaker, one would think that when the workers, in spite of all the stumbling blocks, get their union certified that their troubles would be over—but they are just beginning. They must now negotiate a contract.

If, in the first place, there had been balance in the relationship of profits on the one hand

and wages on the other hand, coupled with good working conditions, unions would probably never have been created. After unions were created, if this balance had ever been established generally, quite probably the function of the unions would now be different.

But, Mr. Speaker, when workers, through their unions, make wage gains, only to find that their employer has increased prices far in excess of the cost of the wage increase, he feels he will never catch up. He knows it causes hardship on the individual with a fixed income, but when the union offers to forego wage increases if management will reduce selling prices, their offer is never accepted. When one looks at the financial statements of some industries, and sees the increasing profits, one realizes why.

In 1958, the Steel Company of Canada, Hamilton works, had a strike. It was settled and the workers received a wage increase. I would like to draw to the attention of hon. members a few figures regarding the company's profits. They report a net profit of: \$21 million in 1957; \$16 million in 1958—the year of the strike; and \$33 million in 1959. They will notice that profits doubled in 1959 in spite of the fact that the company during this time absorbed about two-thirds of the wage increase involved in the strike settlement.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): Was that before dividends?

Mr. Davison: That is right.

I could be wrong in that, that is net profit so it would be after tax.

Companies feel, and it has been borne out, that every day spent in negotiations saves them money. They have every reason to stretch the bargaining period out and no reason at all to complete negotiations in a reasonable length of time.

The union has no way of countering this delaying action and our present labour legislation does nothing to assist in speeding up contract settlements.

It is my opinion, Mr. Speaker, that conciliation services should be on a voluntary basis, available to the parties only with the consent of the trade union concerned—that there should be a definite time limit of 60 days for the entire conciliation process, after which either party would be free to take economic action. I feel the time limit should be strictly adhered to, unless, of course, the parties mutually agree to an extension. This

would require more conciliators, and the government should sponsor a training programme for conciliators.

I think, too, that minimum standards of working conditions should be improved by law. For instance, the 40-hour week has received general acceptance in Ontario. Why not make it a legal requirement, providing, of course, for maintenance of take-home pay?

Our laws provide for one week's paid vacation after one year's service. In my opinion, this should be extended to provide two weeks after one year of employment and 3 weeks after 5 years.

Management is refusing to hire the older worker because of the increase in pension costs such a worker represents. They do not feel they will get their money's worth out of him before they must pension him off. A government-sponsored portable pension plan would destroy this argument, and I am pleased to notice the Throne speech recognizes the need for such a plan.

I would be more pleased, Mr. Speaker, if it proposed establishing a committee to investigate the best type of such a plan, instead of one to investigate the need for one. If the need is recognized, why investigate it?

I realize, Mr. Speaker, I have spent a great deal of time on labour matters but they are of vital importance to the people in Hamilton East and to the working people in Ontario. When I think of our present Labour Relations Act and of the report of the select committee on labour legislation, and of the new labour legislation indicated in the Throne speech, I wonder if perhaps we should stop trying to patch up our Labour Relations Act. It might be better if Ontario had a whole new Labour Relations Act.

If that time comes, I hope the points I have mentioned today will be included in the Act. They would go a long way towards making life more worthwhile for the many working people of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, I listened to the hon. member for Bruce very carefully because he seemed always to be on the verge of telling us something important. I was particularly interested when he told us that the farmer received only 19 cents per dozen for grade A eggs. Now in Hamilton we pay from 40 cents to 45 cents a dozen for those same eggs. Now it is pretty obvious that the difference of 21 cents or 26 cents per dozen is making the middleman rich.

Mr. Speaker, the answer to the problem of the Bruce farmers is very obvious, and I am

surprised that the hon. member for Bruce has not encouraged the growth of co-operative associations in his area. The profit now enjoyed by the middleman could then be shared to the mutual benefit of the producer and the consumer.

Interjection by Mr. Whicher.

Mr. Davison: Mr. Speaker, I would point to one more disappointing omission in the Throne speech. I think most of us must realize that the \$55 old age pension and the old age assistance allowance are totally inadequate to provide the essentials of life for our senior citizens. True, we have provincial legislation to provide a supplementary allowance of up to \$20 a month for pensioners in need. But payment of this supplementary allowance requires that the municipality contribute its share. Actually, only 5,000 of the 300,000 pensioners in Ontario receive this assistance.

Since the federal government has failed to provide adequate pensions at an early enough age, I am of the strong opinion that it becomes the responsibility of the provincial government to meet this need. In closing, I would urge this government to accept its responsibility, to release the municipalities from the necessity of contributing, and to make the supplementary allowance of \$20 available to all Ontario pensioners who qualify for it. Surely these people are entitled to live out their lives in at least a minimum standard of comfort and decency.

Now I am glad to see the hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume) back in his seat. I would just like to say a few words about some of the things he said.

First, I would like to suggest that I do not think he knows too much about rank-and-file people. I would suggest to him that, out of the 5 members of the CCF sitting in this House tonight, 3 of them happen to be rank-and-file people.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Right.

Mr. Davison: I carry a union card and I use it. The other thing I would like to comment on is this. How many men could get up in this House supporting labour and only vote against two of the things in there? I am surprised.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, traditionally, but enthusiastically, I wish at the outset to join with the many who have preceded me in expressing to you their words of good will. You have given many years

of useful service to this province and to this House.

As you embark on your new career in assuming the function in this House that you do, I want to wish you well. I want to give you my pledge, sir, that during the time the electorate shall favour me to serve in this House, I shall do whatever I can do to be of assistance to you.

I should like to turn to the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Davis) and congratulate him for the very commendable speech which he made in moving the address of thanks in reply to the speech from the Throne. At the same time, I wish to commend the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Grossman) for his valuable rearguard action. I wish to thank him in addition for the assistance he has given, especially to us new members, Mr. Speaker, by way of the comments that he hurled across from time to time.

I want to say to the hon. member for Peel that, in a way, I shall always envy him—if that be not too strong a word. Life is a series of missed opportunities, and I say to him that, if the fortunes of war had been different in June, I shall always like to think that if I had been on that side, my hon. leader (Mr. Wintermeyer) would have chosen me to move the address. I know that my hon. leader, kind and good man that he is, will never tell me that he would not have so chosen me.

I reflect, Mr. Speaker, and I wish to tell you, that this session is not the first time that I have had the occasion to make a speech in this chamber. It was in the days of your predecessor, Rev. M. C. Davies, that the practice of turning this chamber over to the various forensic societies of our neighbour, the university, was inaugurated. This chamber used to ring with the high-blown phrases of youth as they solved the problems of the world.

I well recall the participation of my friend, the hon. member for St. George (Mr. Lawrence), and I can relate that even in the fullness of his youth he had a Tory spoon in his mouth.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Drop that Tory spoon.

Mr. Sopha: I say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), and I do so with trepidation, that he might consider him some time during the next 4 years for advancement. It may be that if he does not so promote him within the next 4 years that he, too, will suffer a missed opportunity.

Now, if I let my eyes travel down from the upper right corner and, again with fear and trembling, let them rest for a moment on the person of the hon. Prime Minister, I would say a word to him. Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, I am a good deal safer with yourself than I would be with your two immediate predecessors if I made a reference to theology and set up a theological background for my comments.

I listened, fascinated, during the speech of the hon. Prime Minister when he participated in this debate, when he regaled us with reference after reference to a government of our party which left office some 17 years ago. Though I was too young at that time to know much about such things, I began to wonder in the way of the Holy Writ, just how many generations are stained by the misdeeds of their predecessors. How true, sir, it seems to be in the hon. Prime Minister's books, in the words of Shakespeare:

The evil that men do lives after them;

The good is oft interred with their bones.

The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), in the height of the exorcism of the hon. Prime Minister, said:

"Leave the poor man alone, he is dead."

There is also a principle that we should say nothing but good about the dead.

When, on the one hand, the hon. Prime Minister exorcises Mr. Hepburn for failing to build Hydro sites, I invite him to remember that he had the moral courage to put his political life at stake when he passed legislation requiring the pasteurization of milk in this province.

Is the hon. Prime Minister not thankful, sir, that we have a new generation sound in body and limb? Perhaps the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) may connect the emptying of the sanatoria in this province to Mr. Hepburn's forthright action.

I know not, sir, of the sins of omission and commission of that government, and I know not whether many people in these days agree with the hon. Prime Minister. But I do know that I am proud to sit in this House, and on the same side of this House, as the hon. member for Brant and the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver), the first of whom is starting his 42nd year and the second of whom, the younger man, starts I believe his 35th. Conservatives have come and gone, hon. members have been here and governments have stood, but neither of these two eminent personages have ever fallen prey to the Tory blandishments.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): The hon. member would make good Tory material.

Mr. Sopha: "Why are they there, and why are we here?" That was the inviting question that the hon. Prime Minister asked. The very asking of it brought a loud and raucous demonstration from his supporters.

But the wording suggests that there may be many answers. The hon. Prime Minister gives a simple one, an all-embracing one. He says the imbalance in this chamber stems from what he calls "good government." Those hon. members, sir, who pound their desks might contemplate for a moment that 53 per cent. of those who voted, voted against this so-called "good government." They are over there and we are over here, but I say, in all respect, they are a minority government.

But, Mr. Speaker, in the fullness of time, and giving full answer to the hon. Prime Minister's question, I cannot restrain from casting my eyes to my left to look at this little group of 5. The initials for their party, Mr. Speaker—and this may not be original—can just as well stand for "Conservatives' Constant Friend." In no fewer than 34 ridings in 1955 and 28 in 1959, this group insured, by their presence in the contest, the election of the Tory candidate. One does not go on unsafe ground I insist, sir, when one interprets votes for the CCF as votes against the government.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): But not for the Liberals, they are too smart for that.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, I do not for a moment welcome the diversion of my hon. friend from Woodbine, but I would urge the hon. Prime Minister in the future, and I do so with the deepest respect, that he should adopt a more benign and benevolent attitude toward this little fractured group over here.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Well, may I say to my hon. friend that if they had not been running we would have received all their votes over here. Where would the Liberals be?

Mr. Sopha: Well, Mr. Speaker, I can merely judge by the type of arithmetic that the hon. Prime Minister himself uses.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member's constituents would never vote for those people, would they?

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, I have often wondered how to characterize this group.

Somebody has called them the "Five Tailors of Tulley Street." I suggest a more appropriate pseudonym would be the "Five Pharisees of Headline Street."

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Do not be envious.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, unquestionably the hon. members of this House hold the hon. Prime Minister in high esteem. In my view, and in the view of many, he is a great citizen of this province and, above all, he is a great Canadian.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there must have been a reason for buttering him up in that fashion and I say to him that people must, or they would not long tolerate his government. For, in such widely separated places as Fort William and Windsor, the electorate have cast their judgment on the men who at one time ruled with him and in each case, they articulated, through the ballot, what the hon. Prime Minister himself would not say. They said to these men: "These men no longer enjoy our confidence."

The hon. member for Woodbine says, and I must say to him that I am struck by his phrase: "A cabinet Minister must not even seem to mix his private affairs with his public duty." No one who reads the historical development of our parliamentary democracy can quarrel with that assertion. Maybe here is a challenge to us in the Liberal party to say this quietly, affirmatively and emphatically to the electorate, so that the principles of parliamentary democracy may one day again flourish.

So, Mr. Speaker, I came into this House in the Opposition. It is an honourable place to be—not that we have any intention of permanently locating here.

Perhaps it might be useful, and I have set about the task to do so, to say a word about the role of the Opposition.

The only authority with which I can speak on the subject is the fact that the people of this country, I must add under a Liberal administration, invested something in the neighbourhood of \$15,000 to \$20,000 in me—that is to say they paid my way, as a veteran—to obtain a degree in political science and economics across the way.

A good place to start, is to say, with Sir William Ivor Jennings, the most eminent British authority on the Constitution, who declaims that the most important part of Parliament is the Opposition. That becomes as right as rain when we realize that the

function of Parliament is not to govern but to criticize.

But I submit that the Opposition employs a special type of criticism. Our criticism is not directed toward a fundamental change in government policy because we know that we will not achieve that, but it is directed towards the education of public opinion. I can do no better than to quote a brief word from Professor Corry, who, perhaps, is the most eminent Canadian authority on government, where he says:

As well, there are always two or more sides to a story, and the majority party has not heard all of the other side until the Opposition has had its say. Concession to the arguments of the Opposition follows oftener than is generally believed.

Perhaps he is a little bit enthusiastic here. I think, however, that we should always assume, not only that what we say will be listened to with courtesy, but that it will be weighed with respect. That is the effect that the Opposition wants in Parliament. For those outside Parliament, the Opposition would want loudspeakers to din their message into the ears of every voter.

It is the duty of the Opposition to harass and obstruct the government, and I mean those words in their most healthy sense. The prestige of the Opposition's position is founded upon the fact, of course, that we are Her Majesty's loyal Opposition. We are loyal to the desires and the hopes and common interest of the body politic, while simultaneously we are opposed, in the words of Corry, "To the audacity of a temporary majority."

Now to put us all in the picture, I might say that the private hon. members over to your right, Mr. Speaker, and down in the rump, are here to support the government.

In the two rows over yonder sits the government and their function is to govern.

They are something more than that, however. We all know that in the picking of cabinet Ministers, the leader of government, the hon. Prime Minister, takes into consideration the aspirations of various interests and pressure groups in the community. He has to assure representation geographically, and I suppose there are many other considerations.

Therefore, the men on the Treasury benches are in a sense ambassadors.

The hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Spooner) is in a true sense an ambassador from northern Ontario; as well as the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr.

Wardrope). The hon. Minister of Transport, I venture to say, is an ambassador from the various ethnic groups in the province. The hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile) is an ambassador of that large group of French Canadians in our community.

I have been trying to figure out what the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay) is an ambassador of, but judging from the impeccable sartorial elegance with which he dresses himself, I assume him to be an ambassador from Disney's.

I wish to say a word about the hon. Minister of Energy Resources, Mr. Speaker, and I regret that he is not in his place in the House tonight to hear what I have to say, but I am going to say it in any event. I never met the hon. Minister of Energy Resources—no, that is not correct: I met him briefly on one occasion when he came over to the University of Toronto to lecture when I was going to law school.

Hon. Mr. Frost: He is a very nice fellow.

Mr. Sopha: He is a very nice fellow and a highly competent fellow.

I have been watching him incessantly since I came into the House. I find it difficult to understand him. I find it difficult to understand why he finds it so difficult to listen. When he spoke, when he defended the Sarnia land deal, I got the impression—it was easy to get—that he demanded complete silence. I made a note in my book on that occasion which I can recite from memory.

The hon. member for York South interrupted him with a question. He abruptly told him that he did not wish to answer any questions during his three and one-half hour long presentation which he was going to make. I put a note in my book and I thought it was a fair résumé of what had happened.

I put down: "The noble lord speaks. He demands complete silence so that lesser men may take note of the wisdom of what he says."

We all respect his ability, yet when the hon. member for Woodbine got up to make his remarks on the Sarnia land deal, the hon. Minister of Energy Resources very demonstratively left his seat and departed from the chamber.

I would say to him, sir—and I hope he reads my remarks tomorrow—that he might take a leaf from the book of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) who, I am told upon inquiry, is one of the best listeners that this House has ever seen.

Then, sir, when he returned—the hon. Minister of Energy Resources—the tenor of his comments that he addressed to you, sir, and the intimidation which they contained, were, in my humble opinion, a reflection upon the functions, duties, and integrity of each and every hon. member of this House.

I am not taking sides here. The hon. member for Woodbine was replying to the case of the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister's duty, in my conception, demanded him to be in this House, instead of roaming around the corridors or reclining on the sofa in his boudoir on the first floor.

We are all here, sir, practicing the democratic idea. We give up our time to carry out our respective functions because the public does not have the time. The waking hours of the populace are monopolized by such things as earning a living, watching TV, participation in the activities of service clubs, church work or community projects, raising a family, and helping to build a strong and free nation. Government there must be, and it is impossible for the body politic to take an active part in running the country.

So the citizenry collectively take an hour off every few years for the purpose of choosing representatives to make the laws, and they are what we have here.

What I have been talking about is the ideal performance of the role of government and the Opposition. It does not work out that way in practice. I have said that the Opposition, and to a lesser extent this is true of the government side, is talking to two audiences every time one speaks. We are talking across the floor to those who wield the power, and we are talking to the great unseen audience outside.

Now the last major function of the Opposition, and to me this overshadows all others in the scale of importance—this then is the fundamental touchstone of parliamentary democracy—we are here in the Opposition to strive unceasingly, unerringly and without rest to try to see that the Legislature maintains its control over the executive. Nothing brings a point home better than an illustration.

In carrying out this duty we complain, and we complain bitterly, that only Parliament, historically, can levy taxation, and we say that when the liquor control board, part of the executive, levies taxation outside of Parliament, then Parliament's traditional rights are violated. One cannot overemphasize the right of Parliament to control the executive. Parliamentary democracy rests on rights and

privileges incomparably of far greater importance than good roads or scientific sewerage. If parliamentary democracy succumbs, then the free mind vanishes with it. There is, therefore, a sacred trusteeship imposed upon this House and I daresay particularly upon us in the Opposition.

Sir Gilbert Campion, whom the clerk of this House like to quote, was long-time clerk of the House of Commons at Westminster. He wrote that party organization and discipline have weakened the status of independence of the individual member, though I might say, parenthetically, that there have been some refreshing illustrations in recent weeks to the contrary in this chamber.

But on the other hand, party organization and discipline impose tremendous burdens upon the Opposition to keep the spirit of parliamentary democracy at a high pitch.

All hon. members know that the concept of the loyal Opposition was born in England. Many may not know that it was in Canada that the position of leader of the Opposition was first accorded statutory recognition. It was in 1905 that a resolution was passed in the House of Commons at Ottawa recommending payment to the occupant of that office.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said among many other quotable things, Mr. Speaker, about the Opposition:

The leader of the Opposition, under our system, is just as much a part of the constitutional system of government as the Prime Minister himself.

The contribution made by my hon. leader, sir, in opening this debate was a model, and it was delivered in a spirit of critique of the affairs of this province in a very moderate, reasoned, well-balanced approach. It criticized fairly, and I might say—and I do so again respectfully when I say—that it deserved far more than the criticism, or the type of oratory, that the hon. Prime Minister delivered in reply thereto in the first part of his address.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me turn to another subject that is dear to my heart, and that is our young giant of the north—Sudbury.

On January 1, 1960, Ontario's sixth largest city was born. Fifty square miles hold within the perimeter, more than 75,000 people and mostly young people they are. I say to the hon. member for Lanark (Mr. Gomme) that the elderly may retire to his constituency, but in Sudbury we do not think of retirement. Youth are attracted to moil in the ground for nickel and copper, and that is a young man's

task. Young people under 35 comprise two-thirds of Sudbury's population, 6 per cent. more than in Canada as a whole.

What about our nickel and copper mining industry, Mr. Speaker? Reliable figures would assert that, if the total value of mineral production in Ontario is \$800 million annually, then Sudbury produces five-eighths of that, or \$500 million.

The former mayor of Sudbury, Mr. Speaker, breached our habit of modesty when at one time he said for the edification of the press:

We do not claim to be the mining capital of the world, we merely go about our work quietly to keep the government of Ontario and the city of Toronto in business.

It may be, in breaking our habit of moderation, that the electorate dealt with him in the wrong way last January 1. We became amalgamated on January 1—Sudbury, the township of McKim, and the west half of the township of Neelon. The city of Sudbury in its application very determinedly, as my friend, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Warrender) will know, sought to include the town of Copper Cliff and the large mining installation that is situated there.

I am not getting into the question tonight, whether smelters are assessable or taxable under The Assessment Act, and I am not even going to discuss the merits of the order of the municipal board.

But, as I promised my constituents during the election campaign, I am going to say that the grants made to the city of Sudbury, in lieu of their ability to tax mining properties, are wholly inadequate. We are not allowed to tax these installations.

In Sudbury we are a dormitory municipality. We provide the place of residence of the 16,000 to 18,000 people that work in these mines. We provide the services that they require: principally education, roads, and all other matters that are ancillary to municipal government.

In order to support those, we must rely upon the munificence of the Treasury benches over yonder, in taking what they hand out from the mining tax which they themselves collect from those mines operating in that area.

These grants which they give to us, if translated into industrial assessments, bring our industrial assessment up to about 18 per cent. of the total.

I understand, and I think it not extravagant to say, that the healthy figure of proportion of industrial assessment to residential is about

40 per cent. So the long and short of it is that the home owners have to bear the burden of providing the services. Considering the vast wealth that the people of Sudbury produce, the share they get is not equitable, fair or just.

We in Sudbury are interested in the development of secondary industry in our community. Now we must rely almost entirely upon nickel and copper production—a wasting resource. If we are to continue that community after those ore bodies run out, then we must attract to our community a diversity of industry.

To this end, the council of the city of Sudbury hired the well-known Battelle Institute to prepare a research report.

It would seem that the best type of industry that ought to be attracted would include wood and lumber products, hardboard and insulating board, paper products, mining and smelting equipment, machinery and associated hardware.

I merely point that out for the benefit of the hon. gentlemen on the Treasury rows in order to invite their support for the development of this community along these lines.

Mention has been made, sir, that we are commencing a university at Sudbury. Well that will be a long and hard struggle. I am not going to say much about it tonight, except that I can only envisage the tremendous impact that it will make upon the cultural character of our community to have in our midst an institution of higher learning.

On a much lower scale, I want to also mention that we, too, in Sudbury have a hockey team. It has not achieved the fame of the team of my hon. leader, but in any event at this time it leads the eastern professional hockey league.

I want to say to the hon. member for St. Andrew that I saw him at a hockey game when I went with my hon. friend from Nipissing (Mr. Troy) to see—what I dare say, and he would not dare to say—to see the greatest hockey team in the world playing against the Leafs.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): The hon. member still rooted for the wrong team.

Mr. Sopha: I admired his enthusiasm. He is enthusiastic about whatever he does but that night he was particularly enthusiastic. Perhaps it was not him, but it is worth recounting that someone in his vicinity kept jumping to his feet, urging on the Mapleos, and Richard came out on the ice and he said: "Oh, get off the ice, Grandpa!" But within 10 minutes

Richard had scored two goals. I merely state this to point out that, in northern Ontario, we are able to cheer the athletes which we produce ourselves who participate in that sport.

Mr. Speaker, a word about labour, and just a word. All hon. members of the House will have noted the way in which labour in Sudbury last year solved its own problems within its own house. I think it is a very illustrative occasion when the rank and file of the union went to the polls, picked the candidates of their choice, and appeared to set the house of labour in order to their own satisfaction.

That was our experience and, as we stand on the eve of taking a step into the field of labour relations, I would like to urge upon all those who hear me that the safest way to deal with labour is to give labour a maximum of independence to govern its own affairs.

We did not like in Sudbury—and this is the first time that someone has the opportunity in this House to say this to the hon. Minister of Labour—the way in which he handled the strike at International Nickel Company of Canada Limited. That strike began on September 24. At that time the families of some 16,000 workers were affected immediately. Winter was coming on, and winter comes on early in northern Ontario. We did not think that the hon. Minister moved with any admirable promptitude to attempt to bring the parties together.

I will recall that it was reported in the press that he was busy settling a beer strike. Now, a beer strike, of course, is a very dire thing, but if my memory serves me correctly—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member's memory is quite wrong. The beer strike was settled before—

Mr. Sopha: That is not correct, sir, with all due respect, I am telling the hon. Prime Minister that is not correct. The beer strike was not settled until the strike at International Nickel Company was in its second or third week. If I recall correctly, there were only some 1,200 employees involved in that beer strike, and there were 16,000 to 18,000 workers in Sudbury out of work because of an industrial dispute, and it carried on for 84 days—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I may say to my hon. friend that the hon. Minister of Labour and myself endeavoured to settle the strike before it ever happened.

Mr. Sopha: That is true?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Certainly.

Mr. Sopha: Well, it did happen. Perhaps that is why it happened. In any event, it was noted that it was not until the strike had reached its 70th or 75th day that the hon. Minister of Labour really took any insistent steps to bring those two parties together to get their grievances settled.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, that is quite wrong. That is a very incorrect and prejudiced statement.

Mr. Sopha: Before I continue, let me say that I welcome the assistance I received from the other side in all those comments. I am not able to sort them all out, but I know that they must be helpful.

If I picked on the hon. Minister of Labour, I wish to turn for a moment and pick on the hon. Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker, on October 30, 1959 I had occasion to write this letter to the hon. Prime Minister. But before I read the letter, I want to say that the other day the racing commission was before the committee on government commissions and, toward the end of their interrogation, some hon. member asked the commission what type of offence they dealt with in disciplining licence holders who operated under the racing commission.

In reply, the chairman of the commission read the list of offences they dealt with last year. The first one read this way:

Hotwalker Jones suspended for life for failing to answer a letter written to him by the commission.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if the racing commission had jurisdiction over the Treasury benches I can just contemplate what the result would be in the continuation of their employment.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Was it serious?

Mr. Sopha: Will the hon. members listen carefully? I am reading the letter:

THE HON. LESLIE M. FROST,
Prime Minister of the Province of Ontario,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

Re: Lockerby High School

DEAR MR. PRIME MINISTER:

I have the honour to address you, sir, concerning the matter of grants to the Lockerby composite high school.

During the past month, I have made repeated inquiries from Mr. McIntyre, secretary to the cabinet, regarding an appointment for officials of municipal corporations joined together in the administration of the school. As you are aware, there are a number of local municipalities involved.

It is my understanding that the school board, together with members of council concerned, have

been under the impression that this school would receive the benefit of the revision of the scale of grants made effective January 1, 1959, even though approval for the school was given at an earlier date.

Be that as it may, their people have been striving very hard to get an appointment with you in order to discuss matters which, of course, are of high importance and extreme urgency to them. It is because of the lack of success that I have encountered, in making a request through Mr. McIntyre, that I presume to write to you directly.

May I, therefore, urge you, sir, to give an appointment to these officials at the earliest possible time.

As a freshman member of the Legislature, I look forward to the opportunity of meeting you and of having the pleasure of participating in the conduct of the legislative affairs of the province with you.

Yours very truly,

(signed) E. W. SOPHA
MPP Sudbury.

That letter, as I say Mr. Speaker, was sent on October 30, 1959, and I have not had a reply to it yet.

Hon. Mr. Frost: It must have gone astray.

Mr. Grossman: Did the hon. member put a stamp on it?

Mr. Sopha: Now, Mr. Speaker, it is incumbent on me, of course, to tell the hon. members of the House what the background behind that letter is.

During the year 1957, it was realized that the community—and I speak of the community of Sudbury as embracing the whole of the Sudbury basin—needed the new high school, because the existing facilities at that time were entirely inadequate. The people concerned on the school board sat down, and they prepared a very comprehensive and intelligent brief for presentation to the government of this province. They made, as early as March 26, 1957, an appointment with the officials in The Department of Education for the presentation of that brief.

The matter went along in the normal course of affairs—in “the fullness of time” which is a favourite expression around here.

On September 22, 1958, an appointment was secured with the hon. Prime Minister. Now apparently on that date, unfortunately, it was possible to meet with the hon. Prime Minister for only a few minutes, so that this brief was actually presented to the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs and to the chief director of The Department of Education along with officials from both departments.

These people said—this was in September, 1958—to the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs and to Dr. Cannon: “We understand that the scale of grants is going to be revised as of January 1, 1959.

Do not ask me, Mr. Speaker, how they knew that—they knew it.

They were revised on January 1, 1959, so we do not have to labour that point.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Progressive government—always ahead of things.

Mr. Sopha: They say that, at that meeting with the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs and with Dr. Cannon, in the absence of the hon. Prime Minister—they said to the people representing the government: “If we will not come under the scale of grants that go into effect on January 1, 1959, we will delay the construction of our high school so that we will.”

The officials are reported to have asked these people at that time: “What will you do with the children? Do you need the school?”

The reply was: “Yes, we need the school, but we can put the students in existing facilities so that the community will benefit from the revision of grants.” The people on the school board say that they were told at that time: “Do not wait, start to build your school now, and we will see that you are not hurt.” They were assured that they would benefit from the new grants that went into force on January 1, 1959. Now that is what they say.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is just the hon. member's version. That is what he says.

Mr. Sopha: That is not my version.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes, it is.

Mr. Sopha: No, that is not my version, Mr. Speaker, at all. It is the version of the people who were involved. Whenever the hon. Prime Minister will answer this letter, and give them an appointment, they will come and tell him that themselves.

Then the tenders, Mr. Speaker, the tenders for the school were actually let somewhere around—I am not sure about the precise date—but somewhere around December 22, 1958, and school construction started.

Now, mark you, sir, that is important. They started this school only 9 days before the revision of grants went into effect on January 1, 1959. They did so because, as I say, they were assured that they would come under the new grants.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the amount involved—I am not going into the mechanics of it—but the amount involved, payable over a 15-year period, is \$310,000 that that school would get if they came under these new grants.

Now, of course, the community was very

concerned about whether these grants would be forthcoming. They worried about it, Mr. Speaker.

They worried as the month of June came along in 1959, and strangely enough, Mr. Speaker, as the month of June came along the hon. Prime Minister, incidentally, arrived in the city. I think it was around June 8—a very significant day for him to arrive. I well recall, that my honoured leader, the leader of the Opposition, arrived on the same date—we both had a little meeting there but I shall not go into that.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): It is all coming out now.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Go into that. The results speak for themselves.

Mr. Sopha: But, Mr. Speaker, on June 10, 1959—and again this might be mere coincidence—we see in the front page of the *Sudbury Star* a headline above a two-column story. I will read it slowly, so that all hon. members will grasp the content of what is said:

PERSEVERANCE PAYS
EXTRA \$310,000 FOR COLLEGIATE

The Ontario government has announced it will grant an additional \$310,000 to the townships of McKim, Neelon-Garson and Falconbridge for construction of the Lockerby composite high school. The highly publicized grants were sought by the high school when it was announced that Lockerby collegiate was not eligible to receive them.

A delegation to Toronto was told by The Ontario Department of Education that the additional \$5,000 for classrooms went into effect January 1, while approval for the Lockerby school was in September, 1958.

Gerald Monaghan, MPP Sudbury, told representatives of the 3 townships at the McKim office Tuesday that Premier Leslie Frost sanctioned the additional financial aid during his trip to Sudbury last week.

It continues, Mr. Speaker:

Mr. Frost told Mr. Monaghan and Mr. Belisle, MPP Nickel Belt, "Go back to the committee and tell them they will get an additional \$5,000 for classrooms."

Representatives of the 3 townships were overjoyed. One can well appreciate that they would be, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Was the hon. member mad because he would not tell him?

Mr. Sopha: Oh, he would not tell me.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, would he expect him to?

Mr. Sopha: If I may continue, there is just a little more, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I might say to my hon. friend, this is all news to me. It is the biggest fairy tale I have ever heard.

Mr. Sopha: Just wait until the hon. Prime Minister hears the end of it, just wait. I continue:

Reeve Bill Ellis of McKim, Reeve Don Gillis of Neelon-Garson, Reeve John Franklin of Falconbridge and Grant Boyce, chairman of the Nickel district collegiate board, all congratulated Mr. Monaghan for his efforts and asked him to pass on the congratulations to Mr. Belisle, who could not attend the meeting.

When the Lockerby school was approved, government grants allowed \$20,000 per classroom. On January 1 of this year, it was increased to \$25,000 per room, with additional sums of \$25,000 allowed for cafeteria and gymnasium. The Lockerby school has both.

When approval was sought, a government official verbally assured the municipalities they would reserve any additional grants going into effect in January. It was on the strength of this, said Mr. Monaghan, and the fact that final notice of approval was received on December 29, only 2 days before the grant came, that he and Mr. Belisle were able to get the additional money. He said a Capreol school will also be awarded the higher grant. The school bill to taxpayers—

it ends glowingly,

—is estimated to be \$310,000 less than before.

Now, Mr. Speaker, a little event took place on June 11. I do not say that it has anything to do with anything about this. Far from it.

Mr. Whicher: I do, I do.

Mr. Sopha: But as June turned into July, Mr. Speaker, and all our people got their haycrops off, and got things tidied up for the winter, they began to wonder about where this \$310,000 was. So July turned into August, and then August turned into September, and they made an inquiry of the government. Now, they were all told in short order that no money would be forthcoming.

Now, you can appreciate, Mr. Speaker, that would send the reporters scurrying around to

the authors of these stories. I am going to quote from the edition of the *Sudbury Star* which relates, far better than I can and, being a great Tory paper as it is, it will give a much higher degree of authenticity to what actually happened.

In this issue of the *Sudbury Star*, September 4, 1959, the heading goes like this:

**PREMIER FROST DOES NOT REMEMBER
PROMISING FUNDS AS TOWNSHIP TOLD**

Hon. Mr. Frost: I never heard of it.

Mr. Sopha: I continue:

Premier Frost does not remember promising funds as township told by ex-MPP G. J. Monaghan.

The sunshine of June has become the clouds of September for taxpayers for McKim, Neelon-Garson and Falconbridge townships. There will be no extra grants from the provincial government to help pay for the Lockerby composite high school scheduled to open next week.

A grant of \$310,000 has been counted on ever since representatives of the 3 townships were told in June it would be forthcoming, but now the Nickel district collegiate board, which operates this school, has been notified through Rheal Belisle, MPP for Nickel Belt, that the provincial Department of Education—

Mr. R. Belisle (Nickel Belt): Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. member what authority he has to quote me. Mr. Speaker, I was never part of any delegation that came down to see the hon. Minister of Education, or the hon. Prime Minister, or the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs. Furthermore, I have never heard—

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member can reply to me later. But I am not quoting him at all.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. J. F. Edwards (Perth): Hearsay.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, just to make the record absolutely clear, I am merely reading from an issue of the *Sudbury Star* of September 4, 1959, and I will read that paragraph again:

but now the Nickel district collegiate board, which operates this school, has been notified through Rheal Belisle, MPP for Nickel Belt, that the provincial Department of Education has no extra grants for

the Lockerby school. Premier Leslie Frost confirms this.

At a meeting on June 9, G. J. Monaghan told representatives of McKim, Neelon-Garson and Falconbridge that Premier Frost had sanctioned the additional grant. Mr. Monaghan was MPP for Sudbury at the time. He was defeated in the provincial election two days later.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I guess the people did not take that seriously.

Mr. Sopha: The *Sudbury Star* quotes the hon. Prime Minister:

The Premier told the *Sudbury Star* today that he had no recollection of a conversation in which he said a grant to the Lockerby school would be increased, nor has he got a file on the subject.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No.

Mr. Sopha: Now, Mr. Speaker, it goes on with a direct quotation from him:

"However," he said, "I would be happy if the board got in touch with me so that we could review the situation, and I could be brought up to date on what has happened up there. Certainly I have no recollection of any commitment being made to increase the grant—"

An hon. member: What a poor memory he has.

Mr. Whicher: The hon. Prime Minister is caught twice on the same day.

Mr. Sopha: Now, Mr. Speaker, just to complete the matter and I may say, parenthetically he said there, "I would be happy if the board got in touch with me."

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I just want to point out—

Mr. Sopha: Well, I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that the board made every effort to get in touch with him, and as my letter of October 30, which I hope I may file without an affidavit, sets out that they are still trying to get in touch with him, and I would be obliged if he would reply to my letter any day. Now I just want to read—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Is the hon. member through with that? Oh well, go ahead.

Some Liberal hon. members: Write him a letter, write him a letter.

Mr. Sopha: Now, Mr. Speaker, just to clear the matter and make the record complete,

here is the last story that comes from the same edition of the *Sudbury Star*, September 4, 1959. The heading of this one is:

**FROST'S MEMORY SHORT,
SAYS SUDBURY EX-MPP**

Some Liberal hon. members: Oh, Oh, Oh, Oh, he is through, he is through. He has had the course.

Mr. Sopha: I continue with the quote:

Contacted this afternoon at this home, former MPP Jerry Monaghan expressed surprise when told of Premier Frost's statement of not remembering a commitment for additional grants for Lockerby composite school. "All I have to say," said Monaghan, "is that apparently Mr. Frost has a short memory."

When informed that Rheal Belisle, MPP for Nickel Belt, also said he did not remember any conversation on the subject, Monaghan exclaimed: "Could not remember? Why Rheal was sitting in the car when we spoke of it, and so was John Fullerton, MPP for Algoma-Manitoulin."

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): What kind of an outfit do they have over there?

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, I continue:

"The Premier also said the Capreol school would get the grant. He told Rheal that. Well, that is a good one—"

Mr. Belisle: On a point of privilege—

Mr. Sopha: In the *Sudbury Star* report, Mr. Monaghan goes on:

"Belisle was supposed to be with me at the meeting of councils on June 9 when I made the announcement. The only reason he was not there was because he had another commitment.

"Mr. Frost definitely told me the school would get the additional grant, and the statement I made that appeared in the *Sudbury Star* was true in every shape and form."

When told at McKim township that Reeve Ellis planned to have a delegation go to Toronto and an invitation would be extended to Monaghan, he said he would be very pleased to go. "I was satisfied it was the government's intention to award the money," he continued. "I put a lot of pressure on them for it."

And that is the end of that article in the *Sudbury Star*.

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Amen.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, I would say—and I measure my words very carefully in saying it—that at the very least it calls for an explanation.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Might I just say something—

Some hon. members: No. Order, order.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes, but about the explanation—

Mr. Sopha: I say to the hon. Prime Minister—

Mr. Grossman: The hon. member was complaining about the hon. Minister of Energy Resources doing that—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I will just put my hand in my pocket.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, I say to the hon. Prime Minister that these people from the school boards of the townships concerned are still anxious to meet the hon. Prime Minister. I hope that, within a very short time—now that I have had to raise this matter in the Legislature—he will grant these people an opportunity to meet him.

And I wish to underscore this point—that had I received an answer to that letter of October 30, I would not have raised this matter in the Legislature.

In addition to sending the letter, I went on two or three occasions to Mr. McIntyre's office. In addition to that, I telephoned him to do everything that he reasonably could to get that appointment with the hon. Prime Minister.

But apparently the hon. Prime Minister has not seen fit to see this delegation, and I have felt the responsibility and obligation to those people to raise it with the free voice of Parliament, and to set out all the facts governing it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Would the hon. member like me to make a little explanation now?

Some hon. Liberal members: No, no.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, I see that the time draws on, and I just want to conclude with this thought:

During the last half of the hon. Prime Minister's address, when he participated in the debate on the speech from the Throne, I thought that he achieved a very high plane when he spoke as he did in words which I envy him the use of, when he described the mission of this province as we start on the last 4 decades of the century.

Now, I thought at that time, Mr. Speaker, and I say to the hon. Prime Minister, that he left the role of the politician and he achieved the heights of the statesman. I have read those words over many times since.

I merely want to say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I believe that we, all of us in this House, stand on the threshold of this new decade which, in many ways, will determine whether we are to fulfil the challenge that is imposed upon us as we go on toward the end of this century.

As one member, I wish to say that I pledge myself to do my utmost in the conduct of the affairs of this province, to achieve what is the proper destiny of the people of this province.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, perhaps I might be permitted just to say a word at this point, in view of the statements my hon. friend has made. And, to follow what he has said, I measure my words very carefully.

Now, he mentions statements and understandings in which he quotes my friend Mr. Monaghan. Well, I would say to my hon. friend that the results on June 11 would indicate that his people perhaps did not take these too seriously. There I will leave the matter.

Mr. Reaume: That is not enough.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Secondly, as regards himself and his great difficulty, I would say to

my hon. friend that I have been around here for the last 4 weeks. Parliament opened 4 weeks ago today, and I have never had the pleasure of having my good friend darken my door to ask me for the \$310,000. So all I can say is that I just put it down—as my old friend Mitch Hepburn used to say—as another political speech. That is all.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Oh, shame, shame.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: In moving the adjournment of the House, I remind the hon. members of the fact that the House will meet for a short period at 2 of the clock tomorrow afternoon, and that it will adjourn as soon as certain formalities are met.

The meeting of the conservation committee, scheduled for 2 of the clock tomorrow, will convene as soon as the House rises. The meeting of the public accounts committee, scheduled for 3 of the clock, will convene at that hour, or immediately the House rises, if the House sits beyond 3 p.m.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

House adjourned at 10.50 of the clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Wednesday, February 24, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1960

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always glad to have visitors to the Legislature, and today we welcome, as guests, pupils from Mount Albert public school, Mount Albert.

Petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Clerk of the House: Mr. A. Carruthers, from the standing committee on education, present the committee's first report and moves its adoption.

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

An Act to amend The Department of Education Act, 1954.

An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act.

An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by hon. L. M. Frost, that this House will tomorrow resolve itself into the committee of supply.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by hon. Mr. Frost, that this House will tomorrow resolve itself into the committee on ways and means.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT

Hon. C. Daley moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Labour Relations Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: This Act, which is an Act to amend The Labour Relations Act, has been,

in anticipation, the subject of comment. Much of the anticipation, of course, has been without any real foundation. The report of the select committee on labour, of course, put before us all many thought-provoking ideas.

No one, however, in this House—no one who sat on the select committee itself—would ever anticipate that the report would be put into effect in its entirety. The report was nonetheless very important, and its deliberations are the basis for many of the matters which are dealt with in this legislation.

This legislation is a combination of the thinking of the committee, of the department, and of the government itself. One of the interesting things to emerge from the deliberations of the committee was the fact that the much-abused and much-discussed Labour Relations Act emerged substantially in the eyes of both labour and management as the finest of its kind in America.

Our efforts have been devoted to keeping it that way. There is the introduction of some new elements, for instance, such as mediation, which is in addition to conciliation and which I shall not spell out at this moment.

The proposed Act itself is not repressive or punitive in any sense to labour or management. It does not depart from the original conception of the legislation of 1950. Some statements have been made in this regard relating to government policy. I, myself, have made some statements about my faith in the present Labour Relations Act. Again, I affirm that the proposed amendments to the Act are in no way repressive or punitive, but they are nonetheless important.

The concept of The Labour Relations Act is to provide ways and means by which labour and management can collectively bargain together and arrive at the solutions of problems concerning both. The Labour Relations Act may be likened to the rules of the road. We could not use our highways in any safety if it were not for such rules.

The Labour Relations Act is built around the principle of collective bargaining, and our purpose has been to provide the rules, and the ways and means, by which solutions can be found without resort, wherever possible, to destructive strikes and lock-outs.

In this legislation these principles have not been departed from.

There is one new item to which I might refer, and that concerns machinery with which to resolve jurisdictional strikes. These are provisions in this Act which, I underline, would become effective only in the event of labour and management and the unions themselves being unable to resolve their difficulties. It may be an over-simplification to give the following example. Nevertheless, it is reasonably illustrative of the problem.

Let us assume that there is a dispute between two unions involving a particular piece of work. It may affect only a handful of workers. This dispute comes to an impasse, with the result that picket lines are set up with the effect that several thousand workers may be thrown out of work because of the dispute of a mere handful who are members of two opposing unions.

In this day and age, solutions to this sort of thing must be found, and that is the purpose of the provisions which will be found in this Act.

Again, I say its use would be dependent entirely upon the failure of labour and management and opposing unions to find a solution. At the present time, I have a committee of labour and management studying these problems. We have been holding meetings. I am sure there is serious purpose. I am optimistic enough to believe that they will evolve machinery which is mutually agreeable upon which legislation can ultimately be based.

In the meantime, however, the provision which is in this Act is advanced. It clearly indicates the intention of the government to legislate in this field if solutions cannot be found by labour and management and by the unions themselves.

I am hopeful that such solutions will be found, arising out of the present discussions, but I take this opportunity to point out that, if solutions are not found, no government can stand by in this day and age, when production is so necessary and the world is becoming so competitive, and permit thousands of men to remain out of work over a dispute involving very few.

The method of settlement proposed in the Act is merely an alternative which never need be resorted to, provided there is reason and common sense on the part of the parties affected. Yet, if it has to be resorted to, I think it will be agreed by this House that it is a very reasonable method of resolving such problems. Otherwise, it would not be advanced.

I am hopeful that this provision in the Act will never need to be used because of the inability of the parties to settle the issues themselves.

In connection with this whole problem, and particularly concerning my statement—that the purpose of this legislation is to provide the ways and means by which labour and management can collectively bargain in an effective way—there are two matters to which at this time I might refer briefly:

1. The voluntary revocable check-off.

This is not included in this Act. I do not think it has any place in this Act. It is a complete misunderstanding of the problem to say that it applies only to a small group of gold producers who have, some assert, quite unreasonably refused to accept it. The fact is that any kind of check-off presently in effect applies only during the lifetime of any agreement.

The introduction, therefore, of any form of check-off by legislation in fact raises the bargaining platform and deprives management of bargaining rights. This is completely unfair. Neither labour or management should be deprived of bargaining rights.

Again, the purpose of this legislation is to provide the ways and means by which labour and industry can collectively bargain.

2. Mass picketing, intimidation, and the use of threats and force.

The labour report quite properly made reference to this matter and certain recommendations were unanimous. It should be pointed out, however, that this subject is clearly one which is dealt with, and very effectively dealt with, by the criminal code of Canada.

Some have thought that reference to this problem should be made in The Labour Relations Act. Consideration of this point, however, inevitably leads to the conclusion that this is a complete misunderstanding of the law. The jurisdiction of the province to legislate in this field, which is covered by criminal law, is not only extremely doubtful to say the least, but any such legislation would probably be a nullity.

The present law of the land is very clear. It is well that both labour and management should understand it. There are many indications that neither understands it at the present time.

I am having distributed a statement first made by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) on July 30, 1953. This memorandum has been brought up to date in the light of the federal amendments made to the criminal

code in the meantime. In the opinion of myself and of my colleagues and the law officers, the law is crystal clear. A consideration of the same will clear up any differences on this point.

The method of considering this Act will be as follows: I am distributing to all hon. members,

1. A copy of the bill in which are the usual explanatory comments which are probably more expanded than is usual.

2. Each hon. member will be given an additional memorandum giving a reasonably full explanation of each section. This will enable not only the hon. members, but the press and the public, to follow intelligently the meaning and the purpose of this Act which obviously involves very intricate legislation.

3. Each hon. member will be given additionally a copy of the report of the committee on labour.

4. The memorandum of the hon. Prime Minister with relation to picketing and related subjects to which I have referred.

I propose that this legislation will be dealt with as follows:

1. Second reading will be proceeded with some time next week. I do not intend to hurry it.

2. I propose that the bill shall be sent to the labour committee where departmental experts, including Mr. Metzler, the Deputy Minister of Labour; Professor Finkelman, the chairman of the labour relations board; Mr. Reed, the vice-chairman; Mr. Fine, the chief conciliation officer, and others, will be prepared to give to the committee the benefit of their very vast experience.

I want to make this plain, however, that some of these gentlemen are serving in a quasi-judicial position, that all are civil servants, and that this Act is not advanced as a product of their own personal opinions. It is government legislation, and they will be glad to give to the members of the committee the benefit of their experience on the points involved.

The work of the committee and its authority, insofar as this Act is concerned, will relate to the Act itself which is government policy. The purpose will be to fully explain the same and to obtain the views of the hon. members.

It is not the purpose to have another public hearing such as was held by the labour committee. However, I would be very glad to consider any representations anyone desires

to make. I will consider any suggestions at any time.

The government takes the responsibility for this legislation. If there are changes to be made, they will be introduced in the form of such amendments as the government feels it can recommend.

In the meantime, if there are any viewpoints to be expressed, I would be very glad to consider them. They then can be passed on in whole, or in part, to the labour committee.

The foregoing procedure I think will provide for an orderly and dispassionate consideration of the problems involved in this legislation.

I do not think it is necessary for me to give any further explanation of the Act itself, owing to the fact that very great care has been gone to in providing the House with the material to which I have referred.

THE JUDICATURE ACT

Hon. A. K. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Judicature Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, could I revert to the previous order, and ask a question of the hon. Minister of Labour?

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): I would like to give to the House a short explanation of this bill. It comes following a bill introduced by the hon. Minister of Labour and is in the field of labour disputes. The Judicature Act, section 17, contains provisions for injunctions in relation to labour disputes.

The effect of this bill, if it is passed, will be to provide that, in normal cases where the court is asked to provide or grant an injunction to restrain actions of persons in labour disputes, two days' notice of such application will be given. However, there is the retention of the *ex-parte* injunction proceedings to deal with certain emergent situations.

Also in relation to the method of service, again, as the hon. Minister of Labour has said, consultations in connection with that point have taken place with very responsible officials who are familiar with labour relations, and we have endeavoured to get provisions for service which we hope will be effective and fair to all persons concerned. If they do

not work out, of course they can be looked at again, but we believe we have the best provisions possible under the circumstances.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, might I ask your indulgence to permit the pages to distribute to the House the material which the hon. Minister of Labour referred to? These will, I think, explain in very great detail the legislation which has today been introduced.

Mr. Speaker, I intimated yesterday, when this short session was called, that I did not want to interfere with the meetings of the committees. I said that I thought these proceedings would be over in about 30 minutes, and at this time I would like to move the adjournment of the House so that the com-

mittees may proceed with their work without interference.

The House meets tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 of the clock, I remind the hon. members, by reason of motion that was carried yesterday.

Mr. Speaker, before putting the motion, I would like to mention that the committee on conservation will convene as soon as the House rises.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 2.35 of the clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Thursday, February 25, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1960

2.30 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Today we welcome, as guests, students from the following schools: Preston high school, Preston; Winston Churchill collegiate, Scarborough; Danforth technical school, Toronto; Northern secondary school, Toronto, which includes a group from the Greece Olympia school, Rochester, N.Y.; as well as other distinguished visitors whom we have with us today including Mr. Cohn, the Attorney-General from Israel.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports.

Clerk of the House: Mr. H. L. Rowntree, from the standing committee on private bills, presents the committee's fourth report and moves its adoption.

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

An Act respecting the Young Women's Christian Association of Metropolitan Toronto.

An Act respecting the Sarnia board of education and the Sarnia suburban high school district.

Your committee begs to report the following bills with certain amendments:

An Act respecting the Kitchener-Waterloo general hospital.

An Act respecting the city of Oshawa.

An Act respecting the city of Ottawa.

An Act respecting the village of Streetsville.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I would like to make the motion in relation to the Friday sittings similar to the one last week, and I would move, seconded by hon. J. N. Allan, that when this House adjourns the present sitting thereof, it do stand adjourned until 10 of the clock tomorrow morning.

Now sir, in connection with that motion, which I think is satisfactory to the hon. members of the House, I might outline the course of business for tomorrow and on Monday. Now I have done this after consultation with the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer).

Today, if any time remains before 6 o'clock, we will proceed with the Throne debate. Tomorrow at 10 o'clock we would proceed with the Estimates of The Department of Insurance; Lieutenant-Governor; Prime Minister, and Provincial Auditor.

If there are any non-contentious bills on the order paper, we would proceed with those, but if any hon. member desires any bill held, we would be very glad to hold it.

Now on Monday, sir, we would proceed with the estimates of The Department of Travel and Publicity and the Throne debate, together with any items there may be, as I say, of a non-contentious nature on the order paper.

I think the general objective would be this, that perhaps it would be possible to have the Throne debate concluded except for the two concluding speeches, and those can be arranged at a time that would be satisfactory to the hon. members of the House. Sir, I make this motion with that explanation.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I have here two messages from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. Mackay) signed by his own hand.

Mr. Speaker: His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor transmits estimates of certain sums required for the services of the province for the year ending March 31, 1961, and recommends them to the legislative assembly, Toronto, February 25, 1960; and the Lieutenant-Governor transmits supplementary estimates of certain additional sums required for the services of the province for the year ending March 31, 1960, and recommends them to the legislative assembly, Toronto, February 25, 1960.

Hon. J. N. Allan moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into committee of supply.

BUDGET ADDRESS

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, one year ago today, as I rose to present my first budget, I mentioned that I was delighted to have all former Treasurers of this province, who are now living, in the House. I am pleased to say again that we have the pleasure of having those same 3 Treasurers with us today.

Mr. W. H. Price, a former Treasurer of this province, presented his first budget to this House just 36 years ago this day. We are delighted to have him with us and see him enjoying such splendid health.

We are likewise delighted to have another former Treasurer with us—the hon. Chief Justice Porter. I have been told that, when the hon. Chief Justice Porter was Treasurer, the surplus was so large that it was embarrassing. It can hardly be said that those conditions prevail today.

It is correct to say, however, that our revenues have increased very greatly since that time; likewise it may be said that the various departments of government seem to have made excellent progress in developing the art of disbursing money. So the possibility of complaint that might arise from our surplus being too large is not giving us any great concern.

I am sure every hon. member of this House appreciates the hon. Chief Justice's attendance today, and we hope that he will form the habit of being with us every budget day.

It is hardly necessary to welcome the other former Treasurer of this House because we have him with us always. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is a real veteran. The hon. Prime Minister presented 14 budgets to this House, all without any increase in taxation. I doubt if that record will ever be equalled.

It is a great pleasure, also, to welcome hon. Justice Walsh here this afternoon. It might be said that he is truly interested in the financial affairs of the government of this province, and I believe since 1943 has only missed one budget day. We hope that he will be with us again as well.

Another noted gentleman I would like to welcome this afternoon is our esteemed friend George Dunbar. I am sure that he has been missed by every hon. member of this House and we are delighted that he has been kind enough to visit us this day.

We are pleased to welcome several representatives of the financial community. I might say that they too perform a splendid service for the people of this province, and we appreciate their interest in the statement that will be made today.

Now, in the preparation of this budget I have again followed in a general way the pattern of former Treasurers, with one exception. I have discontinued the use of the highway construction account. This, I may say, was done largely for the reason that my hon. friend from Grey South (Mr. Oliver) has, over the years, objected strenuously to the inclusion of this item in the budget. We on this side of the House are most anxious to contribute to the happiness of the hon. member, and we hope this action will do just that.

An additional reason for discontinuing this item in the budget is that it was our feeling that such action would simplify the task of preparing financial statements of the various years' operation of government.

This budget statement, Mr. Speaker, with the various appendices attached, is again a document that contains a very great deal of information. I would like at this time to express my sincere appreciation to the staff of The Provincial Treasurer's Department and to the staff of The Department of Economics for their exceptionally capable assistance in the preparation of this document.

It is not my intention, Mr. Speaker, to go into detail in presenting this budget statement, but I intend rather to outline, in a general way, the financial activities of the government during the present fiscal year and indicate the plan of the government for the coming year.

In my budget of last year, which I brought down just one year ago today, there were greater provisions for education, health, welfare, highways, the development of our resources, and assistance to our municipalities than ever before in our history. I confess the task of finding the money to finance that huge programme impressed me, at that time, as being formidable and the most challenging I had ever undertaken.

I am now able to report to the House that, by sound business-like administration, by economizing and saving at every opportunity, and by reason of the buoyant revenues that

have been associated with the business upturn, we have finished the year in a stronger position than was anticipated. This, I think, is reason for gratification.

A year ago, I said that we had weathered the economic blizzard better than most jurisdictions, and were commencing a new year in which the signs of recovery and gathering strength were clearly evident. The confidence I expressed then has proved to have been fully justified.

During the past year, new ground was broken in nearly all major fields of economic activity. New records of population, employment, production, personal incomes and retail sales were established. Births reached a new peak of nearly 161,000—more than double those of just 15 years ago. Population increased by 153,000. Early in October Ontario's population crossed the 6-million mark and today stands at 6,065,000.

The labour force increased by 35,000, but as the number at work rose by 50,000, the average rate of unemployment in 1959 was 20 per cent. lower than in the previous year.

Capital investment again maintained its \$3 billion level. A moderate decline in investment in housing, which in 1958 had attained a rate of activity which could not be sustained, was offset by increased outlays for new factories, machinery, equipment and public facilities. Despite the downward trend in housing, the completion of over 54,000 units in 1959 made it the second best year in our history.

Industrial output, particularly in the manufacture of iron and steel products, surged upward. Manufacturing shipments totalled \$11.5 billion, 8 per cent. above those in 1958 and 4 per cent. above the previous peak established in 1957. A sharp expansion in sales of uranium, iron ore and nickel carried the value of mineral output to a new peak of \$963 million—22 per cent. above the previous year and 5 times our production just 15 years ago. The production of pulp and paper, one of Ontario's leading export commodities, rose by 3 per cent.—another record. Farm cash income established a new peak. Personal incomes rose to over \$10.5 billion—up 7 per cent. as were retail sales.

Looking ahead, our prospects for the next year are undiminished. The rapid growth of our domestic market, as well as that of our trading partners, offers unrivalled opportunities. Capital investment is expected to remain at its present high level, with the emphasis on additions to machinery and equipment and overall productive capacity. Despite setbacks which will occur in particular sectors of our economy, the strong underlying forces of growth suggest another year of better-than-average progress.

We must, of course, be on guard against complacency. There will inevitably be dislocations in some sectors of the economy and a need for adjustment. We must endeavour to insure that business costs, including wage costs, do not get out of line with the increase in our productivity and our ability to compete in both domestic and foreign markets. We have seen a heartening increase in manufacturing in our province. We must aim to sustain this and expand it.

We must also have regard for what we can finance from the savings of our own people. If we maintain fiscal integrity and sound methods of financing, business will prosper and expand. We have highly varied industries, comprehensive merchandising and financial services, a skilled labour force, a highly developed system of transportation, ample water, and an abundance of other natural resources. Backed by stable government, we can offer an irresistible combination of sound business environment and attractive community life.

And we have been doing just that. Ten years ago Ontario's population formed 32.6 per cent. of the Canadian total; now we have 34.2 per cent. of the nation's population. That is a very significant change. For the last decade we have been growing more rapidly than the rest of Canada. Despite the spectacular development of other parts of Canada, Ontario still accounts for half the nation's manufacturing output, as well as 40 per cent. of its mineral production, 30 per cent. of its agricultural output, and one-third of its pulp and paper.

Thirty-seven per cent. of Canada's capital investment takes place in this province and 38 per cent. of all retail and consumer sales.

These are striking facts. They help to explain why by far the largest proportion of capital and industries from abroad locate in Ontario, and why over half of all the immigrants to Canada settle in this province.

People like to settle in Ontario where things are happening. Here is an educational system of the highest order. Here are diversified occupations and industries. Here is a secure environment for capital investment. We are the heart of Canada's domestic market, and we border on 8 states with a population in excess of 65 million people. Given proper incentives and sound management, we are assured of continuing growth and expansion.

It is against this background of progressive development and expansion that I wish to outline our budget policy, and then to describe our financial position in the current fiscal year and our forecast of revenue and expenditure for the next fiscal year ending March 31, 1961.

BUDGET POLICY

The preparation of a budget begins at least a year and a half before the end of a fiscal year, and net revenues and expenditures and increases in debt can be only approximations. This, of course, creates great difficulties in achieving accuracy. Changes in the tempo of economic activity in the province may justify moderation or adjustment in spending. An unexpected increase in unemployment may dictate an acceleration of capital spending.

On the other hand, a rise in employment may call for a stretch-out in the programme to a degree that would achieve tangible savings without creating serious disruptions and loss of confidence.

Anyone who is familiar with budgeting knows that it is simply impracticable to slash expenditures willy-nilly or arbitrarily. Many expenditures are uncontrollable.

For instance, interest on the capital debt must be paid and is a significant factor in our budget. Furthermore, about two-fifths of Ontario's budget represents provincial assistance to the municipalities for education, health, welfare, roads and a variety of other local services. The drastic pruning of these expenditures would create a state of chaos in municipal finance.

There are also responsibilities to the suppliers and employees involved in other services provided by the province, for example, the operation of hospitals and the construction and maintenance of highways.

The summary of our operations for the current fiscal year, which I shall now give, shows a more favourable outcome than could have been anticipated a year ago. This has been effected in part by the improvement in business which has produced larger tax revenues.

But the strengthening in our position has also been achieved by the exercise of tighter budgetary control which has produced significant savings. It is my expectation that with the reorganization of the secretariat to the Treasury Board and the establishment of an organization and methods unit even greater efficiency and savings can be realized.

I am, therefore, happy to report that from our surplus on ordinary account, which is the seventeenth consecutive surplus of this government, we have been able to finance from ordinary revenue over half of the province's new construction and capital expenditures. In these years of extraordinary growth and development, that is a notable achievement.

REVIEW OF OUR FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1959-1960

As the pace of the Ontario economy accelerated in 1959, and the tight money situation emerged in the capital markets—a combination of circumstances that raised interest rates to the highest level in more than a quarter of a century—we undertook a re-examination of our spending programme for this current year with a view to paring any outlays, no matter how desirable, which could, for the time being, be deferred.

In consequence of this policy, we were able to reduce our expenditures below appropriations. Our net ordinary expenditure was cut by \$12.5 million and our net capital expenditure by \$19.5 million, thereby effecting a saving in our appropriations of \$32 million. Final figures will probably show that even greater savings have been achieved, but as against these we are proposing to pay out supplementary estimates of \$8.2 million.

Our net ordinary expenditure, including \$18.1 million for sinking fund and \$15 million for highway construction account in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1960, is estimated at

\$633.1 million. Of this amount \$204.1 million, or almost one-third, has been paid out for education; \$85.1 million for health; \$89.4 million for the maintenance of highways and roads; \$45.4 million for public welfare; and various amounts for other departments and for debt interest. More than half our net ordinary expenditure has been devoted to education, health and welfare.

Over and above our expenditure on ordinary account, we have spent \$228.7 million for capital purposes, of which an estimated \$178.9 million has been for highways. The construction of Ontario Hospitals and other public works—including conservation projects—required \$45.9 million, while mining and forest access roads, and the rural power bonus, accounted for the balance of \$3.9 million.

The combined net ordinary and capital expenditure of the province in 1959-1960 will therefore total an estimated \$861.8 million, \$66.7 million over that of 1958-1959; or if appropriations for highway construction account are excluded in both years, the increase in 1959-1960 over that in 1958-1959 is \$96.7 million.

As I have indicated, this increase is largely concentrated on additional assistance to municipalities, payments to school boards and universities, and increased expenditure for health, highways and other services that have been associated with the growth in our population and the expansion of industry.

Business expansion and the rise in personal incomes brought about an estimated increase in our revenues in 1959-1960 to \$699.7 million, \$57.3 million above those in 1958-1959. Our principal sources of revenue have been as follows: Corporations taxation \$175 million, up \$16.2 million; gasoline and diesel fuel taxes \$158.5 million, an increase of \$7.1 million; motor vehicle licences \$58 million, an increase of \$6.5 million; liquor control board profits and fees \$76.7 million, up \$2 million, and succession duties \$34.5 million, up \$1 million. Including capital receipts, our revenue in 1959-1960 totalled \$702 million, an increase of \$54.3 million over that in 1958-1959.

The interim residual surplus of the province is estimated at \$632,000, after making provision of \$18.1 million for sinking fund, transferring \$15 million to highway construction account and financing \$66 million of capital construction out of ordinary revenue.

SPECIAL GRANTS AND PAYMENTS

As in the past, I propose at this session to provide a number of special grants and payments for certain educational, health and superannuation purposes. These will include grants of \$100,000 to the Ontario Heart Foundation, \$100,000 to the Ontario College of Art, \$75,000 to the Royal Ontario Museum, \$48,100 to the Ontario Society for Crippled Children, and sundry grants to the Canadian Mothercraft Centre, Toronto; Illahee Lodge, Cobourg; and the convalescent children's camp at Burlington.

We are also proposing to appropriate \$5 million of this year's revenue to enable special grants to be made to public general hospitals for debt retirement and other capital purposes. A basic grant of \$75 per bed will be paid to all approved public general hospitals. In addition, special payments will be made to a limited number of hospitals in accordance with their need.

When the hospital insurance plan came into effect on January 1, 1959, limits were set on the amount of profit that public hospitals could make from semi-private and private accommodation and other special services. As a result, a small number of hospitals carrying relatively large debts have been unable to make adequate provision for repayment of their indebtedness.

Thus, from this \$5 million appropriation, which I am asking the House to approve, payments will be made to help to meet this situation and to provide general financial assistance of \$75 per bed to all hospitals.

A supplementary estimate of \$900,000 will be provided to reimburse the hospital services commission for expenditures relating to the mental health care and treatment of patients in certain hospitals other than provincial institutions. Under the arrangement that has been

established, the hospital services commission undertakes to pay these hospitals, where patients are taking treatment for mental illness, at the same rate as treatment would be provided in an Ontario Hospital.

In addition to these amounts, we are proposing again to make special payments of \$1 million each to the public service superannuation fund and the teachers' superannuation fund.

Supplementary estimates totalling \$8,238,000 will therefore be submitted to permit these grants and payments to be made. A summary follows:

Education:

Ontario College of Art—for capital purposes.....	\$ 100,000
Royal Ontario Museum—for capital purposes.....	75,000
Teachers' Superannuation Fund—special contribution.....	1,000,000

Health:

Special Grants to Public Hospitals under the authority of The Public Hospitals Act and the regulations thereunder.....	5,000,000
Reimbursement of the Hospital Services Commission of Ontario for expenditures relating to mental health care.....	900,000
Ontario Heart Foundation.....	100,000
Convalescent Children's Camp, Burlington.....	6,100
Illahee Lodge, Cobourg.....	4,800
Ontario Society for Crippled Children, Convalescent Camps.....	48,100
Canadian Mothercraft Centre, Toronto.....	4,000

Other:

Special contribution to the Public Service Superannuation Fund.....	1,000,000
TOTAL.....	<u>\$8,238,000</u>

INVESTMENT IN PHYSICAL ASSETS AND NET CAPITAL DEBT

Few people, I am sure, are aware of the huge accretion of physical capital in this province over the last decade and a half. In this period, the government of Ontario has invested \$1.5 billion in physical assets which are recorded in the budget statement and public accounts under the heading of "capital disbursements."

In addition to these capital disbursements, we pay out of our current revenue, under expenditure headings classified as "ordinary", many millions of dollars annually, to meet the province's share of principal repayments on school debentures, and to provide construction grants for public general hospitals and a variety of other physical assets which are adding steadily to the public capital stock of this province.

The cumulative total of these grants and payments over the last 15 years amounts to \$400 million, making a total investment of \$1.9 billion in the physical stock financed by the province, in this period.

This massive programme has been designed to provide the foundation for our developing economy and for the even greater expansion that lies in the future. In the last decade and a half, we have created more public physical assets than had previously been brought into existence in this province in its entire history. This is no exaggeration. It is a statement of fact.

In money terms, our expenditure on new construction, for the last decade and a half, has dwarfed all that which has gone before, but I am not making comparisons in terms of money but of real facilities and real values. Traverse the progress that has been made in our highways system, the more than doubling of our school and university facilities, the astounding expansion and modernization of our hospitals, water works and sewage systems, and the 4- to 5-fold increase in our electric power generating capacity, the cost of which is not included in the figures to which I have referred, but which has been financed on the province's credit.

These illustrations provide a striking picture of the programme of expansion that has been carried out in this province in so short a period of time.

While, over the last decade and a half, we have been creating physical assets estimated at \$1.9 billion, our net capital debt has increased by only \$528 million. That means we have financed, out of ordinary revenue, over \$1.4 billion—or three-quarters—of our capital facilities, funding only one-quarter. That is no mean accomplishment.

The burden of our net debt is substantially less than it was 10 to 20 years ago. In constant dollars per capita, it is less than half what it was in 1939-1940. In the late 1930's, Ontario's net capital debt was 29 per cent. of the total personal income of the people of Ontario; today it is only 9.5 per cent. In 1939-1940 it would have required 6 years' revenue to retire the then existing debt; now it would take only 1.5 years' revenue.

On the other hand, we recognize our debt has been rising, and I assure hon. members that steps will be taken to keep any increase to manageable dimensions.

I shall return to this subject later in my address. At this point, however, I should add that the net capital debt, as at March 31, 1960, is estimated at \$1 billion—an increase of \$113.5 million during the past year.

FORECAST OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1960-1961

In coming now to the forecast of our revenue and expenditure for 1960-1961, I should again make reference to the economic climate in which the budget for next year has been formulated. This economic climate is one of high levels of income and employment and, of course, interest rates which increase the cost of any money we borrow. The relative shortage of investment capital, and the cost of borrowing, have had a serious impact on our position and given rise to misgivings.

Since our rate of population growth and industrial expansion has been nearly double that of the United States, comparisons of capital investment to gross national product in our respective countries may be misleading.

Relatively speaking, we are a young province with but 6 million people in a huge land over 1,000 miles from east to west and 1,000 miles from north to south. It is not surprising that, over the past 15 years, the unprecedented capital requirements of the Ontario economy, including those of the province and municipalities, have imposed strains upon the supply of savings of our people.

As I pointed out earlier in my remarks, the Ontario government since World War II has invested, in the physical assets of this province, a total of \$1.9 billion. Ontario Hydro, in the same period, has spent a total of \$2 billion on its capital expansion, making a total investment by the province and Ontario Hydro of nearly \$4 billion in the last 15 years.

Of this amount, only \$450 million or 11 per cent. has been financed by borrowing in the United States. Eighty-nine per cent. has come from the incomes and savings of our own people. Our policy of keeping our credit bright and clean serves us well in these years of "tight money."

Circumstances compel us to proceed with essential works which will help stimulate industrial expansion and meet human needs. Nevertheless, we have made strenuous efforts to contain our expenditures for next year without, at the same time, jeopardizing any essential programme or our assistance to municipalities and their school boards. In fact, our assistance to municipalities and their agencies for the next fiscal year has been increased by \$27.8 million.

We estimate that the combined net ordinary and capital expenditures of the province in the fiscal year 1960-1961 will be \$896.5 million, an increase of \$49.7 million before taking into account the \$15 million transferred to highway construction account in 1959-1960, and \$34.7 million after taking it into account. This is the smallest rise in the last 6 years.

Net ordinary expenditure, including \$17 million for sinking fund, will total \$671.2 million, an increase of \$53.1 million over the estimated net ordinary expenditure in the current fiscal year, after omitting the transfer to highway construction account, and \$38.1 million before omitting it.

Capital disbursements projected for next year total \$225.3 million. This is a reduction of \$22.9 million from this year's appropriations, and \$3.4 million below the amount that has

been estimated will be spent in this current fiscal year. We are therefore carrying on approximately the same capital programme as in our current fiscal year.

The inexorable forces of growth are clearly exhibited in the increase in our ordinary expenditure in next year's budget. Half the increase—\$26.1 million—will go for education. The Department of Municipal Affairs requires an additional \$9.1 million to provide \$2.7 million more for unconditional grants to municipalities, \$2 million more for grants to mining municipalities, and increased amounts for other functions—including the administration of the community planning branch of The Department of Planning and Development and the Ontario water resources commission, which have been transferred to it.

The Department of Public Welfare requires an additional \$3.8 million in consequence of greater numbers of welfare recipients and the higher benefits being paid. The Department of Health is allotted an additional appropriation of \$11 million to operate the Ontario Hospitals and to carry out its other functions. The main items in our combined net ordinary and net capital budget for 1960-1961 may be summarized as follows:

Education \$230.2 million (up \$26.1 million); Health \$88.1 million (up \$11 million over last year's appropriation); Highways and Roads \$251.5 million (down \$1.7 million); Lands and Forests \$24.4 million (down \$1.5 million); Municipal Affairs \$42.4 million (up \$9.3 million); Public Welfare \$49.2 million (up \$3.8 million); Public Works \$55.6 million (down \$1.1 million); Attorney-General \$21.3 million (down \$1.8 million).

On the net ordinary revenue side, we are anticipating a rise in 1960-1961 of \$38 million to a record total of \$737.7 million. We are projecting an increase in corporations taxes from \$175 million to \$190 million. The gasoline tax is expected to rise an additional \$7 million to \$159 million. Our tax rental agreement will produce \$115 million as against \$109.6 million in the current fiscal year. The liquor control board profits and fees are estimated to total \$79.6 million in 1960-1961, a rise of \$2.9 million over this year. Motor vehicle and various other revenues will also be higher.

After providing \$17 million for sinking fund, and applying \$66 million of current revenue to capital disbursements, I forecast a surplus of \$546,000 for 1960-1961. This will be our eighteenth consecutive surplus.

NO NEW TAXATION

There will be no new taxation or increases in tax rates in this budget. There will be certain minor amendments to The Succession Duty Act designed to bring it into conformity with modern conditions. There will also be minor amendments to The Corporations Tax Act, but none of these will be significant or involve any increase in taxation. Very strong representations will be made at the forthcoming conference of the federal and provincial governments in Ottawa this summer for a more realistic division of the main fields of direct taxation. It is to these sources that we must first look for the revenue that we require to finance our expanding services and obligations.

EDUCATION

With the ever-increasing complexities of our modern society, the challenge of future economic progress and spiritual well-being rests now, as never before, on the manner in which our children are prepared for their role in life. In partnership with the local school boards and related authorities, we have recognized this responsibility, and the heavy financial demands which our educational system makes. It continues to be our aim to insure that Ontario provides the best education possible for our young people, and that adequate facilities and teaching are available to all, irrespective of financial circumstance or location.

To attain these objectives, expenditures of The Department of Education—which in 1959-1960 are estimated at \$204.1 million—will be increased by \$26.1 million to a record level of \$230.2 million in 1960-1961. Next year's appropriation for education will be more than twice as great as our outlays for this purpose just 3 years ago. Indeed, it will be greater than our combined expenditures were for all ordinary and capital purposes just a dozen years ago.

Reflecting the very high level of births since 1945, Ontario's school enrolment has been rising in recent years at a rate of about 70,000 a year. In the past decade, school accommodation for more than 600,000 additional pupils has been added. In 1959 alone, an additional 92,000 pupil places were provided at a cost of almost \$82 million.

The province has undertaken a vigorous programme to recruit and train qualified teachers in sufficient numbers to meet requirements. And I hope some of the hon. members facing us will listen to these figures and bring theirs up to date. In September, 1959, a total of 5,951 students were enrolled in various courses at teachers' colleges. This represents a record increase of 1,263 over the number enrolled in the previous year.

To help accommodate them, a new building was constructed at the London teachers' college, while in September, 1959, the Lakeshore teachers' college in New Toronto was opened. Next year, an addition to the Hamilton teachers' college is planned, while construction will soon commence on a new teachers' college at the Lakehead, which it is anticipated will be ready for occupancy in 1961.

Meanwhile, courses will begin in temporary quarters next September. Summer courses will also be operated at Queen's University and the University of Western Ontario to train secondary school teachers.

Expanded training facilities, together with improved salaries and working conditions, have done much to enhance the professional status of our teachers. The province's contribution to the teachers' superannuation fund, including the \$1 million to be voted as a supplementary estimate, amounts this year to \$13.5 million and next year it will be higher. Fifteen years ago it was only \$1.3 million and has risen in 15 years from \$1.3 million to \$13.5 million, and during that time this province has contributed a total of \$76.7 million.

As hon. members are aware, a new and improved programme of school grants was announced in 1957, to be effected over a period of 3 years.

The first stage, introduced in 1957-1958, brought about a number of reforms, including an increase in per pupil grants.

The second stage, initiated in 1958-1959, saw the commencement of equalized assessment and the adoption of a growth-need factor designed to give additional assistance to school boards experiencing extraordinary capital and transportation costs arising from rapid expansion.

The third stage, inaugurated in 1959-1960, introduced 5 important improvements which broadened the base upon which grant payments are computed. These comprised the inclusion of the costs of industrial art shops, home economics classrooms, cafeterias, gymnasiums and all-purpose rooms or basements in the base for computing grants.

The province also raised the approved cost for classrooms in secondary schools from \$20,000 per classroom to \$25,000.

Furthermore, under a formula worked out during the past year, the province has undertaken to pay, effective January 1, 1959, fifty per cent. of the lower of either the equalized assessment or the actual purchase cost of school sites. Several additional refinements and betterments are being introduced this year, one being a revision in the growth-need factor to permit finer graduations.

In consequence of these revisions and the increase in enrolment, our legislative school grants will this year amount to \$147 million and next year, 1960-1961, they will be increased by a further \$19.5 million to a total of \$166.5 million. That represents an increase of \$87.4 million, or 111 per cent. increase, in just 4 years.

Besides school grants, the province has provided substantial assistance to a growing family of universities and colleges. Fifteen years ago there were 4 assisted institutions of higher learning; now there are 11 with another, Laurentian University of Sudbury, in the making. In that period our university enrolment has more than doubled, rising from 13,000 to 28,000 and it is expected to double again within the next decade. In the face of this expansion, we have multiplied our grants time and again.

This year, at \$24.5 million, they are more than 9 times what they were just a decade and a half ago, and next year we are proposing a further increase of \$4.2 million to \$28.7 million. Maintenance grants will be increased from \$12.7 million to \$15.5 million, or by \$2.8 million, while grants for capital purposes will be increased by \$1.4 million from \$11.8 million to \$13.2 million.

The following table provides a summary of our maintenance and capital grants to the various universities and colleges. In the grant to the University of Toronto is an

appropriation of \$250,000 for York University. This is in addition to the \$25,000 which has already been paid to meet organizational expenses. I will give the cumulative grants to these institutions:

PROVINCIAL GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES
FISCAL YEAR 1960-1961

	Maintenance Grants	Grants for Capital Purposes	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
University of Toronto.....	9,007	5,000	14,007
Ontario College of Education.....	885	885
Queen's University.....	1,300	1,250	2,550
University of Western Ontario.....	1,175	1,000	2,175
McMaster University.....	900	1,250	2,150
University of Ottawa—for instruction in Medicine and Sciences.....	550	800	1,350
Carleton University.....	485	800	1,285
Assumption University—for Essex College.....	400	1,500	1,900
University of Waterloo.....	375	1,500	1,875
Lakehead College of Arts, Science & Technology.....	135	125	260
Ontario College of Art.....	185	185
Special Grants for Archaeological Research.....	10	10
McMaster University—for the Royal Botanical Gardens....	75	75
	<u>15,482</u>	<u>13,225</u>	<u>28,707</u>

To encourage able students of limited financial means to continue their education at the university level, the province has established a many-sided programme of student aid. Since the introduction of the bursary system in 1943, funds have been made available to 25,000 students at a cost of \$5.8 million. This year marked a major advance in its development. The appropriation for this purpose was more than doubled to \$1.2 million, enabling awards to be made to almost 4,000 students, compared with 2,346 students in the previous year.

In addition, a system of Ontario scholarships to grade 13 students attaining a high academic standard was inaugurated. For next year, 1960-1961, we have again placed \$1.2 million in the estimates for Ontario scholarships and bursaries, and \$3 million for student loans. In accordance with the recommendations of the committee of university heads, awards will also be made from the Queen Elizabeth II scholarship fund.

We have not overlooked the educational requirements of our physically handicapped citizens. Just as increasing enrolments have brought problems of accommodation to the local school boards, so have higher enrolments in the provincially owned and operated school for the deaf and school for the blind made additional buildings necessary. Five new buildings have been completed on the campus of the Ontario school for the deaf at Belleville. These comprise a primary school, a primary residence, a laundry, a staff residence, and a central heating plant.

The educational needs of retarded children are continuing to be met through additions to the special schools sponsored by parents, service clubs and the province. This year we have made grants totalling \$680,000; for next year we have increased our appropriation for this purpose to \$900,000.

Many new Canadians benefit from the language and citizenship courses held throughout the province. More than 900 classes of this nature, operating under the guidance of the community programmes branch of The Department of Education, and with the full co-operation of local school boards, were attended by some 21,000 persons last year. Next year the number of classes and enrolment will at least equal and perhaps surpass those of 1959.

As a result of these varied functions, The Department of Education's bill next year will total \$230.2 million, an increase over the present year of \$26.1 million. Thus, our expenditure will have more than doubled in 4 years. It means that the province itself is spending on education, exclusive of our outlays for the Ontario agricultural and veterinary colleges, \$40 for every man, woman and child in the province. Never before has the province provided so much for education.

HEALTH

The provision of a high level of health services for the people of Ontario has always been a major objective of government policy. Last year marked a milestone in the history of Ontario's health services with the introduction of the Ontario hospital insurance plan, which has now been operating smoothly and efficiently for a little more than a year. So striking has been the success of this undertaking that 94 per cent. of our population are now enrolled.

The hospital services commission is carrying out extensive studies of hospital usage in the province. These studies are making possible the most efficient planning for the construction of new facilities and the installation of equipment. While the actual construction of hospital facilities remains—with provincial assistance—a community responsibility, the commission will attempt to see that, as community resources are expanded, they fit into the pattern of a balanced and integrated hospital system. It is the aim of this government to fashion an efficient and effective health instrument for the people of Ontario through a modern hospital system—a system that is already one of the best on the continent.

In the past dozen years, more than 21,000 additional beds have been made available in our public, TB and mental hospitals. This is a net increase, and does not take into account the large number of beds which were retired from service because of obsolescence and other reasons. In 1959 alone, almost 2,000 new beds were added to the provincial hospital system. In addition, over 5,000 are in various stages of planning and construction.

As has been provided under the supplementary estimates to be approved at this session, the province will make a payment of \$75 per bed to all public general hospitals in the province for retiring debt or for some capital acquisition or improvement. In addition to this, a number of hospitals which have pressing debt problems will receive a special grant-in-aid.

The Beck memorial sanatorium property in London has been purchased by the government as a centre for examining retarded and emotionally disturbed children, and recommending the correct care and treatment for them. Facilities will be provided for both out-patient and in-patient services. At Cedar Springs, the building schedule of the hospital school has been accelerated and it is expected that 600 beds—half of the total planned accommodation—will be available by the autumn of 1960.

In order that the full benefit of our medical services may be made available to curable cases of mental illness, persons who are merely aged or in need of custodial care only, are gradually being removed from active treatment hospitals to cottage-type quarters or infirmaries where they will be comfortable and well cared for in home-like surroundings. Sites for 3 such buildings have been selected in Goderich, Palmerston and Owen Sound. Plans for these facilities are well underway and it is expected building will commence this summer.

Since the last session of the Legislature, 500 beds have been added to alleviate crowded conditions in Ontario Hospitals. For the coming year, the approval of hon. members will be asked for a further acceleration in this building programme to include a 600-bed unit at London and a 500-bed hospital school in northern Ontario.

Ontario's campaign against mental illness involves a general reorganization of medical and treatment services including out-patient, day-care and rehabilitation programmes. New emphasis is being placed upon treatment rather than custodial care, so that the patient may return as soon as possible to his normal environment within the community. Therapeutic treatment has proved so successful that plans are being prepared for an extension of rehabilitation services in the coming year. A site has now been selected for the new psychiatric hospital and psychiatric institute in Toronto.

As a result of investigations carried on in Ontario, we have recently introduced a policy of tuberculin testing to supplement our mass X-ray surveys. Experience in special chest clinics will indicate whether or not this departure will ultimately control and perhaps eradicate tuberculosis in this province.

The province is co-operating with the federal government in providing treatment for less fortunate persons from other countries who suffer from tuberculosis. Ontario will continue to accept at least one-third of any refugee patients admitted to Canada.

Steps are being taken to assess and control radiation. While at present total radiation is far below any health hazard level, measures have been adopted to reduce exposure to a minimum. A start has been made on the construction of a radiation hazard control laboratory.

The province is pursuing a vigorous policy to increase nursing personnel. A pilot two-year course for registered nurses is being introduced. In addition, the certified nursing

assistants' course will be further expanded. If enrolment warrants it, 4 new centres will be opened this year.

It is our intention to double the number of graduates of this course from 600 to 1,200 per year. When circumstances permit, training courses will be introduced in all Ontario Hospitals, and public hospitals will also be encouraged to conduct them.

This year the government will introduce a new programme to encourage physical fitness. We recognize that the future of our province lies in the health and physical well-being of our people. No matter to what height of industrial or economic growth we may aspire, we shall never be genuinely prosperous if our people are not healthy and vigorous. Believing that such a programme must be widely based, the co-operation of our schools, athletic organizations and all other interested groups is being sought.

To finance the cost of this varied health programme, the appropriation of The Department of Health is being increased by \$11 million to \$88.1 million.

WELFARE

Constant attention is being paid to improve our present welfare services. During the past year, several advances have again been made both in the development of new services and in the refinement of existing programmes. A good illustration is the result that has been achieved in creating alternative types of care and maintenance for persons who occupy hospital beds but do not require active hospital treatment.

Much emphasis has been placed on the construction of modern homes for the aged, particularly on the development of bed-care facilities for elderly persons in need of a measure of nursing care.

During the past decade, more than 40 new homes have been constructed, while improvements to the facilities of many others have been completed. In the past 5 years, more than \$30 million has been spent on the construction of public and private homes for the aged, while new projects now underway will call for additional outlays of \$15 million.

Provincial payments to municipalities and private organizations for the building and maintenance of homes for elderly persons—which in 1959-1960 amounted to \$6.9 million—will be increased to \$8.2 million in 1960-1961. In total, the province will make \$16 million available in 1960-1961 in respect of homes for the aged, old age assistance, and other welfare measures for our senior citizens.

Child welfare is of continuing concern to the government. The new dental care plan for children under 16 of mothers receiving allowances under The Mothers' Allowances Act, which was instituted in January 1959 on an experimental basis, has proved very successful, and will be continued in the coming year. Approximately 20,000 children are eligible for dental treatment under the plan. In the field of adoption, every effort is made to find suitable homes for children placed under the care of children's aid societies in order to give them the security and affection that only a permanent home can supply.

In recent years, provincial services designed to assist the physically and mentally handicapped to become self-sustaining have been greatly expanded. It is gratifying to find that the majority of those who have completed training are now employed in useful occupations.

Under its general welfare assistance programme, the province reimburses the municipalities for 80 per cent. of their outlays on direct relief to unemployed workers in need. Reflecting the improved economic conditions in Ontario, the number of persons on relief rolls has shown an encouraging downward trend, decreasing from 55,625 in October 1958 to 52,731 in October 1959.

Under an agreement concluded with the federal government in 1952, welfare assistance to immigrants was limited to those who became indigent through accident or illness during their first year in Canada. A new agreement entered into in the current fiscal year greatly enlarges the scope of welfare assistance that can be provided for new arrivals. They are now eligible for welfare assistance on the same terms as other citizens.

The programme to serve the Indian population under The General Welfare Assistance Act is now being inaugurated, and should go far towards raising the standards of allowances and services to our Indian citizens.

As a result of population growth, more generous allowances and the expansion of services, our expenditures for welfare will reach the highest level in the province's history. The cost of these services in 1960-1961 will be raised by \$3.8 million to \$49.2 million.

WINTER WORKS PROGRAMME

Every attempt is being made by the government of Ontario to alleviate the distress caused by unemployment. Although the problem is not so urgent now as it was two years ago or even last year, the programme of winter work begun at that time is being continued. Following the pattern of last year, the federal government will contribute 50 per cent. and the provincial government 25 per cent. of the labour cost of work not normally undertaken between December 1 and April 30.

This programme is intended to provide jobs instead of direct relief during the winter months when unemployment reaches a peak. To the middle of February, 1960, more than 560 projects employing some 8,000 men had been approved by both governments. They will be undertaken in 157 jurisdictions, including municipalities, conservation authorities and counties. An appropriation of \$3 million is being made for this purpose.

Another programme of winter construction, covering the period November 1, 1959, to May 31, 1960, has been undertaken by The Departments of Highways and Lands and Forests and the Ontario St. Lawrence development commission in conjunction with the federal government. Under this plan, camp grounds and picnic sites will be built at an estimated cost of \$1.4 million. In addition, the roads-to-resources programme—a joint undertaking by the province and the federal government—generates winter employment since, whenever possible, work is carried out during the winter months.

HOUSING

The rate of housing construction in Ontario has slackened somewhat, but the totals of 54,158 housing units started and 54,281 units completed in 1959 were surpassed only in the record year, 1958. Moreover, the initial construction of an exceptionally large number of houses in November resulted in a large carry-over into 1960, which should help to maintain a better-than-average level of activity this year.

During 1959, the provincial government again participated with the federal and municipal governments in providing serviced lots to prospective builders and in erecting low-rental housing projects. By the end of 1959, the federal-provincial-municipal partnership had completed, or had received approval to proceed with, 59 rental housing schemes in 36 municipalities, and 51 land assembly projects. In addition, the partnership holds over 7,000 acres of land which will be used in the development of future projects.

The purchase of the 614-acre Borden farm in Nepean township in 1959 will aid future expansion in the Ottawa area. Last year also saw the start of construction in both the Kingston and London rental housing projects. Demolition is underway in the Windsor redevelopment area, and construction of 298 rental housing units will begin shortly. The new Hamilton and Sarnia housing projects have special units specifically set aside for elderly persons. Some \$6.5 million is being placed in the 1960-1961 estimates to cover provincial participation in land assembly and rental housing projects.

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

Our growing population and industry, combined with rising living standards, have provided the ingredients for an unprecedented rate of increase in both the number of passenger cars and commercial vehicles. The total number of motor vehicles in 1959 reached an estimated 1,975,900—we had thought that was going to be 2 million—an increase of 5.7 per cent. in the last year and 103.8 per cent. in the last 10 years.

Inescapably, there has been a continuing rise in the road space necessary to accommodate all these vehicles. And, since further expansion of population, living standards and industrial production is foreordained, plans must be made for the future.

During 1959-1960 the volume of highway and road construction in Ontario reached a new peak. In addition to the improvement in the King's highways and secondary highways, 334 miles of new highway were brought into operation, 425 miles of roads were reconstructed

to modern standards, and 91 structures were completed. Three new sections of highway No. 401 were opened to traffic and, in addition to the 273 miles in operation at the end of 1959, further mileage was completed to the point where it will go into service in 1960.

Substantial progress was made on the trans-Canada highway. The last remaining gap between Agawa River, north of Sault Ste. Marie, and White River is scheduled for opening in the autumn of 1960.

Continued improvement of the Queen Elizabeth Way and the extension of highway No. 400 from Crown Hill, near Barrie, to connect with the trans-Canada highway at Coldwater has provided better access to northern Ontario.

Ontario's total expenditures on highways and roads, in the current fiscal year 1959-1960, amounted to \$253.3 million, of which \$74.4 million was for maintenance (excluding \$15 million appropriated for highway construction account) and \$178.9 million was for capital. Provincial road subsidies to the municipalities and unincorporated townships in northern Ontario, which are included in the foregoing, totalled \$64.8 million, of which \$39.6 million was for new construction.

Taking into account the amounts that the municipalities themselves will spend, the total outlay for highways and roads in the province this year, 1959-1960, is \$318 million.

The 1960-1961 budget provides for the continuance of the province's long-term plan for highway improvement and modernization. Following preliminary testing in the current fiscal year, the new programme provides for the commencement of construction on the new high-level bridge over the Welland canal at Homer, near St. Catharines, on the Queen Elizabeth Way, and also for a start on the Chedoke expressway. In addition, work on highway No. 401 will be continued in order to complete this major traffic route by 1963. Work on the highway connecting Fort Frances and Atikokan will be continued, while that of widening the Toronto by-pass—highway No. 401—to 6 lanes from Yonge Street westerly will commence.

To finance the 1960-1961 highway and road programme, we are providing appropriations totalling \$251.5 million. This is approximately the same level of expenditure as was made in this current fiscal year 1959-1960. Of this amount, \$75.5 million will be for maintenance, including \$44.8 million for King's highways and secondary highways, and \$25.4 million for transfer to the municipalities for the maintenance of their roads.

A total of \$176 million will be spent for new construction or capital purposes, including \$126.2 million for King's highways and secondary highways, and \$40.8 million for the municipalities to help finance the construction of their roads. The combined maintenance and capital expenditure on provincial highways will be \$185.3 million, while that for municipalities will be \$66.2 million. Inasmuch as the municipalities will approximately match the province's subsidies to them, the combined provincial and municipal road expenditure in the province, in the coming fiscal year 1960-1961, will total \$318 million—about the same as that in the current fiscal year.

NATURAL RESOURCES

For the coming fiscal year, the conservation of our natural resources and the development of the industries based on them will require ordinary and capital expenditures totalling \$46.5 million.

Agriculture

Ontario's farmers last year again achieved a new high in farm cash income. Gross value of production was equal to that of the previous year and the second highest on record.

However, the need for expanding our markets, both at home and abroad, continues to be of paramount importance. This has been long recognized by our support of organized marketing plans, and recently by the creation of the agricultural marketing inquiry committee and the formulation of a plan to establish a research foundation at the Ontario agricultural college. This foundation will co-ordinate all research in the province dealing with production and marketing, including merchandising, transportation, packaging, storing, handling, quality control, pricing, family farming and vertical integration.

Approximately half of our farm cash income is channelled through the existing 13 organized marketing plans which have been brought into existence by co-operation between the government and producers.

Brucellosis eradication—essential to our multi-million dollar exports of cattle to the United States—has made substantial progress during the past year. If the present rate of testing is maintained, over 30 counties should have reached the status of a brucellosis-free area by the end of the fiscal year 1960-1961.

A co-ordinated programme for the agricultural development of northern Ontario is planned, involving various government departments. Lands suitable for farming will be made available as demand arises, while unsuitable lands will be gradually diverted to other uses. The government continues to aid northern farmers through assistance for farm water supply, land clearance, veterinary services, and other purposes and by means of a number of special freight subsidies.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario added approximately 1,000 miles of distribution line to its power facilities during the past year. Some 22,900 new customers brought the total number of users in the rural areas of the province to 495,500 (including 142,200 farm customers) an increase of 166 per cent. over that in 1950.

With the assistance of the Ontario telephone authority, further progress was made in the modernization of rural telecommunications. At the end of 1959, 43 dial exchanges were in operation in rural Ontario, of which 10 were located in northern Ontario.

To avoid duplication with the new farm credit corporation of the government of Canada, the Ontario junior farmer loan programme is being discontinued. Although a number of loans are still being processed, no applications for new loans have been accepted since January 12. Since the inception of the Ontario plan in 1952, some 3,900 loans, totalling \$29 million, have been made to young Ontario farmers.

As part of the major construction programme proceeding at the Ontario agricultural college and the Ontario veterinary college, 3 large new buildings were opened in 1959, bringing to 11 the number of projects completed in the expansion plan initiated in 1952. In the past 8 years, the government has spent \$12.6 million in new construction and equipment for these institutions. Ordinary expenditure next year, for the agricultural colleges and allied institutions, will be increased by \$500,000 to \$8.5 million.

This brief summary of our agricultural programme is by no means exhaustive. Many new developments are in prospect, including a study into the feasibility of public crop insurance. These, and other plans and activities, demonstrate the government's determination to continue strengthening the position of agriculture, which plays such a vital part in Ontario's expanding economy. The appropriation for agriculture in 1960-1961 will be \$16.2 million—an increase of \$800,000.

Mining

The spectacular expansion of Ontario's mineral industry since the end of World War II was continued in 1959. Owing largely to an increase in uranium output, the new record value of production of \$962.8 million exceeded the previous year's by \$173.2 million—the largest increase ever recorded.

New exploration and developments are encouraged and facilitated through the government's geological programme. While a number of field parties are engaged in various surveys, geologists stationed in the main mining areas of the province distribute information regarding prospecting activities, geological conditions, and surface and underground explorations.

In addition, a large airborne geophysical survey, covering an area of 64,000 square miles in mineral-rich northwestern Ontario, is being carried out. Aerial photography, supplemented by field work, has contributed much to the expansion of this industry, and even greater results lie ahead.

Another important programme is the building of access roads into areas where the presence of significant mineral deposits has been established. Well over 200 miles of such roads are now under construction.

During 1959, a special committee was instructed to make a complete review of the laws of Ontario and other jurisdictions governing the use of public lands for mining and other purposes. Hearings have been held throughout the province and briefs presented.

The total amount to be spent on various mining surveys and projects next year is \$3.2 million, including \$1.5 million for mining and community access roads. In addition, special payments to mining municipalities will total \$5.3 million as compared with \$3.2 million this year.

Forestry

The output of Ontario's woods operations in 1959 is estimated to be 12 per cent. over that of the previous year. Of our forest-based industries, sawmills recorded a gain of 9 per cent. in their output of sawn lumber in 1959, while the pulp and paper industry reached a new record value of production estimated at \$462 million, \$12 million higher than in 1958. The volume of 1.5 million tons turned out by the province's newsprint mill represented an all-time high.

The re-survey of our forest resources in association with new inventory and regeneration techniques has been instrumental in promoting growth and improved forest management. Under the provisions of the second 10-year plan, 9 million acres were surveyed in 1959. Regeneration has also been facilitated by the enormous expansion in our nursery operations. Seedling production for 1959-1960 was approximately 53 million trees, and for the coming year an even higher output is envisaged.

Unceasing vigilance in our forest protection organization makes for minimum waste from fire, insect infestation and disease. Loss from forest fires was at an all-time low in 1959. Aerial water-dropping has become standard procedure in extinguishing fires. Research for further improvements and refinements is continuing. Insect surveys and tree disease studies contribute to the maintenance of healthy forest stands.

The intergovernmental roads-to-resources programme will be an important stimulant to the development of forest and mineral resources in northern Ontario. The federal-provincial agreement, which was signed in December, 1959 calls for an expenditure, by March 31, 1967 of \$15 million. The federal government will pay 50 per cent. except in some cases where private companies will also share in the costs. The projects which have so far been agreed upon cover a total of about 335 miles, of which the major part is now under construction.

The appropriation for The Department of Lands and Forests next year is \$24.4 million, including \$8.2 million for forest protection, \$7.1 million for timber management and reforestation, \$4.4 million for fish and wildlife, and \$3.3 million for parks development.

Conservation

During the past year, 1959-1960, three new conservation authorities were established in Ontario, bringing the present total to 27. In addition, the municipalities of the Nottawasaga valley have voted to set up an authority which will come into operation as soon as its boundaries are determined.

The construction of several major flood control projects is awaiting a favourable decision from the federal government to match the Ontario government's 37.5 per cent. contribution to financing. The largest proposal of all, estimated to cost over \$34 million, is that of the Metropolitan Toronto and region authority, which has just been approved by the Ontario government.

Work on smaller flood control and water conservation schemes, which has increased markedly since the province 5 years ago raised its participation in such projects from 37.5 per cent. to 50 per cent., continued in 1959. Projects completed last year embraced channel improvements on the Speed river and the Etobicoke creek, flood control measures on the Humber—including the construction of the Albion Hills dam—and erosion control schemes and dam improvements on other rivers. The total investment represented by all construction projects completed, underway or planned, now aggregates \$135.5 million.

Over 4,000 acres of land were purchased for authority forests, and over one million trees were planted, with authority assistance, by private landowners last year as part of the reforestation programme. Provincial subsidies and engineering assistance aided in the construction of more than 300 farm ponds.

The development of conservation areas has become an increasingly important aspect of the work of the authorities. These areas may be used for the demonstration of special conservation measures and, where suitable, may be developed as parklands and provided with recreational facilities. In 1959, there was a sharp increase in both the acreage acquired for conservation areas, including parkland, and the number of special conservation projects undertaken on new and established areas.

In the 1960-1961 appropriations of the various departments concerned, the sum of \$34 million has been set aside for works and services in connection with conservation projects.

PROVINCIAL PARKS

The growing preference of Ontario's people for outdoor activities underlines the importance of adequate park and recreational facilities. To provide for these needs, the Ontario government initiated the "parks for the people" policy which has already brought about a striking increase and improvement in provincial park areas and facilities.

This year, areas will be designated to be used for the purposes outlined in the wilderness areas legislation passed at the last session of the Legislature. Certain areas of Crown lands—all under 640 acres—will be reserved, under this Act, for their historic, scientific and aesthetic value. At present, about 70 such areas are being examined for this purpose.

After making allowance for the release last year of a number of small parks to The Department of Highways for development as roadside parks, the total number of parks administered by The Department of Lands and Forests stood at 64 at the end of 1959. This year, 10 new parks will be opened, while another 8 properties are being investigated for future development. The 3,350-acre Lake Nipigon park near Geraldton, the 2,300-acre Killbear park at Parry Sound and the 300-acre Darlington park in Durham county, are the 3 largest parks scheduled to be opened in 1960.

In addition, Five Mile Lake park near Chapleau, Turkey Point park and several others will be opened.

Earl Rowe park, which was officially opened a few months ago, will be available for public use this year, while facilities will be improved at the Lake Superior park areas as well as at Wasaga Beach provincial park.

About 8 million visitors, and 500,000 campers, enjoyed the province's park facilities last year. Wilderness camping continues to increase in popularity—a trend particularly evident at Algonquin and Quetico provincial parks. During the past 3 years alone, the number of motor vehicles entering provincial parks has more than doubled. Slight increases in entrance and camping fees have been proposed, in the expectation that this upward revision, together with revenue from concessions, will bring the parks reasonably close to meeting their maintenance expenses.

The Ontario-St. Lawrence development commission's programme of parks and historic sites, along 170 miles of the St. Lawrence River and the Bay of Quinte, made notable progress in 1959. Every attempt is being made to make the full system of 15 parks available for public use in 1961. Last year, 6 new parks were opened, bringing the total now in operation to 9. The Niagara Parks commission is continuing its programme of improved park accommodation. During the coming year, Oak Hall park will be open for public use and additional facilities will be provided at Hogg Island park. Conservation authorities have developed 76 conservation areas embracing over 23,930 acres; 45 of these areas include designated park grounds covering a total of 3,314 acres.

The appropriation for our parks programme in 1960-1961 will amount to \$5.1 million.

PROVINCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR WATER AND SEWAGE WORKS

The problems of providing an ample supply of water for Ontario's growing industrial and domestic markets, and the abatement of pollution, continue to be vigorously tackled by the Ontario water resources commission. During 1959, 19 new joint Ontario water resources commission-municipal projects were completed and opened. These comprised 12 water works systems and 7 sewage works.

The estimated cost of these new plants, \$5.3 million, raised the total value of all such projects undertaken by the commission, in the short space of only two years, to almost \$12 million.

Moreover, since the end of 1959—that is, in the last two months—7 new sewage projects and 3 water works systems, estimated at \$8.7 million, have been placed in operation, bringing the total estimated value of plants, now being operated by the Ontario water resources commission, to almost \$21 million.

This includes no less than 28 water works systems and 19 sewage works located within 41 municipalities. Still being constructed under Ontario water resources commission-municipal agreements are projects valued at more than \$20 million and numerous others are approaching the agreement stage.

The practical results of the commission's activities are becoming increasingly evident and gratifying. The opening of major sewage treatment plants at Port Arthur, Brantford,

Kitchener, Brampton, Trenton and Huntsville has already done much to clean up the receiving streams concerned. For instance, Brantford and Kitchener are on the oft-maligned Grand River, where through joint Ontario water resources commission-municipal efforts, excellent progress is being made in abating pollution.

Similarly, the opening of water and sewage projects throughout other sections of the province has provided relief and improved sanitation on a smaller, but nonetheless significant, scale to the residents of the municipalities concerned.

The usefulness of water resources and stream pollution surveys, which the commission continues to conduct on an area basis, has already been proven. Recent releases included reports on water supply and pollution conditions in Essex and Elgin, district surveys on the Lakehead water resources and water pollution in the Kingston area. A water resources survey of Welland county has also been completed, and other studies of similar areas are in progress.

To support the many activities of the commission, the province provided \$1.2 million for operating expenses, and \$14.5 million for capital purposes in 1959-1960. The appropriations for 1960-1961 will be \$1.6 million for operation and \$30 for capital construction.

In accordance with the government's desire to bring about co-ordination of municipal policies, the Ontario water resources commission, now under The Department of Public Works, will be placed under The Department of Municipal Affairs.

THE PROVINCIAL-MUNICIPAL PARTNERSHIP

I wish now to say a few words about our provincial-municipal partnership. I think it can be said without contradiction that we have been fully cognizant of the financial impact of growth upon our municipalities, and that—in spite of our own burdens, which have multiplied many times—we have brought into operation in the last decade and a half, a provincial-municipal partnership that has been little short of a revelation.

Commencing in 1945, and in every year throughout the postwar period, the province has steadily expanded its aid to municipalities and associated agencies to assist them in carrying out their important responsibilities. Prior to 1945, the province's contribution to municipalities, school boards and other local agencies amounted to about \$21 million a year. In the current fiscal year, we are supporting local services to the extent of \$314.9 million, and in the coming fiscal year we will provide a further increase of \$27.8 million, raising the level of our assistance to \$342.7 million.

This is a 16-fold increase in the last 17 years—one that is made even more notable by the fact that the province's own direct expenditures on services have increased in that period by only 6 times. In other words, we have stepped up our assistance to local services at more than double the rate of increase in the province's disbursements on functions which come under its own direction.

That we have not been unmindful of the needs of our municipalities may be illustrated in another way. In 1943-1944, 19 per cent. of the province's total expenditures were in support of local services. Today, over 38 per cent. of our budget is being allocated for this purpose.

In terms of provincial revenue, the magnitude of our contribution is even more impressive. In 1943-1944, our municipal aid programme absorbed less than 18 per cent. of our revenue; now the proportion is 45 per cent.

Not only has our assistance enable services to be expanded, but it has also strengthened local institutions, and made it possible for them to undertake major developments without having to impose an unreasonable burden of taxation on their residents.

The benefit to ratepayers of the province's contribution to local authorities is made evident in a number of ways. For every \$100 that the municipalities raise in taxation, the province is now contributing towards the support of local services \$60 as against only \$19 in 1943.

Consider this, too: while our assistance for local services has increased 16-fold since 1943, the level of municipal taxation has advanced only 5-fold.

In other words, the ratepayers today are paying a much lower proportion of the cost of local services than they were 17 years ago. At that time, 73 per cent. of combined municipal and school board expenditures for general purposes and debt charges were met out of municipal taxation. Owing to provincial assistance, the proportion of such local services, financed by local taxation, has been reduced to 58 per cent.

These illustrations demonstrate that, despite the rise in local tax levies and debt, the province has assumed a much larger share of the municipal burden than at any previous time.

The increased assistance provided by the province has been especially large in those fields where the demands have been greatest, namely, education and roads. Yet we have made important revisions in various other ways.

In 1950, the Ontario municipal improvement corporation was established to make capital funds available to municipalities. In 1952, legislation was enacted to provide payment to municipalities in lieu of taxes on certain government and public utility properties. In 1954, we pioneered a plan of unconditional grants to all municipalities. In 1956, the Ontario water resources commission was set up to provide water and sewage works. Last year, we introduced a new programme to relieve the municipalities of the burden of hospital deficits and the cost of hospitalized indigents.

Over the years, a completely new system of grants to mining municipalities has also been developed.

All these new methods of assisting the municipalities have been brought into operation without any sacrifice of the established system of conditional grants for education, health, welfare and roads. On the contrary, grants for these purposes have been increased to levels that were undreamed of only a few years ago.

To illustrate: in the field of elementary and secondary education, we have stepped up our legislative grants, and other forms of assistance to school boards, by 20-fold in just over a decade and a half, from \$8.4 million in 1943-1944 to \$170.4 million in the coming fiscal year.

Our appropriation for next year alone will be \$20 million more than we authorized at last year's session. We have accelerated our subsidies to municipalities for the construction and maintenance of roads. Next year our grants will total \$66.2 million, some \$2.8 million over this year's appropriation and nearly double that provided just 5 years ago.

In addition to increasing its grants, the province has assisted the municipalities by assuming the responsibility for many miles of roads which were formerly under municipal jurisdiction, and by constructing and maintaining major access roads and by-passes of direct benefit to urban municipalities.

Next year, our unconditional grants to municipalities will total \$26.7 million, an increase of \$2.7 million over the estimated payment of \$24 million in 1959-1960. These grants include the unconditional payments introduced last year to compensate municipalities for their greatly reduced responsibilities for hospitalized indigents. In effect, as the result of the introduction of the hospital insurance plan and the new arrangement respecting hospital indigents, the municipalities have been relieved of expenditures formerly amounting to nearly \$12 million per annum.

We are again making an important revision in our special payments to mining municipalities, which will raise our grants in the coming fiscal year to nearly \$5.3 million, an increase of \$2 million over that provided in the current fiscal year.

Despite this unprecedented programme of provincial assistance, municipal taxes and debts have been rising. Contributing to this upward trend has been an increase in municipal spending for ordinary and capital purposes far in excess of anything that has occurred in the past. In the last year or two, the annual increase in the budgets of all Ontario municipalities and school boards, exclusive of capital outlays, has totalled \$100 million, well above the growth of revenue from increased real property assessment and provincial assistance. The outcome has been higher local taxes.

It is recognized that the municipalities, as the province, are confronted with heavy demands for education and other services. But the very pressing nature of these requirements suggests caution. We believe that the municipalities should undertake a conscientious examination of all phases of their expenditures, with a view to relating them to the growth in their real property assessment and the provincial assistance programme.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

Our tax-sharing arrangement with the federal government is another matter which continues to occupy a central position in our fiscal and economic planning. Hon. members will recall that, last year, a series of studies was initiated on the subject of federal-provincial relations.

The committee of Treasurers and Ministers of Finance, which was established to direct this series of studies to be carried out by the federal-provincial committee on fiscal and economic matters, held two meetings, one in July and the other in October, 1959. The technical committee on fiscal and economic matters was asked to examine and prepare reports on such subjects as the Canadian tax structure, the division of public expenditure responsibilities, tax-sharing arrangements, fiscal-need formulae, conditional grants and shared-cost programmes, natural resource taxation, regional and national development needs, capital investment requirements and seasonal employment problems.

A number of reports were submitted to the Ministers' conference in October, and others involving long-term studies will be presented at a later date.

There are several of these matters to which I should like to refer. The first relates to federal-provincial conditional grants and shared-cost programmes. These arrangements, under which federal funds are made available on stipulated conditions, are needlessly complex, and create many administrative difficulties for the provinces which are time-consuming and costly. Often there are undue delays in reimbursement, with the result that the provinces are obliged to finance the federal share.

At the October meeting of the committee of Ministers, the report that had been prepared on this subject by Ontario received close attention, and efforts are now being made to work out more simplified arrangements and a formula for interim advances, which will relieve the provinces of financing the federal government's share.

Another matter, on which Ontario made strong representations, was that of the taxation of companies engaged in logging operations. Constitutionally, the forests are the responsibility of the provinces. The provinces provide, at heavy cost to themselves, extensive services for forest conservation, protection and regeneration, yet by far the largest proportion of taxation paid by such companies goes to the federal government. This is an anomaly and an injustice which we have sought to have rectified.

In collaboration with the government of British Columbia, Ontario prepared and submitted to the conference of Treasurers and Finance Ministers, last October, a brief urging the federal government to extend to all companies engaged in logging operations, as compensation for the depletion of resources, a special allowance similar to that granted to companies engaged in metal mining or extracting oil or natural gas.

Such an allowance would give recognition to the fact that, once timber stands are cut, a new crop cannot be harvested for a period of 70 years and, therefore, in effect, forest operations do involve depletion in a very real and practical sense to a government that requires funds to provide for the conservation and regeneration of these resources.

We will continue to work towards a more equitable and satisfactory system of taxation for our forest-based industries.

We also brought to the attention of the conference of Treasurers and Finance Ministers the inconsistencies and anomalies that exist in the application of federal and provincial sales taxes to operations carried on by Crown agencies. The present situation, under which the federal government claims immunity from provincial taxation for its Crown agencies, while Crown agencies of the provinces are subject to federal taxation, is illogical and unfair. The provinces are as supreme within their jurisdiction as is the federal government within its own.

Our position is simply this—if Crown agencies in the right of Canada are to be immune from provincial taxation, then Crown agencies in the right of the provinces should also be extended immunity from federal taxation. On the other hand, if provincial agencies are to be subject to federal taxation, it follows that Crown agencies in the right of Canada should be subject to provincial taxation. There can be no other solution.

Concerning the position of the Ontario government on tax-sharing arrangements, I can assure the hon. members of the House that there has been no change. We do not believe that the present distribution of the two major direct fields of taxation is just and equitable to this province, and we have never failed to stress the need for a revision of the existing arrangements.

No increase in these arrangements was obtained at the conference in October, but the federal government undertook to guarantee that the increase from 10 per cent. to 13 per cent. in the provincial share of the individual income tax obtained in 1958, would be paid in the remaining two years of the current agreements ending in 1962, and that a plenary conference of the Prime Ministers of the provinces and the government of Canada would be held this summer to discuss new arrangements.

Our position is that we are constitutionally entitled to an equal share of the major fields of direct taxation. Under the present fiscal arrangements, the tax abatements represent less than one-fifth of the combined federal-provincial corporation income tax, and less than one-seventh of the individual income tax.

We are not asking for half the revenue from these fields as is our right. However, we do maintain that the present allocation does not adequately reflect the special problems that exist in our rapidly expanding economy. The growth forces that impose such heavy demands upon the province also bear upon our municipalities. Their financial well-being is involved.

Hon. members may therefore be assured that at the forthcoming conference we will assert our claim to a just recognition of our rights and our needs.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that, in this budget presentation, I have endeavoured to give an account of our stewardship of the province's affairs, and to outline our proposed programme for the coming fiscal year. We have endeavoured to solve problems of growth and development in a sensible, constructive and progressive way.

In the short space of a decade and a half, we have overcome difficulties such as the doubling of our school and university population and the trebling of our motor vehicle registrations—problems with which no other government has had to deal. We have moved forward vigorously and imaginatively in accordance with the wishes and needs of our people. We have not been content to stand still. We have pioneered many new betterments, such as hospital insurance and unconditional grants to municipalities. Ours has been a policy of reform and expansion predicated on economy and sound management.

Our population continues to grow rapidly. As I pointed out earlier, the number of births in Ontario is now double that at the end of World War II. When the large number of children born during the past 15 years start reaching marriageable age, we may anticipate another period of explosive population growth.

If present trends continue, at the end of 1970 there will be 1.7 million more people, and a half a million more motor vehicle registrations, in Ontario. This spells more schools, universities, hospitals, water works, sewage treatment plants, electric power, highways and roads.

No one can foresee precisely the dimensions of our public capital requirements, but we know they will be formidable. We are strengthening our government departments and various commissions to provide economy and efficiency.

As not the least of our problems will be finding the money to finance our essential undertakings, a sound fiscal system, that will contribute to the development of our province and the well-being of our people, is of paramount importance.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before proceeding with the next order of business, I should like to carry out my undertaking to the House the other day and table a copy of a formal order-in-council in relation to the inquiry into the Sarnia land matter.

Mr. Speaker, after that magnificent speech, we would like to proceed with the matters relating to the betterment and strengthening of the organization of government.

ON GORDON COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, yesterday, as we know, was a beautiful day with bright sunshine. I have not been outside today but I am told it is snowy and freezing, a fitting commentary on the budget we have just had presented to us.

Hon. Mr. Frost: A black day for the Opposition.

Mr. Bryden: However, that is a matter for another debate at another time.

I now rise to complete my remarks in the debate on the Gordon committee report. I started these remarks on February 1, so I believe that this was the longest speech that I have ever made.

I would like, in the time available, to consider some aspects of this matter which are only of secondary significance as far as the report itself is concerned.

The Gordon committee, because of its terms of reference, quite naturally concentrated its attention on the organization of the government and the procedures to control activities within the government.

But there is another phase of this problem, and an even more important one, and that is the matter with which I wish to deal at this time.

In introducing my remarks I would like to mention that when the Gordon committee was in session, I had the honour and privilege to present to it a brief on behalf of the Ontario CCF, and in introducing the question that I now wish to discuss, I would like to read some paragraphs from this brief:

The increase in the complexity of government administration in Ontario, as in other jurisdictions, is essentially a reflection of an increase in the complexity of our society as a whole. For that reason, it is idle to condemn the trend as such unless we are prepared to advocate a reversion to a less developed type of society.

At the same time any thinking person, who is interested in the preservation and extension of democratic government, is naturally concerned that the inevitable extension of government activity should not militate against democratic control, protection of the rights of the individual, and administrative efficiency.

In our opinion, the problem is much broader than merely providing specific safeguards against abuse of power or inefficiency in specific areas. These are important, but the ultimate safeguard is full accountability to the public through the Legislature.

It is our contention that the development of the Legislature's machinery of supervision and control in Ontario has not kept pace with the development of government administration. Until that defect is remedied, all the specific safeguards in the world will not solve the essential problems.

This is the subject, Mr. Speaker, that I wish to discuss for a little while. I do not believe that there could possibly be any more important subject. The hon. Prime Minister earlier in this session made reference to the fact that one of the great problems under the British system of government is the tendency to concentrate power in the hands of the executive. Though I believe that the British system of government has advantages over any other system of government, I agree with the hon. Prime Minister that that is a major problem, and one to which we should be giving major attention.

The key, to at least commencing the solution to this problem, is, I believe, to adopt procedures and practices, and build upon those already existing, which give greater opportunities to the private hon. members—and particularly to the private hon. members on the Opposition side of the House—to review and inquire into government activity.

After all, under the British system of government the Opposition has just as important a role to play as the government.

The whole essence of the system is that the government presents programmes, has them adopted and carries them out; but the Opposition inquires into its activities, criticizes them where necessary, proposes alternatives, and does whatever it can by constructive criticism to improve the performance of the government.

I submit that it is impossible for an Opposition to carry out that integral function successfully unless it has adequate facilities at its disposal and adequate sources of information.

That is one of the great problems in this assembly, and I do not say that this assembly is different from most assemblies. It is a problem that all parliamentary assemblies have to face up to.

The hon. Prime Minister suggested that the committee system is the answer to the problem. Well, I certainly believe that it is part of the answer. I am glad to see that there have been some modest reforms in this House's committee system introduced in this session. Committees give hon. members, both on the government side and the Opposition side, an opportunity to acquire information and to specialize in certain subjects.

I believe, myself, that our committees should be smaller in size and perhaps fewer in number, because the whole point—or at least a major point—of committees is to give the member a chance to specialize.

If he has to serve on about a dozen different committees he has not much opportunity for specialization. However, that is a relatively small point.

I would now like to refer in particular to one of the committees which is, in my opinion, one of the key committees in the whole process of establishing accountability, and that is the committee on public accounts.

Now, the hon. Prime Minister informed us in this House not long ago that he was introducing one of his great new reforms. As a matter of fact, I expect at almost any time to hear him say, when he blows his nose, that this is the first time this has ever been done in the history of the world.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Shame, shame.

Mr. Bryden: Well, that is the hon. Prime Minister's normal attitude. He told us on the matter of the committee on public accounts—

Hon. Mr. Frost: What is he talking about now?

Mr. Bryden: I am making some kindly references to some remarks the hon. Prime Minister made earlier in the session. He told us, in proposing a motion to ask the committee on public accounts—or to authorize it to inquire into the accounts of the province—that this was some great new thing. It represented some special generosity, at least as I understood him, on the part of the government which was being extended to the hon. members of the Opposition and other hon. members of the House.

This appears to me to be a most remarkable statement, Mr. Speaker.

It was my impression that this House, in the past number of years, has been peculiar among British parliamentary assemblies in that it did not have a public accounts committee which acted in that manner. I must say that I have not checked procedures in all the parliamentary assemblies there are in the world, or even in many of them. It was always my impression, however, that the role of the public accounts committee was to do the very thing that the hon. Prime Minister told us that our committee this year would be allowed to do by some special indulgence on the part of the government.

I was rather interested, in thumbing through this excellent book *Parliamentary Procedure in Ontario* the other day, to come across a passage on page 75 which says:

The public accounts of the province, being the printed report of the receipts and expenditures of the government for the immediately past fiscal year, are referred to the committee on public accounts, after being tabled in the House, and any member of the committee is at liberty to have an item in the accounts inquired into by the committee and to have witnesses called for the purpose.

This is a privilege of which the members of the Opposition take most advantage, as it affords an opportunity to turn a searchlight of public inquiry on to the activities of the government.

Mr. Speaker, it is quite clear, from our authoritative work on procedure in Ontario, that the procedure which the hon. Prime Minister was proposing as some special indulgence of the government, is the procedure that should have been carried on all these years. Finally we are getting at least a start this year on doing what should have been done all along.

I really do not believe—although I know this government is desperately searching for credit—in giving them credit for commencing to do something that they should have been doing for the past 15 years but were not.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: How does the hon. member think we have carried on without him all this time?

Mr. Bryden: Well, the hon. Minister of Health will be happy to know that I am here now.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): What is the hon. Minister so touchy about?

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): The hon. Minister is being very impolite because we listened to him with a great deal of attention when he spoke. We would like that same privilege.

Mr. Bryden: However, this dispensation or indulgence which has been granted to us appears to have a very definite limit. We have been told that the government record is an open book for anybody to inquire into, but when we start trying to inquire into it, we find very quickly that stumbling blocks get in our way.

In the specific case of the public accounts committee—and this is a committee that has not met for 15 years—it is rather difficult for it to operate when there is all this long period when there was no satisfactory inquiry. I would not suggest that, because of that, the committee should now try to rectify the errors of the past and try to do 15 years' work in one year. That obviously would be quite unreasonable.

I think it is reasonable, in the main, to suggest to the committee that it should confine its activities to the year to which the accounts relate. That is reasonable as a general rule.

But surely, Mr. Speaker, it is also reasonable to accept the proposition that some matters will come up—especially when the committee has not met for a great many years—which require inquiry back beyond the fiscal year under review. As a matter of fact, I believe that is a proposition that is usually accepted.

Naturally, reasonable discretion has to be exercised in such matters. But surely there are times when it is necessary, if a committee is to do a proper job, that it inquire back beyond the accounts of the current year. If that was not accepted as a principle, then it would follow that any malpractice, if it can

escape detection for a year, will escape detection for ever, and I do not think that anybody would subscribe to that proposition.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The only trouble is the hon. member does not listen. It was all made plain to him.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Prime Minister just wants to keep it hidden.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Not at all.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, we went into the public accounts committee which has started operating this year, and I commend the chairman of the committee. He is not here, but I think he is doing an honest and fair job in a very difficult situation. But we went into the public accounts committee and indicated that, on the specific matter of one agency—

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I say to the hon. member that the public accounts committee could always have been called on the motion of any Opposition hon. member?

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Prime Minister was not here.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is all there was to it.

Mr. Bryden: When the hon. Prime Minister was not here, I called the attention of the Legislature to page 75 of *Parliamentary Procedure in Ontario*, which does not imply that at all. I would accept that, when the committee was not operating, there was perhaps some responsibility on the part of Opposition hon. members of the day to complain about it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Sure there was.

Mr. Bryden: Let us remember, during the period concerned, the Opposition in most cases was numerically very small. The hon. members had a great deal of matters that they had to deal with, and the fact they did not deal with everything is surely understandable. Even though they had some responsibility—

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): I sat in this House at one time when there were a lot more CCF'ers than there are today, and at that time there was never any request whatsoever, to my knowledge.

Mr. Bryden: Well, let me continue. The fact remains that whatever criticism there may be applied to Opposition groups of the past, the government still cannot escape its

responsibility for not having called this committee together. However, that is water under the bridge; I do not care to argue about the past.

I am just pointing out, Mr. Speaker, that there are matters that arise which reasonably require some inquiry beyond the period to which the account relates.

I was trying to state that, in the public accounts committee this year, Opposition hon. members raised a matter relating to a specific agency, namely, the Niagara parks commission, and asked that they be permitted to inquire into activities of that commission prior to the current year. The chairman ruled against them. I am not criticizing his ruling. I am no expert on procedure, but I have no doubt his ruling was technically a sound one and the only one he could make.

Hon. Mr. Frost: What is the hon. member kicking about then?

Mr. Bryden: The hon. Prime Minister will hear.

The chairman ruled that the committee could not assume unto itself such authority. It was bound by the motion referring matters to it.

So he suggested that any hon. member of the committee, or any other hon. member of the Legislature who believed that the committee's terms of references should be expanded in any particular, should bring a motion to this House to get the terms of reference expanded. This was also a reasonable proposition.

In the light of his suggestion, two motions were brought into this House, one by the Liberal hon. leader (Mr. Wintermeyer) and one by the hon. leader of the CCF (Mr. MacDonald), asking that, with respect to this specific agency—not on everything and sundry but just on this specific agency—the terms of reference of the committee should be expanded.

So what happened to the resolutions? They have been buried on the order paper. Goodness knows when they will ever come up again. The committee at this moment is inquiring into this particular agency, and resolutions relating to its terms of reference on this matter lie buried on the order paper.

The government hon. members and any other hon. members have a perfect right to take whatever position they wish on the propriety of a resolution of that kind. They may conscientiously believe that it is not a sound resolution and that it should not be passed. That is their right.

I disagree with them, but they have a right to that view if that indeed is their view. But I do submit that they should be prepared to let the resolution come to a vote in this Legislature, and stand up and be counted for or against it.

Mr. MacDonald: Hear, hear. If hon. members opposite have not anything to hide, do not hide it.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): When is the hon. member going to deal with the Gordon committee report?

Mr. Bryden: I am dealing with it. If the hon. Minister would listen to what I say, I indicated the relationship of this matter to the Gordon report, and I think it is integral to matters raised in the Gordon report.

At any rate, this policy of evasion of issues, Mr. Speaker, is not a proper way to treat this Legislature. When a serious motion on a matter of immediate importance is placed before the Legislature, I think it should be disposed of one way or the other.

There is another phase of the question of the activities of the Opposition and the facilities which they may use to do their job as effectively as they can. That is the matter of questions put by hon. members to the government.

It has always been a recognized procedure that hon. members can place questions on the order paper. In my opinion, it has been a recognized procedure that they can reasonably expect answers to those questions if they are in order.

But when, on February 15, I asked the hon. Prime Minister when we could expect a reply to the 39 questions that were then standing on the order paper, none of which had been answered, he told me, among other things, that, "There is not really any actual obligation to answer them at all."

The hon. Prime Minister went on to say that he would assure me that the government would try to answer them as soon as possible and "certainly before the termination of the session."

Now, I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Prime Minister has no authority, in any of the British parliamentary tradition, for his proposition that there is not really any obligation on the government to answer questions.

I would like to refer again to *Parliamentary Procedure in Ontario*, which gives in its index on page 363, quite a good outline of ques-

tions which do not have to be answered. It says the following:

1. A question must not contain statements which are debatable.

2. A question may not deal with a matter of government policy.

3. The government is not required to answer any questions relating to proceedings which take place in council.

4. The government is not obliged to answer questions which involve a declaration of policy.

That is really just a repeat of No. 2.

It is quite recognized that questions on the subjects indicated there are not appropriate or in order. No hon. member has a right to ask the government to make a statement of government policy until the government is ready to make it, nor has he a right to inquire into what happened in cabinet meetings, nor has he a right to use a question as a way of carrying on a debate. I would agree with those points.

But I submit, Mr. Speaker, that, subject to those limitations, any hon. member has a right to ask questions and to expect that his questions will be answered with all reasonable dispatch. I do not think that it is a proper attitude for the government to say, or the head of the government to say, that, "there is really no obligation on us to answer your questions; if we do so it will merely be a matter of indulgence on our part."

What happens to the whole principle of accountability by the government to the Legislature if the government takes that attitude? Is the government taking the position that it is accountable only on such matters as it sees fit to render an account, and on no other?

Yet the acquiring of information, the provision of information, is basic to the whole concept of accountability. It is impossible to hold the government accountable if the Legislature cannot get information. One of the devices for getting information is to ask questions.

As of right now, as of today's order paper, there are 45 questions standing on the order paper. One or two have been answered in part—not directly, but in statements that hon. Ministers have made in other contexts—but apart from that, not one question placed on the order paper in this session has been answered as yet.

I have not analyzed all these questions in detail, but my impression—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I may say it is snowing tonight, and I have to stay home, and I am going to work hard and see if I cannot get the answers for some of the questions tomorrow.

Mr. MacDonald: Would the hon. Prime Minister give us the ones he has been sitting on?

Mr. Bryden: I have not analyzed all the questions that are on the order paper, but my impression, from looking at them quickly is that all—or almost all—of them are quite in order. None of them violates any of the rules laid down in this book. They are all strictly factual—

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: How about the Gordon report?

Mr. Bryden: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: How about the Gordon report?

Mr. MacDonald: This is part of it.

Mr. Bryden: This is a principle dealt with in the Gordon report, the old principle of accountability of the government to the Legislature, and I am dealing with some aspects of that question. I realize the government is not very interested in this basic principle of accountability, but nevertheless, unless you rule me out of order, Mr. Speaker, I plan to talk about it.

And I submit that the asking and answering of questions is basic.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: It is about time the hon. member knew that there has not been a question put on the order paper in sessions gone by, when he, as a defeated candidate was not here, that has not been answered by the government.

Mr. MacDonald: That is wrong, that is wrong.

Mr. Bryden: It is really of very little use, Mr. Speaker, to have a question answered in the dying days of the session. An hon. member wants to get information to guide his course of action while the Legislature is in session and in the dying days, when the point he wants to deal with could not possibly be raised anyway, he gets his answer.

We have questions here—I would like to refer to one. Naturally I am particularly interested in the questions that I put on the order paper myself. I would not have put them there if I had not been particularly interested in them. And here is one. It is

No. 7. I put it on the order paper on January 27, almost a month ago:

Inquiry of the hon. Minister—

1. Was any advertising placed in any foreign-language newspaper or newspapers published in Ontario, by or on behalf of any departments or agencies of the government, in either or both of the periods May 1 to June 15, 1958, and May 1 to June 15, 1959?

2. If so, what were the departments or agencies concerned, and what was the total cost of the advertising placed by or on behalf of each of them in each of the periods indicated?

Now I submit, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is a very fair question and I will try to get the answer.

Mr. Bryden: I am glad the hon. Prime Minister agrees it is a fair question, so that I do not have to prove it. It is like all the others, a very fair question. It merely asks for facts. It does not ask for any statement of government policy, just what has happened.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Sure.

Mr. Bryden: For over a month I have been waiting for an answer to this very fair and relatively simple question. I am asking for information which the government has within its possession, and as of this date it has failed to divulge that information.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: How about the Gordon report? I want to hear about that.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: He would like to have the government off welfare and everything else just to answer a lot of stupid questions.

Mr. Bryden: I will continue a little further with this question of accountability of the government to the Legislature, which is basic to everything within the Gordon report.

As I indicated, the Gordon report did not deal with that as its major responsibility, because its terms of reference gave it another major responsibility. But it certainly deals with this very basic matter.

I believe that it is a matter that is worthy of some debate in this Legislature.

I have given some indications of methods by which I believe accountability could be increased. I have given indications of limitations that are quite improperly placed by the government on the activities, on the facilities, of private hon. members, which makes it more difficult for them to perform their proper role. These, I believe, are all relevant.

Now I would like to refer to one other matter which was dealt with briefly by my hon. leader along this same line. That is the matter of services and facilities, not within the House but related to the House, for hon. members of the Opposition.

We have just had a budget presented to us which involved the expenditure of upwards of \$1 billion. I do not criticize the level of expenditure, but it is quite a sizeable amount of money.

We have an Opposition group of 27 hon. members who are here to scrutinize the government's stewardship of that amount of close to \$1 billion. They have behind them, to assist them, very limited services indeed. If one adds it all up, I think it now amounts to maybe \$15,000 or \$20,000 a year, which is spent on services to assist the Opposition hon. members in carrying out a function which is absolutely integral to the whole British system of government.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Did the hon. member ever look into the amount used or given in Saskatchewan? Would he be interested to know that the Opposition leader in Saskatchewan has an office containing 160 square feet? In this province here—

Mr. Bryden: Is this a question or a speech, Mr. Speaker?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, might I just ask him if he knows that is the case?

Mr. Bryden: I am very familiar with Saskatchewan, and I would be glad to debate the record of the government of Saskatchewan with the hon. Prime Minister at any time, at any place. But, Mr. Speaker, I am now talking about the province of Ontario, not the province of Saskatchewan.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, that is a change. Mr. Speaker, might I ask the hon. member if he knows this, that when he talks of \$15,000 or \$20,000 here, does he know that the amount contributed to the Opposition in Saskatchewan is \$253 a month? Does he know that?

Mr. Bryden: As I said, Mr. Speaker, I will be happy to talk about the record of Saskatchewan at any time the hon. Prime Minister wishes, but right now I am talking about the province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would like the hon. member to discuss it now. That is when I wish he would do it.

Mr. Bryden: I realize the hon. Prime Minister would like any diversion from what I am talking about. But I insist on talking on what I choose to talk about, and that is the present situation in Ontario. I am not making any criticism, I am making a suggestion to the government. I think the government is to be commended for having provided \$15,000 to \$20,000 for services to Opposition hon. members, but that provides only a limited amount of service, and in relation to a budget of nearly \$1 billion, it is a very limited amount indeed.

I have not figured out the percentage, but it is a mighty small percentage. It would be something like .0015 per cent., or something like that, of the total budget.

Now, on the other side of the chamber, the government which already has, of necessity, more hon. members, also has behind it all the resources of the public service. I quite recognize that public servants, as the name implies, are servants of the public, and if Opposition hon. members ask them for information they will likely get it—that is, unless it is a matter of government policy.

I would like to say that, in my relatively short term as a member of this Legislature, I have had occasion to deal with various officers of the public service, and I would like to say that I could not hope to find a better group of people to deal with. I believe they are intelligent, honest and fair-minded people.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Is the hon. member referring to us here?

Mr. Bryden: I am referring to the people who suffer under this government.

Mr. MacDonald: They do suffer all right.

Mr. Bryden: But, the fact still remains that the excellent talents of these people are fundamentally available for the government. After all, the government is in charge, it instructs them in their duties. This is quite proper and I do not complain about the system. The government certainly has to have control of the public service if it is to accept responsibility for it, but that puts the government in a peculiarly advantageous position to use the services of this very large staff of trained people.

It seems to me only reasonable to suggest that some substantial amount of service should be also available, at public expense, to assist Opposition hon. members in carrying out their equally important role. When my hon. leader dealt with this question, he suggested some formula should be worked out. I

am not particularly wedded to the formula he proposed, as over against any other—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Bryden: —and he is not either. He suggested that there should be a formula worked out, as a regular procedure, that an amount of money should be available of, say, \$5,000 per Opposition hon. member, available to provide services—research services and that sort of thing—for Opposition hon. members to be spent as they direct, subject, of course, to proper control of expenditure.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): What about our hon. members?

Mr. Bryden: I believe that the hon. gentlemen opposite are not tongue-tied and can speak for themselves. If they believe there are services they should have, I would not speak against them.

Mr. Grossman: Multiply \$5,000 by all the hon. members in the House.

Mr. Bryden: But I am talking now about the Opposition, which, I submit—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Might I ask my hon. friend this? Does he know that, if he were in a comparable position in Saskatchewan to the position he is here, he would get no office accommodation and no allowance whatever? Did he know that? That is the way things are done under a CCF government.

Mr. M. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): We are in Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Frost: We give him accommodation—

Mr. Grossman: They do not need any accommodation in Saskatchewan. Everything is perfect—

Mr. Bryden: I readily recognize that when the hon. Prime Minister compares the overall record of his government in Ontario with the government in Saskatchewan he feels very ashamed, and therefore, he would want to quibble away about every little thing that is done in Saskatchewan.

I am still talking about the Legislature of Ontario, which is in an entirely different type of province. Saskatchewan is basically an agricultural province with a Legislature which has a much lighter load of business and a much smaller budget. We are talking about two totally different situations. We are now talking here about—

Hon. Mr. Frost: We have been listening to that for 5 years from his hon. leader. And that is a great admission to make.

Mr. MacDonald: And when this government makes any new move they copy them out there, too. Such as their pioneering—

Mr. Bryden: The hon. Prime Minister talks of his pioneering in health insurance. His definition of pioneering is to be 10 years behind somebody else.

An hon. member: His definition is to get the job done and that is what he did.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Why did they all come from Saskatchewan—why do they not go there?

Mr. Bryden: I have no idea what the hon. Minister is talking about, but if he is—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I want to know why the hon. member came from there to Ontario?

Mr. Bryden: Well, I will tell the hon. Minister where I came from. I was born in a county called Victoria, and I came from there.

Mr. MacDonald: Why does the hon. Minister not get the facts?

Mr. Bryden: When I left there at about 5 years of age, I believe the hon. member of the Legislature was a gentleman called Mr. Newman, a very fine gentleman.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): A Liberal?

Mr. Bryden: Yes, he was a Liberal. How the county of Victoria has deteriorated since I left it!

Mr. Speaker, I was talking about this question of services to the Opposition, which I submit is a very important matter, and it is in a special category, as compared to services for government hon. members. I am not suggesting they are not entitled to services too, but the Opposition, because of its special role in the British parliamentary system, as a critic of the government, has a particular need for services.

My hon. leader suggested a formula, that \$5,000 per member be made available to provide services for the Opposition. He suggested, in the course of his remarks, that, assuming the Opposition to be the largest it could be while we still had a majority government, that formula would involve an expenditure of about \$200,000.

Unfortunately, there was a certain amount of confusion about what he said, although I thought his words were quite clear, and I saw a headline in one newspaper that said—"Pay Opposition \$200,000 CCF Asks Legislature", which was not what we had in mind. We are not asking that we, as members of the Legislature, should be receiving anything more than we are now getting. We are suggesting that services should be available to us.

Under the formula we propose, in this present Legislature, the actual expenditure of money would be about \$135,000 out of a budget of almost \$1 billion—

Mr. Grossman: That would not provide any services for us.

Mr. Bryden: I am talking about the Opposition and the special role it has to play.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. member does not render the government accountable—

Mr. Bryden: I sometimes feel that hon. members opposite may have channels to the government that we lack, and I have to make my plea in this House. I am suggesting this in regard to services to Opposition hon. members. What other services may be fitting and proper is a matter than can no doubt be discussed but that is not what I am interested in now.

I am talking only about services to Opposition hon. members, and I am pointing out that the proposal that my hon. leader put forward would involve a payment, not to the Opposition hon. members personally, but for services on their behalf, of \$135,000 out of a budget of nearly \$1 billion. If that is an excessive expenditure for a role that is absolutely vital to parliamentary government, then good heavens, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Does any other province in this Dominion recognize third parties?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, they do not in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Bryden: I did not hear the hon. Minister's question, but if he is talking about other provinces, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: I think we are the most generous province.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, in connection with the Opposition allowance, I have discussed this matter with the hon. leader of the Opposition, I have made arrangements that he would get exactly what he asked for.

Now as to accommodation—we have tried to give good accommodation, secretarial assistance and we have given to the hon. leader of the Opposition, as he will tell the hon. member, exactly what he has asked.

In addition to that, we treat the hon. members opposite more generously than any other province does. We give them office and secretarial assistance the year round. Now that is not done in any other place. I point out to my hon. friend, coming here and talking \$500,000—

Mr. Bryden: Half a million? I was talking about \$135,000.

Hon. Mr. Frost: We have to look at the value we receive for some of those things. That is the way we balance the budget.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, we rendered the hon. Prime Minister accountable on a few points he was a little embarrassed about anyway.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, the hon. member does do that without all that money.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I realize that is why the hon. Prime Minister wants to hold back; he does not want us to be any more effective than we are now.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Six thousand dollars' entertainment by Niagara parks—

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: How would they treat us if they were over here and we were there?

Mr. Bryden: The hon. Minister will find that out after the next election. I can tell him it will be much more generously than they are treating us.

Could I possibly get back to what I was talking about? Every time an hon. member tries to raise any issue in this Legislature, the hon. Prime Minister wants to take him to Saskatchewan, and then on a tour of the country, and then possibly around the world. But we are in Ontario and dealing with Ontario, and what I am proposing is something that may not be done in other provinces, but all I say, Mr. Speaker, is: Why should not Ontario be a pioneer for once, instead of merely claiming it is a pioneer?

I submit that it is a reasonable proposal; it is one that ought to be seriously considered. However, that is up to the government to decide because they have the control of the funds, and if they want to leave us with inadequate facilities, I suppose they will do so.

I want to deal with one last matter, Mr. Speaker, and this applies not only to hon. members of the Opposition but to all private hon. members. The private hon. members on the government side of the House can perhaps deal with this matter for themselves.

I do not purport to speak for them. One of them has already mentioned it. But I would like to raise the question of office accommodation for members of the Legislature.

I do not wish to be interpreted as being critical of the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell). Certainly, when our group made certain representations to him, the hon. Minister did the best he could to get us facilities, and I believe we have come off a good deal better than the private hon. members on the government side.

Mr. Sopha: One room and a pipe.

Mr. Bryden: I do not know why they do not raise a row, but the fact remains that an hon. member of the Legislature needs a private office.

I am not saying a huge office with crocodile topped desks and plush carpets and so on, such as the hon. Ministers of the cabinet have, but an office that is private, that has a desk and a telephone, where the member can talk over matters that people come in to discuss with him—some of which are private—where he can dictate letters without interference, and where he can carry on his work without disturbance.

Surely that is a fair request, and surely it is time the government started to give some thought to making space available, reasonably convenient to this chamber, where members can have offices.

I know there is quite a demand by government departments for all the available office accommodation, and I am not trying to suggest that their demands are not important. Certainly, they need office accommodation, too, and it is important that they carry on their important duties.

But the question is this, Mr. Speaker: Does this Legislature count for anything in the process of governing this province or not? If it counts for something, then I think some priority should be given to providing members of the assembly with adequate facilities for carrying on their work.

My submission has been that, in this whole question of accountability which is one of the matters raised in the Gordon committee report, we have a long way to go in providing better machinery for accountability. I am

not suggesting that it is a problem that is peculiar to Ontario, and I am not suggesting that I have all the answers to the problem.

But I have put forth certain criticisms of what happens at present, which in my opinion are entirely valid criticisms, and I have put forward some suggestions, which I submit are constructive suggestions, as to how we might at least make a start on solving this basic problem.

If we do not solve the problem of accountability, democratic government will not survive, so there can be no more important matter to be considered by this or any other assembly.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, I regret very much that the pressures of affairs required the hon. Prime Minister to depart before I could refer him to the fact of how depressed I am that, after listening to the compendious budget statement, it made no mention whatsoever to the \$310,000 I asked for the other night. However, I am not going to let that stop me from persevering in the affairs of this assembly.

I move, sir, at the outset to say to the hon. member for Woodbine that he should be the last one to complain about the absence of research facilities. We in this party, I think, in contrast to the Treasury benches, are the only people who have no research facilities available to us whatever. They have departments of government on that side, particularly The Department of Economics which, no doubt, gives a good insight into the whole picture of the affairs of this province. Our hon. friends on our left have the resources of the trade unions at their disposal and all their research facilities.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, go away.

Mr. Bryden: The hon. member certainly has some very misleading ideas. He does not know what he is talking about.

Mr. Sopha: Judging, Mr. Speaker, from the very subjects which the hon. member for Woodbine speaks upon, I have no doubt that they make very much use of them.

Mr. Bryden: I do all my own research, every bit of it.

Mr. Sopha: Now, Mr. Speaker, for a moment, and it will be a change, I assure you, sir, we may return to the Gordon report and get away from that far-flung mecca of the socialists, the great province of Saskatchewan.

In opening this debate the hon. Prime Minister said, when he tabled the Gordon

committee report—and I am going to quote just one paragraph from page 18 of *Hansard*, January 27 of this year:

As is well known, I have felt that our parliamentary system was subject to a good deal of betterment. Perhaps one of the faults that has grown up in the parliamentary system is the concentration of power in the hands of the executive with too little opportunity of expression on the part of the membership of Parliament itself.

Now, Mr. Speaker, one could not hope to better those words when he describes the problem which we face, and the problem with which the Gordon committee sought to deal.

With the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren) I am struck with the fact that the Gordon committee does not really pretend—it was not intended to, I suppose—but it does not really pretend to go into the problems of government, the performance of the functions of administration and executive power in any great degree of detail.

That is why, I submit to you, sir, that it is exceedingly important that the hon. Prime Minister follow through in the way which he has indicated he intends to follow through, and that is to set up a select committee to examine this matter very, very intently.

Now, in measuring the hon. Prime Minister's words, it is fair, I think, Mr. Speaker, that one is entitled to see how the government puts into practice some of the things which the Gordon committee sets out.

Now, to refer briefly to the public accounts committee. If I recall correctly, sir—and I have not checked the reference—early in the session, when the hon. Prime Minister moved the motion that set up the various standing committees of the House, he hinted—I do not think he came out directly and said so, but in that charming habit of the hon. Prime Minister he hinted—that he was of a mind that an Opposition hon. member might be chairman of the public accounts committee.

Now, when that committee met and that hint of the hon. Prime Minister was referred to the hon. members then present, there were not among them a majority who were willing to crystallize the hint of the hon. Prime Minister and put it into effect and elect an Opposition hon. member to the chairmanship of that very valuable committee.

It is interesting to note what a writer on the British Constitution has to say about that very thing. I wish to quote you, Mr. Speaker, a paragraph from a book called *Government by Committee*, an essay on the British Constitution written by K. C. Wheare.

I understand, Mr. Speaker, that this book arrived in our library here, because when the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Maloney) was acting as chairman of the select committee on labour relations, he had heard about it, or had read it, and he recommended that it be made available to the members of that committee.

I hope that gives it some background of respectability.

However, the learned author has this to say about the public accounts committee:

Party is not the only consideration which is taken into account in the choice of chairman. In the case of the public accounts committee, at least, it is understood that, not only should the chairman be a senior member of the Opposition party, but also, if possible, he should have some idea of the way in which government departments work on the financial side.

Often the chairmanship is taken nowadays by a member of the Opposition who held the office of financial secretary to the Treasury when his party was in power, but such a member is, of course, not always available—

and I might say that might be underscored—he is not always available among our numbers over here,

—nor is a rigid convention established on the point.

However, Mr. Speaker, that serves to delineate the principle which in this case, when the opportunity was at hand, was chosen not to be followed by the majority of that committee, who are, of course, government hon. members. And just let it be said in summary thereto that when it was suggested to those hon. members that they desist from the appointment of the chairman until the hon. Prime Minister could be contacted on the matter, they were disinclined to do so.

Now, to go on to another illustration of how this government puts into effect the principles which have been set out in the Gordon committee report, turn to The Ontario Energy Board Act, Mr. Speaker, which was introduced by the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay) and which is now in the committee on energy and is being examined clause by clause.

If hon. members will refer to the provision relating to appeals, then they will see—I shall seek to point out by reference to the Gordon committee report—that a recommendation of the Gordon committee in that regard has been entirely violated.

On page 27 of the Gordon committee report—and I am not going to read it because it is too long a reference—where the learned commissioners are discussing the principles relating to appeals from commissions, they say first that they are disinclined to embrace a principle that would allow an appeal from all boards and commissions, but they say that in certain areas appeals ought to be permitted. One of the areas in which the learned commissioners think there ought to be an appeal is in the cancellation of franchises.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Oh, that is a different thing.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: That is entirely different.

Mr. Sopha: Now that is very significant. They do not say there ought to be an appeal when a board or commission is determining the question of whether a franchise ought to be granted, because public convenience and necessity and a great many other considerations must be taken into account, and no one would suggest that judges of courts of law are any better equipped than the members of boards or commissions to determine if a particular area or a particular person ought to be granted a franchise.

But on the other hand, sir, it is well recognized, in our judicial system and in our jurisprudence which provides the background against which it works, that if one seeks to take away a franchise from a person, then the principles which come into operation are fairly universal, and a court of law is in perhaps that case in a better position than a board or commission to determine if the holder of that franchise has violated his trust, or has acted in an improper manner, so that the franchise may be taken away from him.

Now I wish merely to point this out, and if hon. members will look at page 27 of the report, they will see where the commissioners set forth that principle very clearly. I merely wish to point out that when the hon. Minister of Energy Resources, with his draftsmen, was framing that Act, he did not see fit to put that principle into the statute. And it is only on questions of law, with a procedure for a stated case, that he in his statute, if it passes this House, will permit any redress to be sought in the courts.

Now, I have to turn to another illustration. Mr. Speaker, I merely use these illustrations for the purpose, as I say, of showing why this matter of organization of government should be passed along to a select committee of this House.

I have made no secret of the fact that, at one time, I attended a meeting of the Ontario racing commission and sought entry there to see them when they were dealing with a matter which came under their purview. I merely relate, as I have related here before, that the learned members of the commission did not see fit to grant me the opportunity to view their proceedings.

I pointed out in a committee that it was very interesting—and, I thought, very significant in that regard—that in the session of 1959, although I was not a member of this House, a little research showed me that some hon. member introduced a bill in this House, by way of amendment, to The Ontario Racing Commission Act which clearly set out an amendment to one of the sections which would permit that commission to hold their hearings *in camera*.

That bill did not pass this House. I am told that it was killed in the committee on legal bills.

I find this very curious. The hon. Provincial Secretary, of course, is the one charged with the responsibility for the racing commission, and the bill I suppose came into this House under his responsibility.

However, the Legislature clearly, in not passing that amendment, did not see fit to grant to that commission explicit power to hold its hearing *in camera*.

Yet, sir, as late as two weeks ago, we were told by the chairman of that commission that they continue to hold their hearings in secret.

Now, I merely wish to say, as demonstrative of some of the problems of government in this province, that is clearly improper. And I hope—I urged the chairman at the committee meeting, and I use this House as a vehicle to urge him again—in the interests of the forwarding of justice and in the exercise of the quasi-judicial powers which he and his fellow commissioners do exercise—that they will open up their meetings when they are dealing with a person's livelihood, and traditionally as in the development of our Constitution, sir, that they will allow their proceedings to be placed under the vigilance of public scrutiny.

Mr. Speaker, the Gordon committee did not pretend, as I said earlier, to go into any detail with respect to the efficiency that the various boards and commissions and departments of government performed their functions. All they did was send various firms of chartered accountants around to these various boards, who made some sort of survey, no doubt with the utmost co-operation of the people in them, and then those firms of chartered

accountants reported back to the Gordon committee.

We were told by the racing commission that a firm of chartered accountants came around for about an hour and looked into their affairs. So therefore, Mr. Gordon and his fellow commissioners would not presume to assert that this report, in any way, seeks to explain their efficiency, or how these boards and commissions perform their work.

In this regard, the racing commission, in another aspect, provides a very interesting field of investigation. I wish to say this, against this background:

It is apparent to us in this party, Mr. Speaker, that the government of this province subsidizes racing. It does not subsidize hockey and it does not subsidize basketball. It does not even subsidize the people who compete in the Olympics, except to the extent that a grant was given to our hockey team. But *holus bolus*, Mr. Speaker, it is clear—and it will be pointed out, will be delineated during the course of the budget debate—that the government of this province in fact subsidizes racing.

Now I am not one to say whether that is a good thing or a bad thing.

Hon. Mr. Allan: How do they subsidize it?

Mr. Sopha: I am going to tell the hon. Provincial Treasurer. They do it in two ways. The chairman of the racing commission tells us that they exact from the Jockey Club a fee to be put toward the cost of operation of the racing commission, which amounts to \$400 for every racing day in Ontario. Now, there are 196 racing days in this province, and a little bit of mathematics shows that they get from the Jockey Club the sum of approximately \$76,000.

I looked at page 114 of the estimates which the hon. Provincial Treasurer gave us this afternoon, and I note that the amount estimated by him for the ensuing year for the racing commission is \$172,000, or, in other words, the government is paying the cost of the operation of that commission to the tune of \$93,400 annually.

Now, I say to you, Mr. Speaker—and I say rhetorically to the hon. Provincial Treasurer—if this racing commission only performs functions in the supervision of horse racing in this province and does nothing else, then is it not meet and just and equitable that the Ontario Jockey Club should pay the cost of its operation? Why not?

The racing commission is the disciplinary

arm; it is the regulator, it is the controller; it has exclusive jurisdiction over horse racing. That being the case I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that the people of this province should demand that the Jockey Club, whose returns on their investment are not unenviable, should be forced to bear the whole cost of the operation of horse racing.

Mr. Grossman: What about the returns from the pari-mutuel?

Mr. Sopha: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Grossman: What about the returns from the pari-mutuel? The province gets a big chunk of that.

Mr. Sopha: I always welcome questions from the hon. member for St. Andrew, because I know they are so adroit and to the point, but I do not want to get off what I am going to say in the few moments remaining to me, Mr. Speaker.

Now, on the other hand, Mr. Speaker, the other aspect of this government subsidizing horse racing in this province, and what would be revealed by an intensive investigation by a select committee or some other vehicle, is that in the years 1950 to 1959, the total pari-mutuel handle increased from \$32 million, give or take a few dollars, in 1950 to \$84 million in 1959.

During this time—and I invite the hon. Provincial Treasurer to take note of these figures—the share of the province increased only by some \$800,000. In other words, the total handle was about 2.5 times as great but the province only saw fit, in its wisdom, to exact an additional \$800,000 to go into the consolidated revenue fund.

We know that, whereas some years ago—and I am not going to say with any definiteness because I like to be accurate—the tax levied by this province upon pari-mutuels was 12.5 per cent. It has been progressively lessened until now it is 6 per cent., and it will be shown during the course of the budget debate, perhaps by the hon. member for Bruce, that Ontario alone of almost every racing jurisdiction on this continent—of which the most notable and active are the racing jurisdictions of New York and Florida—Ontario levies less tax from pari-mutuel handle than those others.

And we are entitled to say, sir, that horse racing is an activity in which only a very few, or relatively few of our citizenry participate, only a few go to attend the great sport of kings and take part in the turf which is said to be the great leveller.

Is it in the interest of the people of this province that horse racing ought to be treated in that preferred fashion? I say to hon. members, it is treated in a preferred fashion because, during the same period of time when the government of this province saw fit to take less, the share of the Ontario Jockey Club progressively increased, and their total amount, the aggregate amount, during that time that the pari-mutuel handle more than doubled, increased by several million dollars.

I want to say, sir, and I wish to underscore, that the Ontario racing commission, as far as I am concerned, has done a commendable job in the regulation of horse racing in this province. They have taken the lawlessness out of it which was incipient in it 10 or 12 years ago.

Notwithstanding that, I say that a searching scrutiny should be made of the powers and jurisdiction of that commission, the way they perform them, and the whole picture of the horse racing and public revenue should be once again scrutinized.

Now, Mr. Speaker, here is another illustration which helps. I am sorry that the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin (Mr. Fullerton) is not in his seat. Perhaps he is in talking to the hon. leader of the Opposition, Mr. Speaker, making his move toward joining our party, I do not know.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Oh, no.

Mr. Sopha: We would welcome him, as we would welcome the hon. Minister.

Mr. Grossman: Looking for Tories, eh?

Mr. Sopha: However he is a member of an organization, if I get the name correctly, he is appointed to the board of examiners under The Funeral Directors and Embalmers Act—

Mr. Grossman: "Lay away Fullerton."

Mr. Sopha: —which is set up by statute—and which reports to the hon. Minister of Health.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I had a bit of experience with that board, and the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin was there, so he will be able to either contradict what I say or to corroborate it after he reads my remarks. I acted for a client who was called before that board, told to appear in Toronto on a fixed day, when the board would be assembled.

Now, when we attempted to ascertain just what my client was being called upon to explain, there was extreme reluctance and reticence on the part of the members of that

board to say. When we urged upon them, and the solicitor to that board, that it was a well-known principle of jurisprudence that a person ought not to be called upon to answer until he knows what he is charged with, the board absolutely refused to let us see a copy of the complaint that had been made against my client, though they had been asked on a number of occasions.

None of the persons that make up that board, sir, is a lawyer: They employ the services of a lawyer.

Strangely enough, after this matter was over—and he is a very well-known lawyer, too, the person I am speaking of, I will not mention his name, he is a very gracious gentleman—strangely enough, after the matter was concluded and my client has been given a clean bill of health, the board, or somebody, dispensed with the services of that lawyer and they have a new one now.

However, sir, it was urged upon that board, none of them lawyers, that they must make known to the person who came in jeopardy before them, and in jeopardy, sir, of losing his livelihood, because that board is entrusted by statute with the power to take away the licence of a funeral director or embalmer in this province, what the precise complaint was against him. Notwithstanding that, sir, they refused.

I urge the hon. Minister of Health that he might take a look into that board and see if they might not improve their procedures in some regard.

I see the time, Mr. Speaker, approaches the hour when we depart. I just want to read to you, sir, what a very learned jurist had to say about the exercise of judicial or quasi-judicial function by these boards and commissions.

Sir William Mulock, sir, was a judge in this province for a great many years. He said at one time:

I refer to the ever-increasing practice of the Parliament of Canada and our provincial Legislatures of depriving our people of the protection of the law and of the courts by vesting in autocratic bodies the power to arbitrarily deal with matters affecting our liberties and other rights without the intervention of any court.

Many of these boards are not bound by their previous decisions, are free to put their own construction on the common law and the statute law, to revive the Star Chamber method of conducting the proceedings behind closed doors, and to give no reasons for their decision, the wronged suitor being left without redress.

Now, Mr. Speaker, just 3 or 4 illustrations which I beg leave to submit to you, indicate beyond any doubt that we ought not to stop at the point where the Gordon committee has felt it necessary to stop, but that the government of this province should immediately take the necessary steps to either appoint another commission with broad powers, or to set up a select committee of this House, in order to look into all these problems and those related to it.

I say this because Thomas Jefferson said at one time:

If people choose to be ignorant, and choose to be free at one and the same time,

then they are seeking to achieve the impossible.

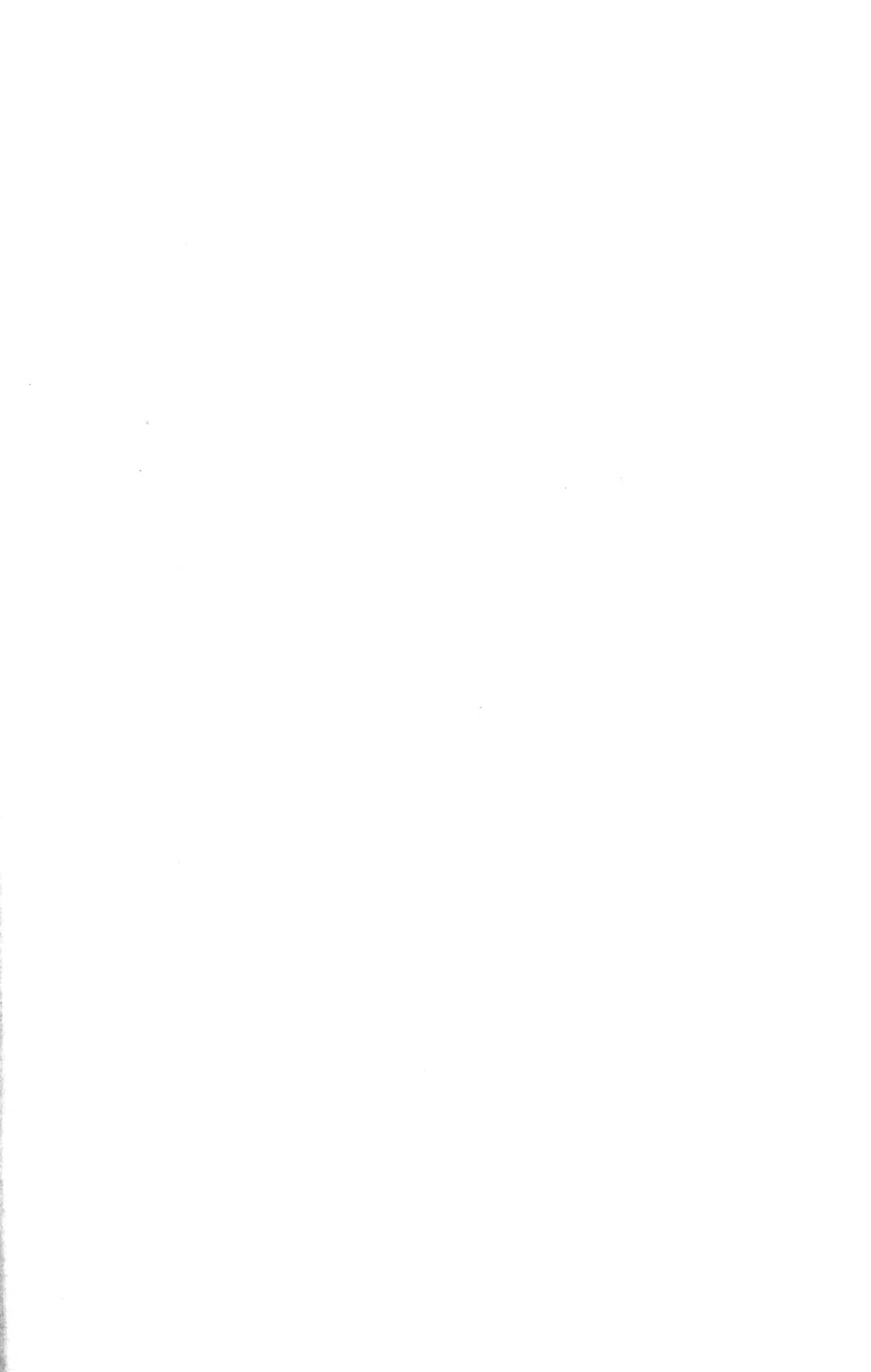
Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6 of the clock, p.m.





Legislature of Ontario

Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Friday, February 26, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1960

10 O'CLOCK A.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): I move, Mr. Speaker, seconded by hon. J. N. Allan, that when this House adjourns the present sitting thereof it do stand adjourned until 2 of the clock on Monday afternoon. That is the same as last week.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister whether there will be a night session on Monday night?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, not on Monday.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

THE WARBLE FLY CONTROL ACT, 1952

Hon. W. A. Goodfellow moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Warble Fly Control Act, 1952."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, I would think this morning it might seem that, with the weather, perhaps we could repeal the Act entirely. I do not know if the poor old warble fly could dig himself out at all. But actually this amendment will enable a municipal council to repeal a warble fly control by-law that is at least 3 years old upon petition of one-third of the cattle owners of the township.

THE WEED CONTROL ACT, 1960

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow moves first reading of bill intituled, "The Weed Control Act, 1960."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Of course, Mr. Speaker, all of these bills will be referred to the agriculture committee.

This is a rewrite of The Weed Control Act, but the main changes in principle have to do with the procedure for negotiating an agreement between a land owner and an inspector to destroy noxious weeds—that is, before ordering compulsory destruction of the weeds. That part is eliminated, and the bill provides for compulsory destruction of noxious weeds after notice, and subject to appeal to the chief inspector.

The bill also clarifies the relationship and division of responsibility among inspectors appointed by the county and the local municipalities of the province.

THE DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS ACT

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to provide for the disposal of dead animals."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, as the title of the bill would indicate it is rather an unsavory one, so I think this morning I will just point out to the House the purpose of the Act. It is to supervise and control the handling and disposition of the carcasses of animals not used for human consumption.

THE FARM PRODUCTS GRADES AND SALES ACT

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Farm Products Grades and Sales Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill is to consolidate all the grading and inspection of farm products. This is due to a great extent to the reorganization of The Department of Agriculture. All grading and inspection will come under The Farm Products Grades and Sales Act; that is, formerly this inspection grading was under The Farm Products Marketing Act, The Livestock and Livestock Products Act and The Milk Industry Act. It is being brought under The Farm Products Grades and Sales Act.

THE COUNTY JUDGES ACT

Hon. A. K. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The County Judges Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: I notice that one of the hon. members wants me to say something on this.

I would say that this bill, Mr. Speaker, will have the effect of giving to surrogate court judges—that really means our county and district court judges—approximately at least a maximum of \$1,000 a year more in relation to the work they do in the surrogate courts. That is the effect of it.

THE REGULATIONS ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Regulations Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, again responding to a request to explain the bill, I might say that a new subsection, which really constitutes the change in this bill, removes the existing doubt as to whether regulations or by-laws made under The Broker-Dealers Act, The Teaching Profession Act, The Cemeteries Act, The Conservation Authorities Act, The Public Hospitals Act, and The Agricultural Associations Act, are required to be filed under The Regulations Act.

THE MECHANICS' LIEN ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Again, Mr. Speaker, if I may, I would say that in this bill there are a certain number of technical amendments proposed.

It will go to the legal bills committee and at that time there will be ample opportunity to give full explanation.

But the effect of it is really to overcome the decision of the supreme court of Canada which held that the master did not have power in the county of York to deal with mechanics' lien actions, that he was, in effect, taking upon himself the responsibility which the Legislature purported to give him authority to do, the duties of a judge, a Supreme Court judge.

The procedure outlined in these amendments will, I think, make regular the situation without really changing the practice in very distinct detail.

THE INSURANCE ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Insurance Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD ACT

Hon. W. K. Warrender moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Ontario Municipal Board Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: May I say that this bill, and others, will go to the municipal law committee. But briefly I can say this, that one section authorizes members of the board who resign, retire, or are appointed to another position to complete their work with the board and give decisions on matters heard by them within a period limited by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council. This is, of course, in regard to the change of Mr. Cumming from chairmanship of the board to The Department of Municipal Affairs, and there may be other cases turning up soon. So that is to cover that eventuality.

There is another brief amendment which empowers the board to hear and determine disputes between municipalities in relation to agreements entered into by municipalities. We discovered that in a case in Port Arthur and Fort William there was some dispute between the two new municipalities, and there was no way, legally, by which this dispute could be settled. They wanted the board to hear it but it just did not have the legal power. This will empower it so to do.

Then there is another small amendment which makes it clear that, in certain cases where the board approves of a by-law, it is not actually approving of the wording of the by-law but the project or undertaking as set out in the by-law.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I want to say to my hon. friends that I worked till a late hour last night answering these questions. I did a lot of homework.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Nothing else to do?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well the weather was bad and so on, but that is what I did.

Mr. Speaker, I have here and will table the answers to questions 3, 5, 11, 12, 24, 29, 31, 32, 41. That is not bad.

Mr. Wintermeyer: That is good.

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I say that over the years, I have always endeavoured to answer all of the questions asked in a very satisfactory and complete way, and I shall certainly endeavour to continue that policy. I have never taken the intransigent—I think that is the proper word—position of the late Sir James Whitney or the late Mr. Hepburn in that regard. I have always tried to give to my hon. friends opposite the greatest of assistance.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I think I should explain my presence here. The situation, Mr. Speaker, in a nutshell is that I stayed yesterday to hear the budget address and, because of that or because of other reasons, the weather became very stormy immediately afterwards. In any event, I have been unable to get away and presumably will be unable to attend the game at Squaw Valley.

Mr. A. Crossman (St. Andrew): It would have been quite a help if the hon. leader of the Opposition had been there.

Mr. Wintermeyer: That is exactly what I thought and, Mr. Speaker, I will reserve any comments on the outcome of the final series until after the series is over. They are half-way through the series, and things do not look too bright now, but they can change very rapidly, and I assure the hon. Prime Minister—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Go down there and pull us out of the fire, now—

Mr. Wintermeyer: —that the \$2,500 is in good safekeeping until such time that I can make delivery.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I would like to bring a little different atmosphere into this.

I have here an article cut from the paper yesterday and the headline comes from Peterborough:

PORT ARTHUR LADIES RINK TRIUMPHS

Port Arthur won the first ladies' provincial curling championship here today, defeating Huntsville 14-6 in a sudden-death play-off game.

Port Arthur was skipped by Mrs. Elsie Forsythe. There was little doubt about the outcome of the play-off after Port Arthur took an early 5-0 lead and enjoyed a 6-2

margin after 6 ends. A 5 count in the seventh and 3 more in the tenth ended the scheduled 12 end game. The champions for Port Arthur qualified to play at Oshawa March 23, 24, and 25.

I might mention that MacDonald Brier is being held in that city commencing March 4, and there is an invitation to my hon. leader and the hon. leader of the Opposition and every hon. member of this House to come up and enjoy the hospitality of those great cities and see how curling really can be played.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Before the orders of the day, in order that the record may be clear, there was a question asked me some days back. This is the first opportunity I think that the hon. member asking the question could have presented it, reaching this point of business. He is not in his seat. I refer to the hon. member for Bracondale (Mr. Gould), and I would like to say that, if I am expected to answer it, I would ask him to renew the question.

Mr. Wintermeyer: What question is that?

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading, upon motions:

Bill No. 21, An Act to amend The Land Titles Act.

Bill No. 22, An Act to amend The Loan and Trust Corporations Act.

Bill No. 26, An Act to amend The Short Forms of Conveyances Act.

Bill No. 28, An Act to amend The Short Forms of Mortgages Act.

Bill No. 41, An Act to amend The Lord's Day (Ontario) Act.

Bill No. Pr15, An Act respecting the Leeds and Grenville health unit of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville.

Bill No. Pr20, An Act respecting the corporation of the presbytery of Ottawa of The Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Bill No. Pr22, An Act respecting the central Canada exhibition association.

Bill No. Pr30, An Act respecting the Windsor board of education and the Windsor suburban high school district.

Bill No. Pr31, An Act respecting l'association Canadienne Française d'Education d'Ontario.

**SARNIA BOARD OF EDUCATION,
SARNIA SUBURBAN
HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT**

Mr. C. E. Janes moves second reading of Bill No. Pr13, "An Act respecting the Sarnia board of education and the Sarnia suburban high school district."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

**KITCHENER-WATERLOO
GENERAL HOSPITAL**

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer moves second reading of Bill No. Pr14, "An Act respecting the Kitchener-Waterloo general hospital."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF OSHAWA

Mr. T. D. Thomas moves second reading of Bill No. Pr18, "An Act respecting the city of Oshawa."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

MUNICIPALITY OF SHUNIAH

Mr. W. G. Noden moves second reading of Bill No. Pr21, "An Act respecting the municipality of Shuniah."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEEBING

Mr. Noden moves second reading of Bill No. Pr27, "An Act respecting the municipality of Neebing."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF OTTAWA

Mr. I. Haskett moves second reading of Bill No. Pr29, "An Act respecting the city of Ottawa."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

**CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION
ASSOCIATION**

Mr. A. H. Cowling moves second reading of Bill No. Pr33, "An Act respecting the Canadian National Exhibition Association."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

**TOWN OF OAKVILLE AND THE
TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR**

Mr. S. L. Hall moves second reading of Bill No. Pr34, "An Act respecting the town of Oakville and the township of Trafalgar."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF WINDSOR

Mr. A. J. Reaume moves second reading of Bill No. Pr37, "An Act respecting the city of Windsor."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

VILLAGE OF STREETSVILLE

Mr. W. G. Davis moves second reading of Bill No. Pr39, "An Act respecting the village of Streetsville."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Thomas: Mr. Speaker, before we proceed to further orders—on a point of information under the private bills—the Oshawa bill is not reprinted, and yet I remember there were two amendments to the bill yesterday morning.

Clerk of the House: The reprinted copy will be up by the time the—

**THE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS
ACT, 1960**

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Speaker, on the last occasion this was called for second reading, the hon. leader of the Opposition wanted it held. I am prepared to move second reading now and get it to committee, but if there is any question there, it is not government policy necessarily to follow that bill as hon. members know. It is just a matter of getting it rewritten, and there may be one or two things in it that still need to be cleared up.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I do not know exactly what to suggest at this particular stage—as the bill appears now we certainly have some objections, and we would like some clarifications. Now, how the hon. Attorney-General wants to proceed, I do not know. If he wants to call it for second reading we are prepared to debate it now.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: If the hon. leader of the Opposition wishes to debate it at the present time, I prefer not to call it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: On the other hand would the hon. leader of the Opposition like the committee—I suppose it is isolated sections of it, is it?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Yes, it would be isolated sections.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, why not let it go on to committee and we will—

Mr. Wintermeyer: I have no objection to that, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 36, "The Professional Engineers Act, 1960."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. Thomas: Mr. Speaker, what committee would this go to?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Legal bills. I would say to my hon. friend that the reference to committee was to committee of the whole House, where, if the bill goes there, the widest latitude on debate would be allowed. I think that would be the proper form.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, if it is only to legal bills, I misunderstood the—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, no, no—committee of the whole House.

Mr. MacDonald: This is precisely the point that I want to make. I think that this bill should be referred to one of the standing committees, and without going into any great detail on it the main reason for it is this—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Legal bills is a standing committee.

Mr. MacDonald: No, but just a minute. As I understand the discussion of the last few moments, it was being interpreted as going to the committee of the whole House rather than to legal bills.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Oh, no.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh no, no.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Will interested parties have an opportunity to make representation at the legal bills committee? Will adequate notice be given when it is coming up?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, Mr. Speaker, the usual notice will be given. But I would suggest to the hon. member for Woodbine

that, if there are any points he wants taken up, he get in touch with the professional engineers director, because we want all those things smoothed out amongst the people concerned, if possible, before it comes up.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, just a minute, Mr. Speaker. This is the point, and I especially draw this to the attention of the government.

One of the puzzling things about this Act is that when a bill emerges from a professional association—and I am not arguing against them having rules and regulations for running their own affairs and discipline—but when it emerges from one of these associations, it was my understanding it was done after some consideration by the membership.

The strange thing, in this instance, was that there was an annual meeting of the association of professional engineers of Ontario no more than a month ago and not a word was breathed about the existence of this bill. For that reason there are very significant groups of the membership of the association of professional engineers of Ontario who want to make representation.

Therefore, it seems to me that there should be an opportunity for groups within the membership of the association of professional engineers of Ontario—I am thinking of the Hydro engineers—as well as groups outside the membership of the Association of professional engineers of Ontario who are going to be affected, to make representation at the legal bills committee.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: There is no question about that—we have never in legal bills tried to restrict anybody. Anybody who wants to come there can have a hearing, and the chairman on legal bills is one of these gentlemen who believes in that sort of thing. But, as a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, there is no desire whatever, no intention on the part of the government of taking any sides in this matter.

This happens to be a year when the consolidation of the statutes is going forward—this bill was presented as a tidying-up bill for the most part and if there is anything new in it, or anything fundamental in it that needs further review, it will get it at the legal bills committee sitting or in the committee of the whole House.

Hon. Mr. Frost: We do not care if—

Mr. MacDonald: If the hon. Prime Minister does not care, that is fine, but it is more than a tidying-up bill.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, I think it is understood now that

more than one day's notice would be necessary in order to notify anyone, or for people concerned to be given notice. We should have more than one day's notice of this committee's sitting.

THE REFORMATORIES ACT

Hon. G. C. Wardrope moves second reading of Bill No. 58, "An Act to amend The Reformatories Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The next legal bills committee meeting is on Wednesday, but this will not be called to this one—probably a week from Wednesday.

Mr. MacDonald: Fine, thank you.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Will that give the hon. member time to get the witnesses here?

THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS ACT, 1957

Hon. F. M. Cass moves second reading of bill No. 63, "An Act to amend The Department of Highways Act, 1957."

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Well, does the hon. Minister want to make a speech on it? We want to hear it.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Minister of Highways): Mr. Speaker, this is not one upon which I can make any impassioned speech for the hon. member for Brant. But I would like to say that this Act is what might be called a tidying-up Act.

The Department of Highways Act sets out specifically certain statutes which are administered by the Minister of Highways and his department. Some two years ago there was a change, as all the hon. members know, whereby The Department of Transport was created out of The Department of Highways and, at that time, functions now exercised by The Department of Transport and the Minister of Transport were not removed from the jurisdiction of the Minister of Highways.

This particular section is to allow that to be tidied up. It will enable certain Acts, including The Public Commercial Vehicles Act and others, which are referred to in The Department of Highways Act, to be placed where they belong in The Department of Transport under The Highway Traffic Act,

and the other Acts administered by that Minister.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE STATUTE LABOUR ACT

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 64, "An Act to amend The Statute Labour Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, this is a bill of considerable interest, I believe, to people living in unorganized territory in northern Ontario and those who are fortunate enough to have summer holdings, or at least holdings occupied in the summer there.

At the present time, the meeting of the people for the election of their road commissioners is called by the posting of 6 notices in the area, and notices at each post office and school house, in the area served by these commissioners. The Ontario municipal association drew to the attention of my officials the fact that this often militated against those, having properties there who lived elsewhere, having a say in the election of the road commissioners and the policy they should follow.

As a result, I have felt that it is desirable that there be alternative ways of giving this notice, so that the section, as it is proposed to amend it—section 14 of The Statute Labour Act—is being repealed and 3 alternative methods of calling these meetings are to be prescribed, as the hon. members will notice from the bill being presented.

First of all, there is the old method of 6 notices, plus those in the post offices and and schools; or a notice can be mailed by registered letter to all landholders in the locality addressed to their residential address; or the notice can be published once a week for at least 3 weeks in the newspaper having general circulation in the locality.

Now, the second section of the bill provides for the repeal of subsection 2 of section 26 of The Statute Labour Act. This is the provision which restricts road commissioners to two days' pay for their work, apart from their statute labour work, with respect to their holdings during the year they serve as road commissioners.

In southern Ontario we have no difficulty in paying township road superintendents who perform a similar work for the work which they do, and as a result we get the services of good people.

In northern Ontario we have found it is increasingly difficult to get good men to serve

as road commissioners and overseeing road commissioners, because after they have done their own statute labour work, they can only be paid for two additional days.

It is a feeling of the officials in my department that the road commissioners working and overseeing the roads in statute board areas should be paid without restriction after they have performed, of course, the statute labour requisite with respect to their own holdings.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1957

Hon. Mr. Cass moves second reading of Bill No. 65, "An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act, 1957."

He said: Mr. Speaker, this is an amendment which I think is of interest to all hon. members who have counties and county councils and county road committees under their jurisdiction and care.

At the present time, it is possible to have a connecting link agreement under The Highway Improvement Act where King's highways go through incorporated municipalities, and, under the arrangement of connecting links, payments are made with respect to the road designated as a connecting link by The Department of Highways out of provincial funds.

But it has not been possible to extend the same help and assistance and courtesy to the counties where their county roads lie, or form part of, a connecting link for the King's highway. That is particularly true in these rapidly growing and built-up urban areas which really are in effect a city or a town, but actually are not, and they are townships, and the county road system goes through them.

Therefore, this amendment, which we propose, is to place the county in exactly the same position as any other municipality with respect to its roads and connecting links agreements with The Department of Highways. This will mean that the county road systems will receive the same assistance, both financially and engineering-wise, for their roads which would be connecting links to the incorporated municipalities throughout Ontario.

I think this will be welcomed by the county road people and their county engineers.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON

Mr. J. R. Simonett moves second reading of Bill No. Pr1, "An Act respecting the township of Kingston."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole.

Motion agreed to; House in committee of the whole, Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

THE SHORT FORMS OF LEASES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 27, An Act to amend The Short Forms of Leases Act.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 27 reported.

THE WAGES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 30, An Act to amend The Wages Act.

Sections 1 to 2, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 30 reported.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACT, 1954

House in committee on Bill No. 45, An Act to amend The Department of Education Act, 1954.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 45 reported.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 46, An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 46 reported.

THE TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 47, An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 47 reported.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves that the committee rise and report certain bills without amendment.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report certain bills without amendment, moves the adoption of the report, and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I move you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of supply.

Motion agreed to; House in committee of supply, Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

On vote 1501:

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, there is very little I can say about these estimates which I think the hon. members will agree, in view of the magnitude of the operations of the government, are very modest indeed. All I can say about these estimates is that the Office of the Prime Minister is not an administrative department in itself. It is where I endeavour to receive those who want to see me with courtesy, answer my mail and look after things and keep a good atmosphere, so that people who want to see me, or write to me, are taken care of in proper fashion.

Now that, of course, is not the area in which this department operates but I would say that I try to operate the department on an open-door policy, if hon. members understand me—an open-door policy so that people can see me, and so on.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): That is if they can find the hon. Prime Minister.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, I am usually around, some place or other.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): May I ask the hon. Prime Minister if he has looked up the copy of the letter from the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) yet?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I have not had time to check. I was so busy answering those questions I did not get around to it.

But I would be very glad to see the hon. gentleman. He has been here now for some 4 weeks and he should not have too much trouble getting in touch with me.

Vote 1501 agreed to.

On vote 1502:

On this vote, sir, these estimates cover the cabinet office, which is the office that relates to the operation of executive council,

and provides for the salaries of the present incumbents of the positions of cabinet secretary and assistant cabinet secretary.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Increase in salaries shown, as compared with last year's estimate: Is that due to an increase in staff or does this particular group manage to get a raise in pay, unlike—

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, Mr. Eberlee becomes the assistant, his salary is in there and that makes the difference really. The others are just normal increases.

Vote 1502 agreed to.

ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF PROVINCIAL AUDITOR

On vote 1601:

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Auditor): Mr. Chairman, before we proceed with those estimates, I would like to say a word of appreciation for the services rendered by the Office of Provincial Auditor. It continues to be an exceptionally fine and responsible organization and I think a good deal of that—at least a reasonable share of that—credit goes to the Provincial Auditor, Mr. Harvey Cotnam.

On behalf of the Legislature of this province, he sees that the expenditures of the various departments of government, and the various boards and commissions, are checked carefully.

In addition to the duty of auditing, I am sure he brings the benefit of a great deal of experience of his staff to the accountants and those responsible for the accounts of the various departments.

I would like to compliment him upon the way in which he has controlled expenditures in his department over the years. Having regard to the increase in duties, I think that we would have to say that the increase in expenditures have been most reasonable.

In 1955-1956 the amount voted was \$350,000; in 1959-1960 the amount voted was \$440,000; and the amount requested this year is \$435,000. The duties of auditing the operations of the liquor control board were added to those of the Provincial Auditor in the year 1957, which accounted for quite an increase at that time.

Mr. Nixon: What did it cost to audit the liquor control board by a private firm? Would the hon. Minister know?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, I would not know, I am sorry. I have no doubt that we could

get that information for the hon. member, and I would be glad to get it and give it to him privately.

Hon. Mr. Frost: If he will put his question on the order paper, too, I will dig up the answer for him.

Mr. Nixon: No, no.

Mr. Reaume: Privately—who wants that?

An hon. member: Everything around here has to be privately.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I think the hon. member knows that the liquor control board is under The Provincial Secretary's Department, not under my department.

Mr. Nixon: Well, just how did the hon. Treasurer come to make the change in policy and have the board audited by the Provincial Auditor, rather than by a private firm? Was there any particular situation that developed?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, no.

Mr. Nixon: Was it the saving of money?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, no.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, that leads to the question that I was going to ask, and that is: How many boards and commissions are not under the jurisdiction of Mr. Cotnam?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I think the answer to that, sir, is just that they are all under the jurisdiction of Mr. Cotnam. But what he does is this. Now, I could be wrong about this, but I think this is the correct answer. For instance, there may be a certain commission and he himself arranges with a firm of auditors, now it might be Price Waterhouse, or Clarkson, Gordon, or somebody else to do the job, and they are acting really as his agents. I think that is the answer.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Chairman, I believe that the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) wants to ask about Hydro, but I will let him pursue that question. But now my understanding is that with respect to the auditors for Hydro they are not Mr. Cotnam's agents.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is right. They are Clarkson, Gordon, appointed by order-in-council, I believe.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Order-in-council?

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is right.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Are there any other boards and commissions that are under similar situations?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I do not think so. I will find out from Mr. Cotnam. We are just going to show the hon. leader of the Opposition how we convenience the Opposition people.

Mr. Nixon: There is another means of handing out a plum here and there.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh no, no. Was the question about the liquor control board?

Mr. Wintermeyer: It was the hon. member for Brant who was asking about the liquor control board.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The liquor control board is audited by the Provincial Auditor.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Yes, we know that.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Cotnam.

Mr. Nixon: Yes, I was quite aware of that, and I believe the policy of the government was changed in 1957, was it not, or about then?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, I could not say.

Mr. Nixon: But, previous to that time, the auditing had been done by a private firm of auditors.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Who were they, does the hon. member know?

Mr. Nixon: I am asking the Treasury bench.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, the hon. member for Brant seems to know a lot about it. Did some of his friends get turned out or what?

Mr. Nixon: Well, I did not expect Mr. Chairman, that I was going to be interrogated on this matter. I want to ask the government if that was a complete change in policy, as to the auditing of the liquor control board. I want to know when it occurred and why it occurred, and how much it costs to audit the liquor control board by an outside agency.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, the change was made in 1957. It was part of a general policy of having the Provincial Auditor audit all boards and commissions—I have a list of

the boards and commissions that have been taken on that have become the responsibility of the Provincial Auditor. The liquor control board was one of those boards which just came in under a general policy of being audited by the Provincial Auditor—

Mr. Nixon: Is the Niagara parks commission on that list?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, I do not think so.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Chairman, that is the significance of my question. Let me put it negatively. What boards are not—rather than use the word jurisdiction—what boards or commissions are not audited by the Office of Provincial Auditor?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mr. Chairman, I would be glad to furnish that list and provide such information.

Mr. Nixon: May I ask how the government determines what boards are to be audited by our Provincial Auditor and what boards are not? Now, it would seem to me if there is any one board that should be audited I agree that the liquor control board, by all means, should be. But the Niagara parks board should surely be audited by the Provincial Auditor. They had tremendous surpluses there. Why, out of water rental alone, they received \$843,000 a year, or something to that effect, and I believe we have received over \$1 million a year, have we not, from water rentals alone?

Now, we find that in the public accounts committee, Mr. Chairman, it is almost impossible to get any pertinent information. We are held down closely to the one year's report of that particular board and if this government really wants us to do anything, in looking into that board, they have got to extend and enlarge the records by which that committee was sent to the public accounts committee. That is very obvious to me. We are just not getting anywhere there. But I would like to know—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Perhaps my hon. friend does not know where to get it, perhaps that is it.

Mr. Nixon: Oh, there is a lot of information. Why, they would not even permit questions that extended beyond the particular month of the fiscal year which is October 31, and confusing the situation with the provincial fiscal year which ends March 31. But I would like to know if the Treasury does receive into the Treasury of the province

any of these surplus funds from the Niagara parks commission.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No.

Mr. Nixon: Well, I had understood that the manager said there was some transfer of monies.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, I think perhaps I could explain to my hon. friend where that thought might emanate.

At the inception of the Niagara parks commission, if we go away back into the days of its early history, the Niagara parks commission was, in fact, financed by water rentals which were payable. Actually if we go back far enough, we find that they were paid by private companies who operated on the Niagara River.

Now those were the companies which ultimately were taken over by Hydro. I believe there is still one company that operates down there, but it sells its power under old agreements. I think it goes across the river, and it does supply some local areas down there. However, most of the companies were taken over, but still those water rentals ran to the Niagara parks commission.

Well, subsequently we raised all of the water rentals in the province I think to an average, I am speaking from memory, of \$1.35 per horsepower. Some of these old rentals were at the rate of 30 cents and 40 cents. We raised them all to \$1.35, plus an escalator related to the value of the dollar. At the present time these water rentals are running at \$1.40.

In addition to that, as my hon. friend knows, Niagara was redeveloped. Roughly speaking, owing to the redevelopment, one million additional developed horsepower came from that river.

The result was that, with those raised water rentals and with the greatly increased capacity of those plants, the amounts that would accrue to Niagara parks commission would be quite out of proportion to any of their requirements or needs.

In the meantime, of course, since those days in which water rentals financed the whole show, the Niagara parks commission has gone into very extensive business, and their net profits over there last year were something in the order of \$700,000.

Now that is a pretty big business operation. They have gone into various businesses, of which the committee now will have some familiarity, with the result that the water

rentals—the original income of that commission—have been augmented by the profit of the parks' operation.

Just as a matter of interest, that was the genesis of our parks policy in Ontario, by which we hoped to operate business and obtain fees and so on, which would enable us to operate the great park system in Ontario on a sound basis, without supplement from the ordinary revenues of the province.

What has been done on Niagara parks, by way of the operation of those parks as a business concern, is really a great example of a public effort. I think that will be seen once this matter is looked into by the committee.

Now what happened was this. In connection with the water rentals, Mr. Cotnam, the Provincial Auditor, and others, worked out the average that Niagara parks received over a number of years and, as a matter of fact, added something to it. My recollection is, that the average ran around about \$600,000 a year, in order that the commission should be amply provided for.

Niagara parks is one of our great provincial assets. It is the front door, as it were, to Ontario, and a very important part, and it is one of the outstanding parks in America. We did not want to do anything that, in any way, hampered that commission. Therefore, my recollection is, Mr. Chairman, that about \$200,000 was added to the water rentals so that they received this year something in the order of \$800,000, and then they get their profits on top of that.

That will enable the parks commission, which now is entirely debt-free, to plow back into the betterment of the parks system, the extension of the parks system and the added facilities, added attractions in that parks system, something in the order of \$1.5 million a year. That, I think, is a pretty substantial way to handle that situation.

The balance of the water rentals there, over and above the amount set at \$800,000, goes into the consolidated revenue fund, but the monies really are routed in Ontario to the betterment of our parks system.

On the St. Lawrence system, on the basis I have mentioned of \$1.40, there would be something of around \$1.5 million coming into the St. Lawrence system. That is true of Ottawa and so on. Those monies are not earmarked in the consolidated revenue fund for parks matters. Actually, by reason of the new developments and by reason of the additional amount of water rentals charged and the escalator clause which now brings

it up to about \$1.40 per horsepower, I think that our parks system will be financed pretty well without contributions from the consolidated revenue fund—I mean over and above these rentals.

Now, it is perfectly true, with the St. Lawrence system, that we have had, and we will have, to advance large amounts of capital. But we are counting on that amount being reimbursed to us in the adjustment of things. We are very anxious, in the whole parks system in Ontario, that it become a paying proposition and that is the purpose, as my hon. friend knows, for the charging of fees for services.

Mr. Crawford's firm, of Niagara Falls, has been auditing there, I suppose for 25 years. I mean it goes back before our day, in any event, so that should abate any suspicions which may linger in the minds—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Crawford is a very well-known auditor in Ontario and he submits his reports to the Office of the Provincial Auditor.

Now the policy was simply this. I can assure my hon. friend that there was not anything intended at all in the way of harming, as it were, any persons who did auditing before. As a matter of fact, we felt, in the reorganization of The Provincial Treasurer's Department, going back some 4 or 5 years, that it would be very much better to concentrate much of the auditing under the Provincial Auditor rather than with private firms.

On the other hand there are some cases where that is not desirable.

With Hydro, the Clarkson Gordon and Company firm have done that work now for a great many years; as a matter of fact, I think they have men on staff down there all the time. To maintain that staff ourselves would perhaps not be as efficient an operation as the way it is now and in the end might cost us more money.

In the meantime, the principal advisers I think that we have, from an auditing standpoint, are the Clarkson Gordon and Company firm and Price Waterhouse and Company. Price Waterhouse and Company are doing a considerable amount of work for the government, and doing a considerable amount of work in an advisory way. Now, the Niagara parks firm is Crawford, Smith and Swallow of Niagara Falls. The members are Mr. Lawrence C. Crawford, FCA, Mr. Robert F. Smith, CA, and John C. Swallow, CA.

Mr. Nixon: I distinctly understood the general manager of the Niagara parks to say that certain monies had been transferred to Treasury. Well, I understand that now a part of it is the water rentals—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I suppose it would be the over plus of those water agreements.

Mr. Nixon: Well, can the hon. Prime Minister tell me just how much that over plus amounts to, that would have gone to Niagara parks that comes direct to Treasury?

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): We get our \$800,000 and that is it, as far as we are concerned.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I should imagine it should be \$800,000 or something of that—

Hon. Mr. Allan: It is variable, depending on the flow and the amount of power development.

Mr. Nixon: I distinctly remember there was almost a reflection cast by the hon. Prime Minister on a previous government of this province that went out of this office leaving a debt at Niagara parks.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, no.

Mr. Nixon: Well, the hon. Prime Minister mentioned it two or three times.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That was not the fault of the other government at all.

Mr. Nixon: Now let me tell the hon. Prime Minister that the wicked old Henry government, when they were hard up for money, went down to the Niagara parks and took every dollar out of the till and brought it into the Provincial Treasury. Not only that, they left us with a lawsuit on our hands which went to the Privy Council while we were in office, and the Privy Council decided against us, which we thought was very unjust. However, there was no place further up that we could go at that time, and that is why this is a very considerable debt.

Hon. Mr. Frost: They had a poor lawyer.

Mr. Nixon: Well, I would not say so. We had Arthur Slatt, but unfortunately the other fellow had arranged for W. M. Kelly before we had a chance at him.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Arthur Slatt. Did he have any political background, does the hon. member know?

Mr. Nixon: Not as much as W. M. Kelly had—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. members over there do not know anything about patronage at all.

Mr. Nixon: How did the hon. Prime Minister come to select Joe Sedgewick to be his counsel?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Yes, let us have his explanation on that now.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, he is a former—

Mr. Nixon: Well, now that he is raising these issues, I presume that he will pay for a counsel to represent the Opposition.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I never heard of that, but we are most generous people.

Mr. Nixon: Well, I guess I am getting a little bit out of order, but the hon. Treasurer did say that he had a list of boards and commissions whose auditing was done by the Provincial Auditor. I would like very much to have that list on record, in *Hansard*, if he would read it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, might I say to my hon. friend, because I always like to agree with him, that if he would take a little of the political atmosphere out of what he says, I would agree with him.

The matter of the debt of the Niagara parks commission was certainly not the fault of the previous government. I doubt that it was the fault of any government, and, as the hon. member said, what happened was this. The governments of those days took over the Old Gorge Route Railway. It was a railway that ran down along the water and they took that over and, actually speaking, I think that anybody of those days felt that it was more or less a pile of junk, and that is what it was.

But in any event, after thinking the matter over, expropriation proceedings were started, with the result that the estimates of perhaps a very modest sum for this defunct railway, when it got to the Privy Council, assumed the huge proportions of nearly \$3 million.

Now, very definitely, it was not the fault of the previous government at all. It was just one of those things that happens. I would say to the hon. members that one always wants to look at this as an expropriation. In an expropriation particularly, a government can always be taken to town, or a commission can be taken to town. The hon. member for Brant knows that.

Mr. Nixon: I certainly do.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now, that was a case in point. As a matter of fact, the matter of the

Old Corge Route Railway could have been settled for a fraction of the sum, but nevertheless the amount looked to be large. I think that is right. The amount that these people looked at appeared to be large, in the light of everything. And I think the government of that time very properly let the matter go to arbitration and the commission was thoroughly taken to town on it because, in the end, the Privy Council, in their judgment and their decision, arrived at a claim of nearly \$3 million. That was the amount that this commission had to pay off.

I certainly absolve my hon. friend, or any government that he had to do with—or, as a matter of fact, any former government—in connection with that problem. The government of that day exercised what, in my judgment, was a very fair discretion. But it just did not work out well, that is all.

I would say, sir, that, in regard to the particulars concerning commissions that are audited by other firms, I would be very glad to give them to the hon. member if he does not have them here.

Mr. Nixon: Well, even if he could lay it on the table, it would be of very great assistance.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I will lay it on the table.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, there is another matter I would like to raise with regard to the accounts of the Niagara parks commission.

The auditor's statement that was submitted to us in committee, I would suggest, is not a satisfactory type of statement. It may be quite adequate as a statement that a commercial firm would present to its directors or shareholders. But I do not think it is a satisfactory type of statement for a public body which is raising and spending money in the name of the public, because it is really just a summary of their transactions.

For example, there would be an entry for insurance, \$17,000. Under one of the subdivisions, I think there was an item—I do not have the statement here—something like this, "General, \$88,000," which is quite a lot of "general."

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I point out to the hon. member that this is going very far astray in connection with the provincial audit.

Mr. MacDonald: Where was the hon. Prime Minister a moment ago?

Hon. Mr. Frost: But may I point out to the hon. member that, in connection with the item of insurance, the item is in the auditor's report. That committee, as I under-

stand it, is perfectly entitled in its discretion to ask for the particulars of the insurance and who carries the policies and so on.

If the hon. member had asked for that, that is properly within—as I understand it—the ambit of the committee. I do not see where there would be any objection to that. An auditor's report would not cover all those details; however, when the hon. member is given this report, then he can ask: "Here is insurance—which companies have that, and who are the agents?"

Mr. Bryden: I would like to submit, Mr. Chairman, that is not satisfactory for a body of this kind. It is not the way we should get the public accounts. It is not sufficient to say we should ask questions.

As a matter of fact, the specific question the hon. Prime Minister referred to was asked, and one or two others were asked.

For example, there was a question about certain expenses that were paid, and the accountant for the commission stood up and read out some figures. I could not even hear half of them.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member does not want to hear them.

Mr. Bryden: I was very anxious to hear them, but my submission is that those details should be in front of us in the accounts presented to us. We should not have to ask about them, item by item.

After the meeting I had, shall we say, a small argument with the chairman because I wanted itemization right through the piece. I can stand up in the committee, item by item, and ask for itemization. Even there, the itemization I will get is not something for which the auditor has taken responsibility.

Mr. Nixon: The hon. member is very optimistic if he thinks he can stand up in that committee and get those answers.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I do not know, but I can stand up, at least.

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I say to the hon. member he may just be surprised.

Mr. Bryden: As a matter of fact, I have hit upon a procedure, which I think the chairman has agreed upon, that may get me a good deal of detail without taking up the time of the committee. But my only suggestion for the consideration of the government—and I think it is a fair suggestion—is that, in bodies of this kind whose accounts are not audited by the Provincial Auditor or

under his direction, we should nevertheless ask the auditor who does the work to give the same sort of detail as is given in the public accounts.

In other words, the statement we had is fine as a summary. But under, say, the item "Insurance \$17,000", or whatever it is, there should be listed how much was paid to whom and for what purpose.

Now, I submit that, in a public agency, it is desirable and proper that such detail should be made available. When there is some sort of catch-all classification there, nobody knows what is behind it.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Mr. Chairman, could I ask the hon. member why he keeps belabouring that? The hon. member asked for the list of who held the insurance. It was agreed it would be furnished at the next meeting. Now, why does he have to keep at it?

Mr. Bryden: I took that as an example. The same thing is true of every solitary item in those accounts. There is no detail shown for any of them.

Mr. Chairman: Would the hon. member for Woodbine confine his remarks to the estimates?

Mr. Bryden: Well, Mr. Chairman, do I understand that if some accounts of a public agency of this province are audited by somebody other than the Provincial Auditor, we are not permitted to discuss them anywhere in this House?

Mr. Chairman: I said we are dealing with the estimates of the Office of the Provincial Auditor and I do not think we should discuss anything that does not come within the ambit of that.

Mr. Bryden: Well, we are dealing with things which surely cover the subject of auditing, of the auditing of the accounts of this province, and of its agencies. If I cannot raise this matter here, I do not know where I can raise it. Then we are in the position where—

Mr. Chairman: I suggest that we have given the hon. member quite a bit of latitude, and anything else he has to say about that should be brought up in the public accounts committee. That would be my suggestion.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, might I point out to the hon. member that, after all, government agencies are operating businesses, and that is what we are doing—

Mr. Bryden: That is not a business.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Of course it is. Why, Niagara parks is a tremendous business.

May I point out to the hon. member that business cannot be placed under a disability. Printing information, and so on, is expensive. These things cost a lot of money.

Actually speaking, within the ambit of last year's report, the hon. Minister says if the hon. member wants information about that, he should ask for it and it will be obtained. The hon. member will receive all those things.

Now, may I point out to the hon. member, so he will understand, that it would be impossible to print every item in the public accounts. This is not every item in the public accounts. If the hon. member will notice—

Mr. Bryden: It says who got the money and for what.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, it does not. If the hon. member looks in the front of the public accounts it says expenditures by departments:

Note: Expenditure statements by departments for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1959, are shown in detail with the exception of the following items which have been summarized: salary payments of less than \$4,800 to employees; accounts for merchandise and services under \$2,500; travelling expense and payments under \$800.

Now, it might be that, in this public account, the hon. member would want some particulars about some item paid to somebody which amounted to only \$300. Within these public accounts, that information can be obtained for him. But to publish all of that, with the nature and extent of this government, would require many volumes the size of this, and business cannot be done that way. So I would say the agents above, those agents he mentioned—

Mr. Bryden: But no such items are shown in the Niagara parks commission.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I do not think they need be.

Mr. Bryden: If the policy outlined in the public accounts was followed with the Niagara parks commission accounts I would be satisfied, but it is not. That is my complaint. It includes nothing about that.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, I am wondering whether the hon.

member feels that there is any information that he has asked for, in respect of the accounts of the parks commission, which has been refused him.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, that is not the point I was raising. I have matters I will discuss with the public accounts committee. But I was trying to raise here a matter of the general policy of the presentation of the accounts. Actually, the method we have to follow is a very slow and arduous, and not necessarily reliable, method of getting information. I am just suggesting a method of presenting the accounts following the same procedure as is followed in the public accounts. I would be quite satisfied with the rules adopted in the public accounts.

If that method were adopted, it would be more satisfactory from our point of view, and it would save a lot of time, because there are a lot of things we now ask for that would automatically be shown, that we would not have to ask for.

Mr. Grossman: The hon. member would agree that would be very costly, would it not?

Mr. Bryden: It would not be very costly, and I believe procedures designed to maintain democracy are worth the cost, and accountability is one of those procedures.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South): Yes. Well, there are just one or two points that I wanted to discuss, Mr. Chairman. One of them, of course, has to do with what the hon. Prime Minister has said with respect to the Niagara parks. I agree that it was quite a good history of the development of the Niagara parks, but I do not agree that it was any argument why the Provincial Auditor should not audit the books of the Niagara parks commission.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, we do not. It is not a general policy and we certainly do not do it.

Mr. Oliver: Yes, but I would say further that I do not know how the government decides who is on this side of the fence and who is on that side of the fence.

Hon. Mr. Frost: They are all on the other side of the fence in the hon. member's game.

Mr. Oliver: Well, the hon. Prime Minister and his government have decided that, regarding some of the boards and commissions created by this Legislature and responsible to it, their books should be audited by

the Provincial Auditor. Others are excused and they have their own auditing firm to do the work.

I say to the government, and I suggest to the hon. Prime Minister, irrespective of what was done in the past—I want to make that quite clear, irrespective of what was done in the past—that the time has come when there should not be picking and choosing, as between these boards and commissions, and all of them should be audited by the Provincial Auditor of this province, of this Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Then my hon. friend will say, and he will be justified in the remark, that we would have to increase the staff of the Provincial Auditor.

Mr. Oliver: Well, I do not care about that. My hon. friend knows that the Provincial Auditor is an officer of this Legislature, and as such is responsible to the Legislature. I would say that the books of every board and commission should be audited by the Provincial Auditor no matter whether or not he has to increase his staff to do it.

Now, the other point I want to make is this. The only possible exception that I would make to that would be Hydro. Now, there is some justification, I would say to the hon. Prime Minister, for such a large and complex organization as Hydro having their own auditors.

The other point I want to clear with my hon. friend is this. What is the relationship between the Hydro accounts and the Provincial Auditor? Has he any supervision at all over the accounts of the Hydro? Are they done by an independent firm? Has my hon. friend the Provincial Auditor anything to do with the accounts of Hydro, or just where do we stand in that particular matter?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, Mr. Chairman, may I reply to the hon. member's questions this way.

In reply to the first question, it is the policy of the Provincial Auditor to take over the auditing of the boards and commissions that he has mentioned. That is a very big task because it involves building up organization to do it. There is no doubt that the Niagara parks commission, in due course, will come into that as it can be absorbed. There is no doubt about that.

Now, may I point out that the Provincial Auditor now audits the accounts of the Ontario Northland Railway. That is a comparatively recent move. I do not know the exact date, but we have been absorbing

those things and strengthening the Office of the Provincial Auditor to take care of it, so the hon. member may count on that being done.

As far as Hydro is concerned, I would say to the hon. member that Hydro is a particular and peculiar situation which we have to deal with in the light of the history of that development. The course has been that the auditor is appointed by order-in-council, and the Clarkson, Gordon firm have been the auditors there now for a great many years, and they actually have done, in our estimation, a very excellent job.

With regard to the relationship to the Provincial Auditor, I do not think that actually there is a direct relationship to the Provincial Auditor beyond this, that the Provincial Auditor takes their report, and if there are comments in relation to the thing, it would be possible for the Provincial Treasurer or for the government to get his advice in relation to the form of auditing of that firm.

In addition to Clarkson, Gordon, the firm of J. D. Woods & Gordon Company have been the business counsel there, retained for probably 15 years, in connection with that operation. So that we not only have the operations of Clarkson, Gordon from the standpoint of the auditing of the affairs of Hydro, but in addition we have the counselling and advice of the J. D. Woods & Gordon firm in relation to the business operations, the general policies, and so on.

I do not think I can give any further information on that. On the committee on energy, to which I think Hydro has been referred, those questions would be very relevant. I can assure my hon. friend that the fullest of information would be given.

Mr. P. Manley (Stormont): Mr. Chairman, who audits the accounts of the St. Lawrence development commission?

Hon. Mr. Frost: The Provincial Auditor. We are in the clear.

Mr. Manley: Well, I thought it should be the Provincial Auditor, Mr. Chairman, owing to the fact that we are voting the money here for that particular project.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The Provincial Auditor.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Chairman, I think a good deal has been clarified, but I think there are one or two things that we still can pursue.

As the hon. member for Grey South said, in principle I think we should agree that the Provincial Auditor should be responsible for

all auditing with the possible exception of Hydro, and it may be that we can pursue that in the committee on commissions. It would seem to me that some effective liaison is required to be worked out as between the mechanical auditors, if you will, and the Provincial Auditor.

That still leaves, in my opinion, a fundamental question, and it is simply this, Mr. Chairman. However, before I ask my question, I would like to take this opportunity to say that I think every hon. member in this House has the highest respect for Mr. Cotnam. He is doing an exemplary job, and I think we are all proud of the work he is doing.

I have often been concerned, and I suppose this is the only way to get at it, about what right we have as individual members of the Legislature to go to Mr. Cotnam and say—let us forget Niagara parks because I think we confuse the issue by referring to it—"Mr. Cotnam, I am concerned about a certain matter in a certain board or commission. Will you investigate that problem for me? Will you get the information for me before public accounts is made available?"

It is my understanding that he is, if you will, the agent or servant of this Legislature. As such, it would follow automatically as day follows night, it does seem to me, that we should have that type of authority.

I am of the opinion that we would embarrass Mr. Cotnam if we were to go to him with such a request at the present time. I think it is quite legitimate, at this particular juncture of the proceedings, that we clarify that.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say to my hon. friend that the answers to his questions are in our procedures here which are common to, I think, any parliamentary government. As a matter of fact, the Provincial Auditor is the servant of the House, as is the auditor at Ottawa. If hon. members read the statutes, they will find that he is appointed and he is responsible to the House.

Now, the great problem is this: If individual members were to do that, I think it would create an impossible situation. We could not get work done. Remember that the work of government is an enormous thing, as was indicated in yesterday's budget. It is an enormous thing. The Treasury men and the auditor's staff are working continuously.

Today the work is in process for next year's budget. As a matter of fact, it has been in process for some months past.

One can see an impossible situation arising

if the hon. member, for instance, were to go to the Provincial Auditor and say: "Now, I would like such and such information." Of course, there are 98 members of the House and they all share equally in that right.

In the end, the work of the auditor becomes simply impossible.

I have an appreciation and some sympathy with the viewpoint which the hon. member expresses. The procedure that we are working out here is to give to the hon. members the opportunity of looking at those things.

I would say, to the hon. member for Grey South and the hon. member for Brant—who has been in this House very much longer than anyone else—that never in their experience did they see such steps being taken to make information available to members. I will say quite frankly to hon. members that some of this is by trial and error. It has to be.

It may be, for instance, as the hon. member for Woodbine said, that there might be something to making the accounts of some of these boards—or all of the boards and commissions, as a matter of fact—available in more detail.

In the meantime one has to start somewhere. I would say this to the hon. member, that I think the procedures that we presently have may turn out to be, in the operation of it, too cumbersome, and that we would have to work out some details. I do not know, we will see what happens.

Regarding the items that the hon. member for Woodbine mentions, the details of those items should be, can be, and will be produced. He says that perhaps they should be produced in some form or other for the committee at the time, but whether or not that is practicable I do not know. We will have to discuss that with the Provincial Auditor, with the Treasury officials, to see what would be necessary to get together details of that sort.

I think perhaps if we work along our present lines, we will evolve acceptable methods here. We are doing things that, heretofore, have not been attempted anywhere that I know of, and it is with the idea of providing, for the hon. members more opportunity for scrutiny in connection with detail on the operations than has ever been given before. This is the first year, actually, of an extended operation of that sort. I think we can see, as time goes along, how we work out and what our success in these things is.

We have studied what has been done elsewhere. I think ours is the fullest of any that I have looked at.

Take, for instance, in the United Kingdom, they have—I do not know whether one would call it a public accounts committee which sits all the time, but their hearings are entirely *in camera*. They are in secret.

I imagine that would not be greeted with very great enthusiasm by our people here, nevertheless that is their system of working things out. They are done *in camera*, and obviously they are done *in camera* to enable the departments of government to operate and so on.

Personally, I have never thought of advancing that method here. I think, myself, a method somewhat along the lines we are following is the most satisfactory. However, I would say to you, Mr. Chairman, that, on general principles, we have been making great progress to this end of concentrating all of the auditing under the Provincial Auditor. When that will be completely done, I am unable to say, but in the last 3 or 4 years very great progress has been made.

The Provincial Auditor has men, for instance, permanently at North Bay and other places in connection with the auditing of, say, the Ontario Northland Railway, and so on. Undoubtedly Niagara parks will come into that system as soon as the thing can be assimilated.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Chairman, may I just pursue this. Frankly, I do not think it is anything like a waste of time. I think that this is the time to pursue this matter in principle. I am very much concerned about another matter, Mr. Chairman, I have already said that I think Mr. Cotnam has done a wonderful job and I sincerely mean that. But we learn now from the hon. Prime Minister that Mr. Cotnam takes part in the budget preparation. Should he do that?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, no, he does not. He is not on the Treasury board, no.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, I know he is not on the Treasury board, but my concept of the Provincial Auditor's position is simply that he is independent, that he does not assist in any way in the formation of government policy.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is quite right.

Mr. Wintermeyer: My understanding is that he is the watch dog, if you will, the independent watch dog. Now, I would ask what part he plays in the preparation of the budget.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Actually, none.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Actually none?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well then, if he plays no part in it, then this great preparation that the hon. Prime Minister speaks of is really not related to his work or his department's work.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, the point is this, that the basis of everything we do is on the basis of our auditor's reports and so on.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, there is no question about that. That is, he produces the information that the hon. Prime Minister might subsequently use. It may be that we are moving in the right direction, I am not going to complain about that. It may be that we are doing more now than we did before. But I am becoming more and more convinced, as we go along that in principle I think we have have to envisage the time, and in the relatively near future, when the position of the Provincial Auditor is in fact, as well as in theory, that of an independent agency.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, of course it is.

Mr. Wintermeyer: It would seem to me, Mr. Chairman, that there is nothing wrong if he be that, and if he is not part and parcel of the government budgetary preparation.

I can see nothing wrong whatsoever with permission being given to the various hon. members to ask Mr. Cotnam questions. I am not thinking of scandals. I am not thinking of going to him and asking: "Who stole 5 cents, when?" Not at all.

What I am thinking of is simply this, and I know from personal experience that Mr. Cotnam, being a very conscientious man, is concerned when someone asks him a particular question. I have always felt very much concerned, and the questions I wanted to ask related to no malfeasance whatsoever. I do not think he should be in any such position. I think we should be perfectly free to ask him any questions we want relating to the audit of the government.

Mr. Oliver: And he be free to answer.

Mr. Wintermeyer: And he be free to answer, exactly. And to assist us. Mr. Chairman, I cannot emphasize this point too much, and I think in principle it is 100 per cent. right, and I think it is a direction in which we should move immediately.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, there are two points I would like to raise. This one flows out of a comment of the hon. Prime Minister when he compared the traditional role of the Provincial Auditor here with the Auditor-General in Ottawa, and also from some of the comments of the hon. leader of the Opposition.

I have always been a little puzzled as to whether the vigorous scrutiny of the Auditor-General in Ottawa was part of the tradition of the job, or whether it was assumed by the last incumbent in that position. Further, I wonder whether or not that function should not be assumed here in Ontario, or whether it is specifically precluded by tradition, or statute, or regulation.

I am referring to the role that was played particularly by Watson Sellar in scrutinizing the accounts and coming up each year with a list of the kind of questionable practices that creep into the administration.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is done here, I may say.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I will say to the hon. Prime Minister that I do not want to appear to be critical of the reports that come in from the Provincial Auditor. But they are normally routine reports, with the odd suggestion—such as the one that eventually inspired the appointment of the Gordon committee on government organization—but there is not a listing of the questionable practices that may have emerged in various departments.

The reason I raise this, Mr. Chairman, is this: It seems to me that this procedure has a very salutary effect, because from my experience, living pretty close to politics in Ottawa for a number of years, I know from civil servants in various departments that they had no idea when the spotlight was suddenly going to be turned on their department. It is this kind of scrutiny that keeps people on their toes, and forestalls abuses from creeping in that can grow bigger and bigger all the time.

I am wondering whether that role of the Provincial Auditor—if there is any doubt as to whether or not he should do this kind of thing—can be clarified so that, when future reports of the Provincial Auditor are made, we will have our attention drawn to specific cases of practices that have grown up in the department.

In the experience at Ottawa I do not think it reflected on anybody personally, but it did indicate a degree of independence which established the Auditor-General's role under

Watson Sellar in a way that confirmed his position in relationship to the House of Commons, apart from the government.

Mr. Sellar's conduct in that position is well to bear in mind for another reason—since we are always bringing politics into it—that there is no doubt as to where Watson Sellar's political feelings and inclinations lay.

I happened to grow up in an area where Watson Sellar grew up himself. He happened to be the son of a man who was picked to launch and edit a paper to establish the voice of Liberalism in southern Quebec back in the year 1868, and he first came into federal politics as the secretary to hon. Mr. Robb, the Finance Minister, back in the 1920's

In other words, Watson Sellar was a man who came out of an unquestionably Liberal background, but the scathing way in which his reports revealed what was going on in some of the departments in the Liberal regime in Ottawa for a period of 20 years, I suggest had a very salutary effect. I am wondering why this thing is not done in the province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I say this concerning Mr. Sellar, that he was a very admirable person, but I point out that he was not an auditor, he was a lawyer, as a matter of fact. He was chosen for that position for some reasons other than his ability in connection with auditing.

There was a fundamental difference—I do not know whether it still exists—between Ottawa and here. It is a pre-audit here. No account is paid, one understands, without the matter having been passed through the auditor. In Ottawa it is a post-audit—that is, the audit takes place after the event, and then there are criticisms directed against certain things. Ours is a pre-audit system, and I think it is superior in that regard.

However, these comments are all very informing. I can assure the hon. members that the desire of all of us is to improve the situation, to improve methods. I said to the press yesterday, before the delivery of the budget, that the whole work of the Treasury board, in these recent years, has been completely transformed.

As a matter of fact, we recognize that, with the enormous growth of business—that business methods have to keep pace with that.

In my first days as Provincial Treasurer, the work of the Provincial Treasurer in relation to these things actually was pretty perfunctory. It had followed a certain plan that existed for years.

But in these days, the work of the Provincial Treasurer and his staff, day by day, is one of almost a continuous—I should not say a continuous meeting of the Treasury board—but in very many ways detail-wise, with the heads of his department and his controls, it is a continuous process.

The Provincial Auditor is kept intentionally as a person quite independent of the Treasury organization. It is his job and his prerogative to be independent and to be tough and, as a matter of fact, in our system the auditing is done prior to the payment of accounts. I think each account has to be audited before it is paid.

My hon. friend from York South can therefore see the difference in the position that exists here and in Ottawa, because in Ottawa naturally the auditor looks at the matter after the event and asks: "Why did you pay so and so?", "Why did you do that and such and such happened?" Our system here is a different system.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I think the hon. Prime Minister has drawn attention to a very pertinent point, but it would seem to me that it does not necessarily preclude doing the kind of thing that is done at Ottawa. I am sure that if one were to have a heart-to-heart talk with the Provincial Auditor, he could point to practices that are tending to grow up in the normal course of events in various departments. This year he may wonder about them, but pass them; but if they get worse next year, or the year after, some time he feels he is going to have to move.

It would seem to me, without reference to any specific account, or any specific individual or department, that he could draw attention to these practices. That may be the different way in which it would have to be treated here, since ours is a pre-audit rather than a post-audit system.

However, Mr. Chairman, there is a second point I want to raise. I want clarification on this so we will not get into any wrangle in the public accounts committee. The rules of this House, as laid down in the *Parliamentary Procedures in Ontario* by Lewis, have this to say—I think the hon. member for Woodbine quoted—

Hon. Mr. Frost: From what page is the hon. member reading?

Mr. MacDonald: This is on page 75, with regard to the committee on public accounts.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Is that his commentary, or is it the rule?

Mr. MacDonald: Well, this is the commentary.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I disagree with that commentary myself.

Mr. MacDonald: I would think they would use that in an even more rigid fashion.

What is the significance of the hon. Prime Minister's comment? Let me put the specific case before hon. members here. If we are going to be restricted—as it appears we are going to be restricted—to the one year, despite the fact that the public accounts committee has not met in the last 10 years, fine. There are one or two cases of individuals who played a peculiarly significant role by commenting on the operations of the Niagara parks commission, and I moved yesterday that these two individuals—one of them a former commissioner—should be asked to come and testify with regard to some of the comments that were made. The chairman of the public accounts committee has taken this under advisement.

If this commentary—as the hon. Prime Minister now chooses to describe it—is accurate, there is no doubt in the world of my rights in doing what I did yesterday, because it states that, after being tabled in the House—that is the accounts—and I am quoting now:

Any member of the committee is at liberty to have any item in the accounts inquired into by the committee and to have witnesses called for the purpose.

Now, what more competent witness could one have than the man who had been commissioner with the Niagara parks commission for years, and with a background of having been 8 times the mayor of Niagara Falls? If for any reason—and I am not going to impute any motives for the moment—the decision is made that such a man cannot be called before the public accounts committee—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I do not think there is any such suggestion.

Mr. MacDonald: I think we should have this clarified.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, no, I was not on the committee, I do not know—but my understanding is that there was no rule or finding or determination that Mr. Ingles, one of the former members of the commission, should not be called. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, I think that he would be called, that is my understanding of it.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I just want to have this made very clear, because it seems to me that if this rule is as clear as it states, when I made a motion, it should have been accepted without question.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say to my hon. friend that the rules of the House are, of course, available for the hon. members of the House to see.

Regarding Mr. Lewis' comments on those rules which are contained in the preamble—in that work there—in some cases frankly I would not agree with his interpretation of the rule.

Hon. members have to remember that, since that work was written, which I think was about 20 years ago, there have been a great many changes here. For instance, Mr. Lewis states in that book, according to my recollection, that no meeting of the public accounts committee should be held until the budget debate is completed. We have completely changed that provision.

It used to be—I say to my hon. friends here for their information, or they can get the information from some of the hon. gentlemen who sit there—the usual procedure in budget debate was to hold the budget debate and it might last for 3 or 4 weeks—3 weeks, say. At the end of that time, the estimates were passed, and the invariable procedure was to pass them all in one night.

I do not know what my hon. friends would think of this, to start sitting at 7 o'clock or 8 o'clock at night and sit throughout the night until all the estimates were passed. That was the method which obtained in other days.

In my early days here, as a matter of fact, we would come here at 8 o'clock at night and we would sit here all night until all the estimates were passed. The Clerk of the House, or the Chairman, would hum-drum through all these things and, if any questions were asked, I can assure hon. members they were frowned on. I think the hon. member for Grey South would agree with that. But we have changed that entirely.

Today however, the budget is introduced and the day after we are on estimates, consequently the fullest inquiry and debate is possible on the items. I think I have answered the question of the hon. member.

Mr. MacDonald: With great respect to the hon. Prime Minister, in his inimitable way he has talked all around the question and blurred it.

I submit the quotation that I read is basic

to the operation of the public accounts committee, namely, that a member can have called any witness able to give testimony on any particular account.

To talk as the hon. Prime Minister has done about many other things, and to suggest—at least, this was the implication of suggestion—that this rule is not correct, leads me to suggest that if the hon. Prime Minister would go and look into “May,” he will find he is attacking the very basis of “May’s” rules with regard to public accounts.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say this, that I think that what Mr. Lewis said was quite correct except this, and this was one of the fundamentals, that first of all there is the reference to the committee itself. No committee acquires any powers unless they are given here. And the second thing is in the discretion to be exercised by the committee itself.

I think the hon. member will find that the discretions will be wide enough and fair enough, and I imagine that at the conclusion of this session he will be passing a vote of thanks to the government for their magnanimity in giving the information that is required.

Mr. Oliver: On this question of the public accounts committee, I just want to say this—I have to get this off my chest. It has to do with the conduct of the public accounts committee, the general over-all conduct.

My hon. friend talked today about the new order of things he is bringing in to these committees, that we are going to have additional avenues of investigation, and all that was not clear would be made clear.

Well, I want to say right now that if the further meetings of the public accounts committee are carried on in the manner that the one was the other day, we will not have more investigations of a remedial nature, but we will have a Donnybrook down there.

The way that was carried on the other day, Mr. Chairman, was this. Nobody was sworn. It was a nice, neighbourly friendly gathering.

An hon. member who sits up in the back over there, a lawyer, took it upon himself to be the commissioned lawyer, and he asked the witness certain questions. When he could not get the question answered from the witness, he turned to someone in the audience and he would ask them what they had to say about it. Finally it got to the place where he was questioning people in the audience as to what they knew about that particular matter.

Now, Mr. Chairman—and I think the hon. Prime Minister will agree with me—if we are going to carry on the public accounts committee in an orderly fashion, the witnesses should be sworn before the committee, and evidence should be taken in a proper way. What kind of an investigation is this we are carrying on? We are not getting anywhere that way.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, Mr. Chairman, I am glad to hear those comments, but I point out that this is entirely out of order. However, perhaps it has been beneficial to have this discussion.

Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, with all due respect—

Mr. Chairman: I would rule that—

Mr. Grossman: Well, as chairman of the committee, certain charges have been made—

Mr. Chairman: Well, I think we will deal with that—

Mr. Grossman: I asked the members if there was anything, in their view, I could do to any hon. member who rose and kept the floor for a considerable period of time. Now, I got no objections and I could not see how there could be. I thought the hon. member carried it on too long, but there was nothing I could do about it. In respect to him questioning members of the committee, the hon. members will recall that I did draw that to his attention and I asked him to please address his remarks to the chair.

Mr. Chairman: I will now return you to vote 1601.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): No, Mr. Chairman, I want to address some questions. I was a little puzzled as to the basis on which depreciation was included in the accounts of the liquor control board.

As I understand it, when we had the chief commissioner of the liquor control board before the committee on commissions, he indicated that the assets of the liquor control board, the liquor stores, were shown in their statement at \$163 for all the stores in Ontario.

He further said that if a store costing \$100,000 is built this year, or in the current fiscal year, it is immediately depreciated in that year from \$100,000 down to \$1.

Now, I want to know if this is a standard procedure that carries through all government departments, if this is a standard accounting system of depreciation, and if it is, I want to know the basis on which it is worked out,

and, finally, if this only applies to the liquor control board and not to any other department.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I do say to the hon. member that it is a matter which he may very properly discuss in the committee which is presently dealing with that matter. But with the liquor control board this is the situation. Actually there is not, nor should there be, any depreciation. These things are paid for in cash and they are, of course, by that Act actually written off. They are not carried as assets of the commission. It is not necessary that it have a perfect balance sheet as in the ordinary process. These things are paid for and they are done with. Now, that is the situation.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): Why is it not necessary to have a balance sheet?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, there could be.

Mr. Whicher: There should be.

Hon. Mr. Frost: There could be a statement of all their assets and their holdings, and I suppose their stock-in-trade. I have not looked at their auditor's report, to be quite frank with hon. members, and therefore I am arguing somewhat in the dark.

But I would say this, that if, for instance, a building is erected at a cost of \$100,000, in line with ordinary business usage that amount would be set up, it would be depreciated year by year—perhaps over a period of 5 or 10 years—and that depreciation would be charged against corporation and personal income tax and so on.

In the liquor control board, the procedure has been different, and I do not see why we would vary that or change it. If a store is built, actually the board submits to the Treasury its outline of works for the coming year, and they are simply written off against profit. I think this is a more desirable procedure. There is no reason for entering into a more cumbersome method.

Mr. Whicher: Then why do we not do it with the other departments?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I do not think there is anything to be gained by it, nothing whatever.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, my point in this is, if what the hon. Prime Minister says is reasonable for the liquor control board, it should be reasonable for all departments.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Let me point out to the hon. member that one of the arguments

advanced by his hon. leader, and no doubt will be advanced by himself—and with which I do not agree by the way—is that we should pay for all capital commitments in cash.

Well, I would say to the hon. member, the minute one pays for a capital commitment in cash there is no depreciation, it is paid for, and therefore depreciation does not come into the item at all. We are not paying corporation tax and we do not propose to.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Yes. Well, Mr. Chairman, once again it is a very interesting—

Hon. Mr. Frost: It is irrelevant.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, it may be irrelevant, but may we just spend a moment on this?

I think what the hon. member for York Centre is really concerned about is the practice of this particular commission, in the past, to literally purchase and build stores without permission of the Legislature, if you will. That is the criticism that the hon. member for Brant made last year, and I think we are determined that that should stop.

I will agree that I think a lot of misunderstanding has arisen over this question of depreciation. I am quite prepared to say that there may be differences even among our own hon. members in this respect, but I do not think that this requires any real party solidarity.

Personally, I do not think that public buildings should be depreciated—that is, buildings which the government builds. After all, they are building them day in and day out, and they are going to be building a store this year and next year and the year after. The only thing I am concerned about is that, somewhere in the public accounts, or somewhere in the books of the province these assets should be shown at a real value rather than at \$1.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, there might be merit in that.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Yes, I think their value should definitely be shown.

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I point out to the hon. leader of the Opposition that this discussion would better take place under the items related to it. Actually, it has really nothing to do with this item at all.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, the point is that we are discussing the Provincial Auditor's estimates and the auditor's system, and I think the important point in this whole discussion is that there be a system that applies

equally through all departments of government.

Hon. Mr. Frost: It does.

Mr. Singer: It does not.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes, it does.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Certainly it does.

Mr. Whicher: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the hon. Provincial Treasurer point out how it does. Show me only one other building in The Department of Highways, in the water resources commission, or whatever it may be, where we spent \$100,000 in one year and depreciated it to \$1 immediately. Show me one building.

Hon. Mr. Allan: There is no depreciation in government.

Mr. Nixon: Well, it is written off.

Mr. Whicher: It is written off.

Mr. Nixon: Show me one of the provincial highways buildings written off to \$1.

Now, we read the report of the Gordon committee, and they were evidently struck with the oddity of this particular procedure in the liquor commission. When I tried to ask the chairman about this very question at the last meeting, he said: "I do not know, you will have to ask the auditors."

Well, we are dealing with the auditor now, and the estimates of his department, and if we cannot clear this matter up now, I do not know whether we ever can clear it up.

Mr. Singer: Hear, hear.

Mr. Nixon: If this is the proper system of auditing in the liquor control board, then it is the proper system of writing off capital for Hydro or even for The Department of Highways within the government.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say to my hon. friend that I do not have the auditor's report before me, nor have I looked at it. However, I would say to my hon. friend that I think the statement he wants is in the auditor's report. But, if it is not, I do not have the slightest objection—provided it does not become a matter of accounting practice—I have no objection to showing the value of these assets and buildings. As a matter of fact, it might be a good thing to show our bankers some day. I have no objection to that at all.

I would agree with my hon. friend that the item of depreciation certainly has no

relation to this matter. If it did, then—instead of paying cash for the building—we would be carrying it in some type of a deferred account and paying for it over a period of 5 or 10 years, or whatever would be determined, which would only be a complicating factor.

If there is a statement of the undertakings of the business, if one wants to put it this way, I would have no objection to showing them. I think the best way to show them would be to give the cost price and the date of erection, and then the item of depreciation. Not much would be gained by putting an item of depreciation in there, because there would be very oftentimes depreciation because of the growth of communities and change in values and so on.

Those things could be appraised from time to time, but I think I would have no objection to perhaps showing on statements that a store was erected at so-and-so and the size of the lot, and the cost of the property, and the amount of money that was put into it, at a certain time. If that would be helpful, I have no objection to it.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, my point is that it should be consistent right across the board, and should not make a difference in the liquor control board where perhaps the thought might be not to show so big a surplus—

Mr. Whicher: That is right.

Mr. Singer: —and show it in other places, as the hon. Treasurer was doing yesterday when I think he said we had \$1.25 billion in capital investments in the province over the past half-dozen years. If we are going to show it in our costs in one place, we should show it everywhere, including the liquor control board, where the two pictures should be shown in the statement.

Hon. Mr. Frost: All right, we will have a look at that. There might be some merit in that.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I do not feel like letting the hon. Prime Minister get away with this so easily, because I have been here for some years now and the same thing has come up before, and he has been nodding his head and trying to fool all of us for a long time.

The brutal fact is this, that he is trying to hide the fact that there are more liquor profits in the province of Ontario than meets the eye, more by far.

Mr. Crossman: Why would he want to hide that?

Mr. Whicher: Now, here we have the situation. Here we have the big store down on Front Street, I believe it is, that cost around \$7 million. We have other stores built across the province of Ontario that cost in the neighbourhood of \$20 million, taken out of liquor profits in this province. Today, according to the liquor control board's statement, they are shown at a value of \$163.

Now, how idiotic can we get? It is simply not right, and I think the people of this province have the right to know the true value.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would point out—

Mr. Whicher: Just a minute.

Now, here we have over \$20 million that have been taken out of liquor profits over a period of years now depreciated to \$163.

Mr. Chairman, I asked the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay) what would happen to the very capable way Hydro is being run, as far as depreciation and capital accounts and so forth are looked after—if it were run the same way as the liquor control board.

This is an outstanding example. It is the only example that I have been able to find where we have depreciations of—I do not know what they are, a million per cent.?—but in any event, it goes down from \$20 million to \$163, and it is ridiculous.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I think I can cut to the heart of this for my hon. friend. Suppose the gross liquor profits are X dollars per year, and our costs of buildings amount to Y dollars, the total profits are undoubtedly reduced by that amount. There is no doubt about that. I think I would agree with his premise there.

Now, the point is this: Of course, the profits of the liquor control board, the thing this House is primarily interested in—this is an oversimplification and I do not want people to distort what I am saying—is this, the actual focal point, of course, is the amount of profit. We can call it net profit if we want to—the amount of net profit that comes in to us as a matter of revenue.

The argument is this, that the net profit which is shown this year as \$76 million, but if we took those items, the gross profit would then be \$85 million or \$90 million.

Mr. Whicher: That is the point.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would not object to that argument, beyond saying this, that our tradition here is this.

First of all, in connection with the building of liquor stores, I think people are entitled to service. If we go far astray in those things, of course, we reduce the net profit. I think that the argument from the standpoint that these gentlemen are advancing is this: Are we giving to the people the services they are entitled to? We are trying to do that.

Mr. Whicher: No, that is not true. The point is, is the hon. Prime Minister giving the people the true facts?

Hon. Mr. Frost: All right, I will say this: I would not have the slightest objection to giving to this House a statement of the amounts of money that have been invested directly from gross profits, if we put it that way, into assets.

Mr. Whicher: Profits, net profit.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes. Well, no, it is not from net profit, that profit is the amount that is shown in our account. We would show these items with the gross profits. I have not the slightest objection to that, and if that is something that is causing loss of sleep to the hon. members, I would be delighted to do that, and that is not just a promise that is made—I never make promises that I intend to break, I always carry them out.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Of course the hon. Prime Minister does.

Some Liberal hon. members: Oh, oh, oh!

Hon. Mr. Frost: I will consult with the auditors and others, and I will have a look at it. I know that the Treasury board has itself kept a very close control over the investment of profit in these things, because it affects our budgetary position. Now that, I think, is the situation.

I would be very glad to discuss this with the commissioner, and with the auditors, and I do not see any reason why we should not show a statement as to the amount that we actually write off. If that is what is proposed and asked, I have not the slightest objection.

As a matter of fact, if it shows really that the profits of the liquor control board amount to \$90 million, and that we invested \$15 million back in services for the public, I have no objection to showing it, none whatever.

Mr. MacDonald: That should have been done years ago.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Next year, I think, \$1.5 million is budgeted for that purpose, and it will actually assume the value of \$1. I can see the hon. members' point of view, that if we take \$1.5 million—and that is what we will do next year—into new buildings, it does seem to be an anomaly to show that at the end of the year at \$1. I would agree with that.

Mr. Nixon: There is another angle to this, too. The liquor control board has been entirely different, in category situation, than any other board in this province, because the law is so specific that every dollar of net profit must be returned to the Treasury, so that the revenues of this province are directly affected by the policy of the liquor control board.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I do not know that I would agree with the hon. member on that for this reason, that there is a section in the Act that allows the liquor control board to buy and own land and build. It is under that section. My hon. friend discussed this same matter here last year, and I think that we agreed with him that the board should place before the Legislature a statement of its proposed spending.

Mr. Nixon: Well, that is what I wanted to speak about right now.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That will be done.

Mr. Nixon: Now, did the hon. Prime Minister see the statement that the chairman tabled last year?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, I did not see it.

Mr. Nixon: Well, it would be interesting to him to take a look at it, because he said he proposed to spend \$1 million in building liquor stores, but for obvious reasons he could not tell us where he would be spending it. Well, I asked him in committee the other day what his obvious reasons were, because they were not obvious to me. "Oh, well," he said, "We have not acquired the property yet. We have not completed the detail." Now, do hon. members think that is a satisfactory explanation?

Mr. Grossman: Oh, he gave a more detailed explanation than that.

Mr. Nixon: Well, I do not know that a \$350-million agency of this government has to sneak into some little community at night when nobody is watching them and grab a parcel of land.

Mr. Whicher: That is right.

Mr. Singer: Hear, hear.

Mr. Nixon: The hon. Minister of Highways—we know 3 years ahead of time where highway No. 401 is going through the riding of Brant.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Remember that on the estimates now.

Mr. Nixon: He has no trouble in getting his land. The Hydro has power of expropriation. They do not have to be pushed around by anybody, and the Hydro, just the same as The Department of Highways, would see to it that the owner of that property, which must be expropriated in the public service, is properly recompensed. So I can see no reason for this secrecy that goes on. In fact, it makes me very suspicious that something improper is going on.

Mr. MacDonald: And there usually is.

Mr. Nixon: And there usually is.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I will tell the hon. member what I will do. I will come down myself to the public accounts committee and I will look at this, and I will see that he gets the fullest of information. I might just do that.

Some Liberal hon. members: That will be a change.

Mr. MacDonald: That will be a change, and we would like it right now.

Mr. Nixon: I say, Mr. Chairman, that these profits of the liquor control board should come up to Treasury.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Exactly.

Mr. Nixon: Now, when they go through the hands of the Provincial Treasurer and the consolidated revenue fund, they are refined, they are purified, nobody knows it is liquor money, they are as pure as the driven snow. If the liquor control board wants to spend \$4 million—and that is the policy of this Legislature—in capital expenditure, then the hon. members of this House should know they are going to spend it, and the hon. members of this House should vote that money back to the liquor control board if they are going to do this construction work.

I say there is a question at issue as to whether The Department of Public Works, who should have an adequate organization

to build these public buildings, should not do the work, but they are so inefficient and slow that they never get the job done.

Take that case in Sault Ste. Marie. I feel maybe I owe that city an apology. Had any smart organization been doing that job, like Loblaw's or A & P, that building would have been built today and used to do business. But I doubt if The Department of Public Works has even dug a hole yet for the foundation.

These are some of the problems that face hon. members of this Legislature who have a responsibility in these questions and take it seriously.

I agree with the hon. Prime Minister, we want to see the public gets proper services out of these liquor stores, and if the present arrangements are not adequate and satisfactory, and the buildings are a disgrace to the province as they are in some instances, let us build a new one. I am all for that policy.

But I say the hon. members of this House have the right, the obligation, the duty, to know what is going on. I feel very strongly on this issue, that we are entitled to know the details about the money that is going to be expended in the current year, for which we are voting in the other departments.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister to elaborate slightly on the fact that the Provincial Auditor gives a pre-audit instead of a post-audit. On any business that I have had anything to do with—well, I would like to know who does the post-audit.

Any auditor I have ever heard about in any business, in any line, in any government, including Ottawa—with the exception of our Ontario government—looks after things after the bills have been passed to see that everything is all right. So I suggest that it is not at all fair to the public in the province of Ontario just to have a running audit.

The hon. Prime Minister said just a few minutes ago that Mr. Cotnam put these bills through, or suggested that he allowed them to be passed, before they were actually paid. Now, I honestly feel that, in a \$1 billion business like the province of Ontario, we should have somebody look this situation over after they are paid, for the safety of the public.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, he does too, but after the accounts are processed they are paid. We would not want to depart from that.

Vote 1601 agreed to.

ESTIMATES, OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

On vote 1101:

Mr. Nixon: When does the hon. Prime Minister want to make a statement to the House about this new Government House we are going to have? He gave it to the public right after the last election. Why did he not make it before the election so we could discuss it? What is the situation now?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, I do not think that the hon. member should stir me up into making references at this time, on the weekend, about that.

Concerning this old problem, somewhere about 1915, I think \$1 million was invested in Chorley Park. I was interested to read in the paper the other day that there is a hole in the roof and that there is a skating rink, I think, in what used to be the halls of that house. It used to be filled with antiques that were collected by this province since the days of Governor Simcoe. As a matter of fact, some of Governor Simcoe's furniture and other things were in that house.

Now, these hon. gentlemen here opposite—there are two of them sitting there—had to do with taking \$1 million, and they might as well have thrown it down in the bay.

I have had people from across this province write to me and say: "Mr. Frost, we acquired certain articles from this house. We acquired them for 50 cents or \$1 at a sale that was held up there somewhere around the university grounds," and they have offered them back.

I had a letter from a very distinguished Liberal, whose name I will not divulge here today, who offered to give back very useful articles.

I would say that, of all the acts of vandalism ever perpetrated by a government that was supposed to represent the traditions and aspirations of the great old province of Ontario, I have never seen such a thing in my life.

That has been our position. We have been given, by a very great citizen of this province, Dr. Samuel, a very beautiful residence. Now, that will help to repair the damage which these people did to the prestige of this province, and, as a matter of fact, some of the other things. I have not been able yet to cover some of the things that they did in connection with damaging the credit of this old province.

I am delighted that this beautiful residence will be the home of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Some people have already offered antiques and furnishings which came from the old residence which will help to repair the damage which was done by hon. members opposite, and that act of vandalism.

I would say about Dr. Samuel, that grand old citizen, over 90 years of age, that he has been very ill. He is still in the hands of his nurses and his doctor, and I can only wish him, on behalf of all of us—including the hon. gentlemen opposite—our very best wishes for his early recovery.

Mr. Oliver: Mr. Chairman, the complete absurdity that the hon. Prime Minister has just indulged in is revealed by the fact that he came into office in 1943 and it is now 1960, and he did nothing at all about this terrible thing, this terrible inconvenience—

Mr. Nixon: Why did not the hon. Prime Minister fix the roof?

Mr. Oliver: —the travesty, in almost 20 years.

Now the hon. Prime Minister comes back and he says to this House what a great loss it was to the province. Yet, in almost 20 years, he has done nothing whatever to repair that loss. Does the hon. Prime Minister think it was the loss that he proclaimed it to be? And if he does, why did he not do something about it in that 20 years instead of now?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, I would be delighted to explain that. Here is what happened.

These hon. gentlemen opposite took the residence of the then King's representative and now the Queen's representative, and they determined to close it up. They gave it away to the hospital for sick children who found that it was of absolutely no use to them, and they finally gave it to the federal government.

The last federal government let the holes go in the roof, and so on, so there is a skating rink up there at the present time. Now they propose, I think to give it over to the city of Toronto, because they do not know what in the world to do with it.

My hon. friend raises this question, which has some relevance. He says this government has been in office for a number of years, why did we not do something about it?

Here was our problem. If that had been the only problem, it would have been quite simple to deal with it. In this province, the housing conditions for the working people and others in this province were in a deplorable condition. The Liberals had done

nothing. I would say that we had to do first things first.

After 9 years of lack of government and foresight, and the vandalisms that they perpetrated, it took us a great period of time to catch up. Moreover, the great growth of this province, stimulated by this government, has kept us busy keeping abreast of the things that are necessary to be done, and I would say this, that I have been looking around for somebody like my great friend Dr. Samuel to come to the rescue of the government.

Mr. Nixon: Did the hon. Prime Minister ever hear the old fable about looking a gift horse in the mouth? What about the hole in the roof?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, strictly as a fable, I follow the words of that fable entirely.

Mr. Nixon: Well, Mr. Chairman, we will at least say this for Mitch Hepburn, that he told the people of the province what he intended to do, and he did it. They knew that he was going to do it when they elected him to office.

The hon. Prime Minister can come back here, years after Mitch is dead, and vilify him all he likes, and call it vandalism, and anything else, but he sat right here in 1937—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I protested it.

Mr. Nixon. The hon. Prime Minister did not. He never opened his mouth. He was as meek as a mouse. He was afraid that Mitch would jump on him.

Immediately after this past election was over, the hon. Prime Minister announced this wonderful gift which he had known of for two years or more. Why did he not announce that before the election? Why did he not come up in Brant and make it the issue against the member for Brant? I will be glad to meet the hon. Prime Minister in Brant any time he wants to come up and debate this business of Government House.

The hon. Prime Minister knows about the chaotic condition of the finances of this province under the Henry government.

Mr. Reaume: Oh, they were terrible.

Mr. Nixon: And there was some place that we had to start to rectify that condition, and we said very frankly to the public, the taxpayers of this province: "We are not going to tax you any longer to maintain a residence for the Lieutenant-Governor in this province."

If the hon. Prime Minister wants to make an issue of that, all right. But what of the

years that have passed since then? We have had Lieutenant-Governor after Lieutenant-Governor occupy the position with distinction, and their services have not in any way been curtailed because of the fact that we did not have a white elephant on the hands of the taxpayers in which they could live.

If we had more than two or three visitors there at a time, we had to get some outside caterers to come in to serve those visitors. I do not think the public service has suffered in the least because of the lack of a Government House, and certainly a lot of money has been saved for the taxpayers of this province.

Hon. Mr. Frost: My hon. friend is living in the past.

Mr. MacDonald: Is the hon. Prime Minister going to restore the legislative council next?

Mr. Nixon: Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, there is already one Government House in the province of Ontario, and the taxpayers of this province pay more than 50 per cent. for that Government House. Certainly it would be nice to have a palace here in Toronto. I know my brother-in-law, the mayor of Hamilton, would like to have a palace there to entertain distinguished visitors when they come, as they do so frequently to his city.

Mr. Whicher: We only have one dictator in Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I do not think we need any palace to entertain.

Mr. Nixon: We have in the city of Toronto the finest hotel in the British Empire, somebody tells me. I have not been in all of them myself. We have the most adequate services there that anybody could desire. One can have complete privacy or one can be the centre of a banquet of 2,000 people, and frankly I cannot see the necessity for going back to this system of the Government House.

I want to know how much it is going to cost a year to maintain that 30-room monstrosity, or whatever one wants to call it.

Mr. Grossman: That is not generous.

Mr. Nixon: Generous?

Mr. Grossman: Well, the man is giving us a home.

Mr. Nixon: All right, all right, so the man is giving us a home.

I want to know, for instance, how much in succession duties this province will lose. I hope the distinguished gentleman will live for many, many years yet. He has been an outstanding citizen of this province.

But here is a 30-room house. Who in heaven would ever want it? What are we going to do with it when we do get it? That house is probably worth \$300,000 or \$400,000. Now, if that is taken off the estate, I hope it is not for 10 years or 40 years yet, but it will certainly make a tremendous difference to the amount of succession duty that is paid to the province of Ontario and to the Dominion of Canada.

So I would like to know if all the features, the facets of this situation, have been considered by the hon. Prime Minister.

I am not speaking for the Liberal party on this. They can repudiate me if they like on this matter. But I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that I have no apologies, whatever, to make to this House or the citizens of this province over the action that was taken by Mr. Hepburn at that time, and the hon. Prime Minister sat right here. We continued with Government House as long as Dr. Bruce wanted it, and there was not a peep out of the hon. Prime Minister. Why did not the hon. Prime Minister raise his objection at that time, and not years after Mr. Hepburn is dead and gone?

If the hon. Prime Minister had done his duty, he would have seen that the holes in the roof were repaired.

Mr. Reaume: If Hepburn were here now, he would beat the hon. Prime Minister up.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, that is all right. I would say that my hon. friend from Brant has been here so long that he tends to live very much in the past.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, who brings up this past every day, every day?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, Mr. Chairman, might I say this, that first of all my hon. friend asked me why I did not raise this matter before the election. There were two reasons. First of all, Dr. Samuel asked at the time that his gift should be kept from publicity, kept secret at the time, but I will be quite frank with him, another reason was because I did not want to win all the seats.

Mr. Whicher: But he never came into—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, might I get down to another reason which I think

my hon. friend will agree with? The position of Lieutenant-Governor in this province is a very honourable one, which I am sure that all the hon. members of this House feel will persist. As a matter of fact, we have been quite fortunate in the type of men who have accepted this office since Dr. Bruce's time, and have occupied that position with very great dignity, and have done exceedingly fine jobs for the people of Ontario. They are men of wealth and means.

It would be improper for me to elaborate on that, except to say this, that they can afford to acquire very fine residences in this locality which is difficult for somebody else to do. I think that it is a great thing that a man of ordinary means, a poor man as it were, could come in here and occupy the position of similar dignity. There are very many that my hon. friend might name in this province who would make very, very worthy representatives of the Queen, who probably are barred at the present time. It may be some day that the hon. member would make a good Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Nixon: I might tell the hon. Prime Minister something that would surprise him.

Hon. Mr. Frost: As a matter of fact, I think that is right. As a matter of fact, my hon. friend was offered the Lieutenant-Governorship at one time. Why did he not take it?

Mr. Nixon: I wanted to be a member of the House.

Hon. Mr. Frost: He could not go down and entertain guests in the station yard. I think it would have been a wonderful thing if the hon. member for Brant had been able to accept the Lieutenant-Governorship. He is a wonderful fellow. We are doing just this for him, to make it possible that, if the turn of the wheel comes around again, he will not have to refuse. I think that is all we have to say on that subject.

Vote 1101 agreed to.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

On vote 801:

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, The Department of Insurance is asking on this occasion for the same amount of money that was voted last year. It was one of those departments that was able to keep within its estimates to the extent of something like \$15,000. Therefore this

amount, with the normal increments and so forth, is still sufficient for its present needs.

The staff consists of some 64. There are 6 real estate inspectors, 13 credit union examiners, 6 insurance examiners. The department has 6 regional credit union offices established to assist in the work of examining records of unions which, by the way, are also done by the credit union's own auditors from time to time, at Windsor, London, Hamilton, Kitchener, North Bay and Ottawa.

The Department of Insurance administers the following Acts. The Insurance Act, The Loan and Trust Corporations Act, The Real Estate Business Brokers Act, The Credit Unions Act, The Collection Agencies Act, The Prepaid Hospital Medical Services Act, and The Investment Contracts Act.

There will be the filing with the inspector of insurance of certain material under The Labour Relations Act if that particular amendment that was mentioned by the hon. Minister of Labour goes through in that bill.

There is, however, one matter that I want to mention, at this time, in connection with The Department of Insurance. I am not certain at the moment whether or not there would be the need for an additional Act to be administered by The Department of Insurance. But of this much I am certain, and that is that, in the field of finance, if the present method of some finance companies in dealing with second and third mortgages, and the treatment that is handed out to people hard-pressed for money, is allowed to continue in its present state, there will certainly be cases that will either end up with prosecutions for fraud in the criminal field, or there will be obvious need for some control over that type of financial company. If the latter is the procedure followed, it will be by a further Act which would put them under The Department of Insurance.

Let me just assure the House, in connection with this, that there is going on, at the present time, a very extensive study in relation to certain cases that have been brought to my attention. Before this House prorogues, I will make some recommendation to the House in relation to that subject.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General something about the minimum fees in connection with real estate—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, might I say that I have no desire to hurry these estimates along at all, and perhaps there are questions that the hon. members might

want to ask. Perhaps it would be better to let this item stand over.

Might I say to the hon. member opposite that frankly I had hoped—this perhaps is not the proper place to say it, it should be when Mr. Speaker is in the chair, but perhaps I might be pardoned for mentioning it here—I had hoped, sir, in accordance with the arrangement I arrived at with my hon. friend the other day, to complete the Throne debate down to the point where the two concluding speeches might be given on Monday afternoon.

As the hon. Minister of Labour said, I do not wish to proceed with the labour bill in any hurried way, and I would rather like, as soon as we have the Opposition criticism to the budget, to proceed with that. I would like to get that item out of the way.

In spite of that I did say today—that it would not be necessary to have a night session on Monday night—I think perhaps it would be the part of good business, as much as I do not like night sessions, to clean up The Department of Travel and Publicity estimates and this item, and to clean up the Throne debate if we could on Monday night up to the point where we could have the concluding speeches at some suitable time.

Mr. Thomas: Call a vote on Tuesday?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Pardon?

Mr. Thomas: Call the vote on Tuesday?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, I would not call it on Tuesday, no, because on Tuesday the

speech of the financial critic (Mr. Whicher) would be held, and perhaps the speech of the hon. member of the CCF party would follow—the hon. member for Woodbine or whoever it might be.

I think under those circumstances, perhaps hon. members would allow me to alter the arrangement that I made for Monday.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise and report certain resolutions, and report progress in one resolution.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report that it has come to certain resolutions, made progress on one resolution, moves the adoption of the report and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in moving the adjournment of the House, the order of business for Monday would be the estimates of The Department of Insurance, and The Department of Travel and Publicity, after which would be the Throne debate, and if it is necessary to hold a night session, we will hold a night session.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 1.10 of the clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Monday, February 29, 1960

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1960



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1960

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always glad to have visitors to the Legislature, and today we welcome, as guests, students from the following schools: St. Mary's high school, Kitchener; Mimico high school, Mimico; Wexford public school, Scarborough; Swansea public school, Toronto; Lillian Street public school, Willowdale.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Orders of the day.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

The fourteenth annual report of The Department of Travel and Publicity, Ontario, for the calendar year, 1959.

Mr. J. Gould (Bracondale): Before the orders of the day, may I be permitted a question directed to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts), of which Mr. Speaker has already received notice? This is the question.

Is the hon. Attorney-General aware that, because of the lack of a transcript of evidence, one John Bovey has been in Guelph reformatory for 9 months waiting to have his appeal heard?

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I would say that the appeal of Mr. Bovey has been facilitated, and I appreciate my hon. friend bringing that to my attention.

I am pretty proud of the general administration of justice in this province, and if occasionally there develops a situation where there is undue delay I am very glad to have

that information brought to my attention, whether it comes from this side of the House or from the other side.

In this particular case, I may say that, as soon as it was drawn to my attention, I took immediate steps to inquire into it. The evidence was lodged with the court of appeal last Thursday or Friday. The chief justice of Ontario was communicated with, and he has assured me that he will see that this case is disposed of as quickly as possible. I believe counsel for the accused has indicated that March 7 is the earliest date that he could be ready to go on with it. Now, may I say, if I may be permitted, sir, that delays of that sort are very exceptional here in this province. Let me illustrate a recent case.

This has been a case that many people have taken a great deal of interest in. The crime itself was committed early in June of last year; the arrest was made within a week of the commission of the crime; the preliminary inquiry was held, the trial before a supreme court judge was held; an appeal to the appeal court of Ontario took place; and application for leave to appeal to the supreme court of Canada was made a few days ago and refused—all within a period of about 8 months from the time of the crime.

It is certainly the desire of all those associated with me in the Attorney-General's Department to give expeditious, but at all times fair, administration.

Mr. I. Haskett (Ottawa South): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I pray indulgence to draw to the attention of the House a matter of some moment.

On Friday last, at Squaw Valley, a fellow club-mate of the Ottawa ski club, Miss Anne Heggteit won the Olympic women's slalom, and with it the world's alpine combined title, bringing to Canada its first gold medal in skiing in Olympic winter sports history.

I would hope the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) might find it an occasion to express the pride we all feel, and to extend to our heroine the congratulations of the people of Ontario.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Sir, I am very glad indeed to take this as the

occasion of saying something about Miss Heggveit's great accomplishment at Squaw Valley. I watched her by television, and I must admit that it was breathtaking at least to see this young lady go down those slopes and take all the gates, the twists and turns, and finally sail out at the bottom and relatively calm going at that point, as what was to be the obvious winner.

I take this opportunity, sir, of congratulating her, and I would say that, if she and some of the others whom I shall mention find it possible to come to this House, I am sure that we would be very glad to greet them all, as people who have carried high the banner of our country.

Now, sir, I should like to mention some others. I should like to mention Barbara Wagner of Toronto and Bob Paul who also brought a gold medal to Canada—the top award for figure skating.

I should also like to congratulate our favourites, the Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen, on a very fine accomplishment on Sunday, and indeed throughout that series. I watched them with interest on Sunday afternoon. I saw with my own eyes, as many did here through the wonders of television, the game that was played by our Canadian representatives.

Now, sir, to win second place in a series such as that is indeed an accomplishment of which they can be proud and we can be proud.

After all, the basis of the Olympic Games, or in fact any sport, really is good sportsmanship. A team or an individual who can be a good loser is an honour to his or her country, as is one who is able to come home with the top award.

I watched a portion of the United States game with the Russian team, and I am sure we would all want to congratulate that United States team which went into that series as a more-or-less pick-up affair. They really won it basically because of the great team spirit they showed, and I think that we all would want to congratulate them.

I would also say this, that many of us here watched the game on Sunday afternoon, and I know that you would want me, Mr. Speaker, to congratulate the Russian team for a very great effort. I think we have to remember this—this is a relatively new game to their players. I was impressed with the skating ability and the stick-handling ability, and above everything else the team spirit, and I think the fact is that great sportsmanship was shown by that team, by the United States team, by our own team and by others.

This is a contribution to understanding in this world during a time when understanding is so greatly needed.

Now, sir, I am very glad to have the opportunity of saying these words.

Might I say that if it could be arranged, these winners—Barbara Wagner, Bob Paul and Anne Heggveit, and I would say Bobby Bauer, would he be the right man—a great fellow, a great player—I think if they would come here, we would be very glad to congratulate them all in person. But if they are unable to come, we use this opportunity for expressing our appreciation and our very best wishes, and also our appreciation of the sportsmanship of all of those who took part in the games at Squaw Valley, for the fine efforts they made on behalf of all their countries and all of their teams.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, if I may be permitted to join in the words of the hon. member for Ottawa South and the hon. Prime Minister, I can do not better than underscore what the hon. Prime Minister has said.

International athletic competition is one area wherein representatives from various countries can come together in a friendly and competitive spirit. I think that the example that has been set by all representatives of Canada in the Olympic competitions at Squaw Valley is something we can all be proud of.

As the hon. Prime Minister has said, it is not absolutely essential that one win, but certainly that one and all members who participate demonstrate a keen competitive spirit and the essence of good sportsmanship.

One of the competing teams, that is the Dutchmen hockey team, has a favoured spot in my particular instance, of course. But I would add my congratulations to those outstanding athletes, representative of Canada, who did an exemplary job demonstrating, not only good sportsmanship, but very outstanding athletic ability in the skiing and skating competitions.

With respect to the hockey team, Mr. Speaker, I would draw your attention to one simple fact, and that is that they lost by one goal, that is one goal to the United States, a team which, as the hon. Prime Minister has said, demonstrated something that is essential in any competition, and that is the real will to win.

Now I assure hon. members that the Dutchmen had the will to win when they left. I am sure that they had it throughout the

series. But, as the result of the particular game wherein they were defeated, they were eliminated from first place. Their demonstration on Saturday however, I am sure, afforded all Canadians the realization that we in Canada can still demonstrate real agility and ability to play this game. What is important, Mr. Speaker, as the hon. Prime Minister has said, maybe we have taught others how to play this very interesting, effective, and I think, clean game—and that may be more important than any other individual contribution that we can make.

Like all hon. members of this House, I want to convey my congratulations and best wishes, and I commend the hon. Prime Minister for his gesture—and I think it is a very exemplary one—to invite the representatives, the winners and representatives of the team to this House so we can, in public fashion, express our great appreciation and thanks to them.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, I am quite sure that we in our group would wish to be associated with the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. leader of the Opposition. One important thing that the hon. Prime Minister said was—it does not matter whether they won or lost but how they played the game.

We had a personal interest in the “Dutchie” team for the simple reason that there were 4 members of the Whitby team, and two native-born Oshawans in Attersley and Simmons, so we are very, very pleased to know that they played an important part in winning that game yesterday for the Dutchies.

We wish to associate ourselves with the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. leader of the Opposition in congratulating them.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day might I say something to the House about the order of business?

Tomorrow we will proceed with the Budget debate, with the address of the Opposition's hon. speaker, as well as other hon. members of the House. Now, sir, we meet at 3 of the clock, and that sometimes give little enough opportunity to deal with these things. I think, sir, tomorrow night, that we should have a night session, and we would devote ourselves entirely to the Budget debate from the time of sitting at 3 o'clock on.

Wednesday, of course, will be a day devoted to committee work.

On Thursday, I think it might be well if

we proceeded with the second reading of the labour bill—that is, the bill to amend The Labour Relations Act. I think that if we set aside Thursday for that debate, we will see the state of business tomorrow evening before we make any decision as to whether a night session might be necessary there.

I think that it would be desirable—I mean subject to the wishes of the hon. members of the House—that the labour bill go to the labour committee, where the various sections can be gone over with the greatest of care as was outlined by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) here the other day.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister firstly, will there be a night session tonight?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, Mr. Speaker, the second question is this—what about the Throne debate? It will continue this evening, I presume?

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is right.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Is it the hon. Prime Minister's intention to wind it up this evening except for the two—

Hon. Mr. Frost: No. Well, I would say this to the hon. leader of the Opposition, that if we can dispose of the debate tonight, other than the two concluding speeches, I think it would be desirable. On the other hand it is not mandatory, but if we could reach that stage, I think it would be a satisfactory object.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, the only thing—and I do not want to emphasize this—is that we have, I believe, 6 speakers. On their behalf, I ask this very directly I would want the assurance that they will have the opportunity to speak on the Throne debate before it is wound up.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I think, sir, that is in line with what I said. I hoped that we would have that objective, and that perhaps we could if the Opposition has 6 speakers, I assumed that there would be 5 today and one concluding speaker, I assumed that would be right.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, I think there is 6 plus one.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That makes 7—we will see what we can do. I will not make the speech I was going to make.

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading, upon motions:

Bill No. 27, An Act to amend The Short Forms of Leases Act.

Bill No. 30, An Act to amend The Wages Act.

Bill No. 45, An Act to amend The Department of Education Act, 1954.

Bill No. 46, An Act to amend The Public Libraries Act.

Bill No. 47, An Act to amend The Teachers' Superannuation Act.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR ACT

Hon. C. Daley moves second reading of Bill No. 67, "An Act to amend The Department of Labour Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, this Act has to do with establishing a policy of making regulations in regard to the safety and protection of workers engaged in construction work under compressed air, during construction of tunnels and caisson work, coffer dams, and so forth. This bill would enable the Lieutenant-Governor to make regulations to impose certain charges in connection with this matter, which is getting to be quite a substantial part of the work of inspection in The Department of Labour. I would say that this bill will go through the labour committee, sir.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS ACT, 1950

Hon. Mr. Daley moves second reading of Bill No. 68, "An Act to amend The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1950."

He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill is very similar to Bill No. 67—it has to do with the welding of boilers and pressure vessels and the possible establishment of fees to be charged in connection with that work. This bill should also go to the labour committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES ACT, 1960

Hon. Mr. Daley moves second reading of Bill No. 69, "The Employment Agencies Act, 1960."

He said: Mr. Speaker, in connection with this bill, as I think every hon. member in

this House is aware, there has been a great deal of criticism over the years about the activities of what is known as private employment agencies. We always felt that, when the federal government took over and established the employment agencies in the provinces, that was ample, and the provincial government withdrew many years ago from that field.

But, in the meantime, many agencies have sprung up, and there has been great criticism about some of their activities.

Now, it is our feeling that this bill, as a start, will establish the fact that these places and people who operate these agencies must be first licenced, and they must make reports to The Department of Labour as to how they conduct their business, and all information about their activities, so that we can establish who they are, where they are, and what they do. I would like this bill to also go to the labour committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Hon. Mr. Daley moves second reading of Bill No. 66, "An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act."

He said: Well, Mr. Speaker, this bill is something that I think we will all feel very good about. Some time ago, when The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended to establish a new rate for widows of men killed in industry, and the care of their children and orphan children, certain rates were established that indicated a great improvement. But, at that time, it was not considered that it could be made retroactive. This matter was discussed by Mr. Justice Roach, and he wrote his opinion in connection with The Workmen's Compensation Act and its administration.

I might say, I have spent a great deal of time with the workmen's compensation board, and with industry itself, as to how we could overcome what was always, in my opinion, a great injustice, that one widow on one side of the street would be getting \$50 and possibly a widow on the other side of the street, whose husband happened to be killed maybe only 3 days later, would get \$75 and \$25 for her children; and \$35 would be paid if the children were orphans, because of his death.

The board and the industry of this province have come into agreement eventually as to

how it can be worked out so that no group would be penalized.

The assessment will be over the entire assessment of industry, and that the new rate will apply from, I think, May, 1960, to equalize the payments to all these unfortunate people who have lost their husbands in industrial accidents.

I think it is a great thing, and this can also go to the labour committee. But I hope that this House will agree in principle that that is a desirable thing to do.

Mr. G. T. Gordon (Brantford): Mr. Speaker, in speaking on the second reading of this bill it has been of interest to me for some years, and I have spoken about the situation in the past several years.

I remember quite well, in 1953, when the amendment was brought in increasing the payment to widows on compensation after the 1953 amendment—the \$75—here was one particular case affected in Brantford—I think the hon. Minister will remember that—because of the wording of the bill at that time.

This widow's husband was injured before the amendment, and because he died after the amendment she only came into the \$50, just because he was injured before the amendment. When he died after the amendment came into force, she only got the \$50 a month.

I spoke about that at the time in the House, and the hon. Minister said he would take it under consideration. The following year, the Act was amended so that that widow, along with others who were injured before the amendment and died after the amendment, all received the \$75.

Because I spoke on two or three occasions in connection with this matter, I had widows communicate with me from all parts of Ontario. And it was very interesting to hear the situations they were in. I will just mention one.

A man in the city of Brantford working for the Hydro department was killed 25 years ago. Now \$50 a month at that time did something for that widow. But presently she is only getting the \$50, is suffering from arthritis, and hon. members can just imagine the situation she is placed in. She came to see me personally in connection with this, and I am very happy to see that some of the suggestions that the Opposition make eventually sink into the other side. So we now have these widows receiving this extra amount of \$25 a month.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I think in every year since 1953, when this amendment was made, some hon. member of our group has written and pleaded for removal of this inequity. Therefore it is with very great enthusiasm that we welcome the introduction of this bill by the hon. Minister.

However, on every occasion when this has been before the House, the reason advanced by the government for not being able to equalize these payments was that it would strike at the actuarial basis of the fund.

The hon. Minister has now explained how he sat down with industry and worked this out. The one thing I am a little curious about is this: During what period were these negotiations with industry carried out? Was it during the past year for example?

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I would say in reply, to not only this question, that I have really never cared who got the credit. As long as we were able to accomplish something, I am perfectly happy.

The question raised by the hon. member for Brantford was one that did prompt me to look into that phase, of men who had been injured just previous to that. The suggestion the hon. member made prompted me to go into that, and now the matter is being rectified.

I have always considered, right from the day we passed the Act, that the unfortunate part was that we could not make it retroactive because to capitalize the account would mean involving many, many millions of dollars.

Every year, I have talked with the Canadian manufacturers association, representatives of the Niagara industrial association, the people who pay the money into compensation. I asked them if they could not devise some scheme where we could rectify this injustice. The matter finally culminated not more than 3 months ago, when these representatives of the Canadian manufacturers association came to me about other matters. I again brought up this matter.

In our discussions, we suggested that we forget the capitalizing of the whole account, and that we endeavour—by a very small increase which might be necessary or might even not be necessary—to bring all the widows to the increased amount. Now, from the date that this Act was passed, all widows will be brought up to the \$75, \$35 and \$25. I think it is a great accomplishment. If it

gives the hon. members opposite any satisfaction, I will say that, once in a while they do make a suggestion that is worth while. I will let the hon. member take any share of the credit that he wants to, but the government is putting it into effect.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, like other hon. members in the Opposition, I would commend the government for this particular move. There is one area, Mr. Speaker, wherein injustice still exists, and that is in the instance of a workman who is injured, particularly if he is totally incapacitated, and his particular compensation is determined as of the time of the injury.

Years go by and, as we all know, the dollar changes in value, so we have the situation where a man loses an arm or a leg or is otherwise totally incapacitated in 1930, and another man suffers identically the same injury in the year 1960. Both men are required obviously to support themselves wholly from the amount of money that they receive from the board. The one man may receive 3 times what the man who is injured in 1930 receives.

This bill certainly is a step in the right direction, Mr. Speaker, but I feel that, unless we tackle the second problem—which has a lot of mechanical and scientific difficulties about it—we cannot justify our contention that we are really doing something to bring about the solution of a problem that is inequitable and unjust at the present time.

I am not suggesting that the hon. Minister is wholly responsible for this. This is an area wherein we must move forward. This is an area where actuaries and others must be consulted. But I simply say that here is an area wherein mechanics and actuarial determinations may not be the barriers to prevent us from exercising what we all understand to be an injustice and a curtailment of the natural relief and assistance that any workman should have, irrespective of when he suffers his particular injury.

I commend the government for this step. I ask the government to move forward into this next and broader area just as speedily and effectively as possible.

I hope that next year, when we appear in this Legislature, the government will be in a position to advise us that it has taken into its consultative sources this particular suggestion, and bring in a bill that will broaden the opportunity for compensation, irrespective of the date of the injury.

Mr. A. Wren (Kenora): Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a word or two before we move into committee of the whole. I cannot talk very long on this, as my throat is in rather bad shape, but I understand that the estimates of The Travel and Publicity Department are to be discussed today.

Hon. Mr. Frost: They will be.

Mr. Wren: Well, if that is so—

Hon. Mr. Frost moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole.

Motion agreed to; House in committee of the whole, Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

SARNIA BOARD OF EDUCATION, SARNIA SUBURBAN HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

House in committee on Bill No. Pr13, An Act respecting the Sarnia board of education and the Sarnia suburban high school district.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr13 reported.

MUNICIPALITY OF SHUNIAH

House in committee on Bill No. Pr21, An Act respecting the municipality of Shuniah.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr21 reported.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEEBING

House in committee on Bill No. Pr27, An Act respecting the municipality of Neebing.

Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule A to C agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr27 reported.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

House in committee on Bill No. Pr33, An Act respecting the Canadian National Exhibition Association.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr33 reported.

CITY OF WINDSOR

House in committee on Bill No. Pr37, An Act respecting the city of Windsor.

Sections 1 to 9, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr37 reported.

VILLAGE OF STREETSVILLE

House in committee on Bill No. Pr39, An Act respecting the village of Streetsville.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr.39 reported.

THE POLICE ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 42, An Act to amend The Police Act.

Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 42 reported.

THE REFORMATORIES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 58, An Act to amend The Reformatories Act.

Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 58 reported.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
ACT, 1957

House in committee on Bill No. 63, An Act to amend The Department of Highways Act, 1957.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 63 reported.

THE STATUTE LABOUR ACT

The House in committee on Bill No. 64, An Act to amend The Statute Labour Act.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 64 reported.

THE HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT
ACT, 1957

House in committee on Bill No. 65, An Act to amend The Highways Improvement Act, 1957.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 65 reported.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves the committee rise and report certain bills without amendment.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report certain bills without amendment, moves the adoption of the report, and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair—

Mr. Wren: Before the hon. Prime Minister presents that motion I would like to say a word or two about the suggestion that the estimates of the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Cathcart) will come before the House today. In the first place—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member had better wait until the estimates are called.

Mr. Wren: Oh no, and I will tell the hon. Prime Minister the reason why.

In the first place, the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Phillips) has just presented to the House this afternoon the annual report of The Department of Travel and Publicity, and we have had no opportunity to have a look at it.

In the second place, there are a great number of people, especially from northern and northwestern Ontario, who are coming to Toronto within the next few days to visit the standing committee on travel and publicity. Last year, the clear assurance was given those delegates, who came down here at great expense, that these estimates would not be called until after the delegations had had an opportunity to be heard.

Now, last year, following the meetings of the standing committee on travel and publicity, Mr. Chaput, the then member for Nipissing who was chairman of the committee, gave the Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters Association, and others, assurance that these estimates would not be called until after these people had had an opportunity to appear before the committee and outline some of their thinking on travel and publicity problems to the hon. Minister and officials of the department.

So therefore, Mr. Speaker, if it is the intention to carry on this afternoon with these estimates, I would move, seconded by Mr. P. Manley, that the motion now before the House be amended by adding the following words:

Provided that the estimates of The Department of Travel and Publicity be not

presented until a day following the appearance before the standing committee on travel and publicity of the Northern Ontario Outfitters Association and other groups interested in Ontario's tourist industry.

Hon. B. L. Cathcart (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Speaker, before the motion is put, I would like in reply to say in the first place that an assurance was given to the committee last year, as it was in the previous year, that the committee meeting would not be held until during the week of the Sportsmen's Show. The committee date has been set up as March 17.

However, may I add that, over the past few months, this Department of Travel and Publicity has been in touch with the different associations, those associations have been in and discussed, with our department officials and myself, the many things that are of concern to them.

Indeed, no later than about a week ago, when we had our Northwestern Ontario Associated Chambers of Commerce, many of those members are also members of the Tourist Association—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Just a moment, I have the floor.

Secondly, they expressed their satisfaction with the conduct of The Department of Travel and Publicity.

Thirdly, may I say that we have a joint board of tourist associations. That board is composed of representations from all of the larger tourist associations who are continually in touch with us.

So, insofar as I am concerned, Mr. Speaker, I feel we have the approval of the tourist association to proceed with the estimates of The Department of Travel and Publicity. And if there is need for any concern, this will be brought to our attention at the committee meeting. May I again emphasize that I recall no assurance that the estimates of this department would be held up until after the committee meeting.

Mr. Wren: Well, Mr. Speaker, there was definitely assurance given to the delegation in this committee—

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: By whom?

Mr. Wren: By yourself and by Mr. Chaput, who was then the chairman of that committee.

Furthermore, Mr. Webb, who is president of the Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters Association, would not believe me when I sug-

gested that the estimates might be called this year before these delegations had appeared. The Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters is one of the most important groups, from northern Ontario at least, that appear before the committee.

I emphasize again, the hon. Provincial Secretary has just tabled the report of this department, and how would an Opposition be expected to critically and constructively examine any department when, only 15 minutes ago, we had the information about the work of the department presented to us?

I say, Mr. Speaker, and I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister, to set these estimates back to some day following the appearance of these delegations.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I may say this, that this is the first intimation I had of this. As a matter of fact, I think I mentioned last Thursday the fact that the estimates of The Department of Travel and Publicity would be presented today. Now, I could have made some other arrangement. However, I would say that I am most anxious to accommodate people, I am very anxious to hear—

Mr. Wren: These people have spent a lot of money to come down here.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is right, I am most anxious to accommodate people and to make it possible for any representations that persons desire to make to be heard. I am anxious to do that.

Now, I think, sir, the best arrangement would be this. Let the matter go ahead, and the hon. Minister can make his statement on the estimates, and then there would be no doubt some other statements in connection with the estimates.

But I would say this, sir, that votes 2202, 2203, 2204 might be held over. I think the photography branch, the historical branch, the theatres branch and the public records and archives branch might be proceeded with.

I suggest that arrangement, and we will hold over the other 3 items pending the coming of the tourist bureau—when is their meeting?

Mr. Wren: I am not sure, sir, I think it is about March 10—

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: The members of the department inform me the committee meeting is set up for March 17, and now I have a letter on my desk at the moment from Mr. Webb in which he made no reference to the matter the hon. member is talking about.

Mr. Wren: Well, Mr. Speaker, I would appeal to the intelligence of the House, because after all these people are coming down here with delegations at great expense.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, we will hold those 3 estimates, sir—

Mr. Wren: No, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Frost: —hold the estimates with the discussions as arranged, but we will hold those 3 votes until March 17, well I cannot please everybody.

Mr. Wren: Well, Mr. Speaker, with respect, how is the Opposition expected to intelligently criticize the estimates of this department under those circumstances? It cannot be done.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, before presenting the motion, I will acknowledge that there was reference made to this particular department a few days ago. But the hon. member for Kenora has brought this to my attention today, and very frankly I think that his argument is irrefutable.

He makes a simple statement and I must admit that I was not at the committee, but there is no reason to doubt that an undertaking was made last year—

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Not by me—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, I understood that it was, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Wren: It certainly was.

Mr. Wintermeyer: —that an undertaking was made that the estimates would not be presented until after the representations were made before the committee. The very reason for it was that, in effect, when the committee met, their hands were tied to make practical suggestions for the immediate fiscal year. Now that makes good sense to me.

Secondly, as the hon. member for Kenora pointed out, the report of the department has been filed but a few moments ago, and surely no hon. member of the Opposition has had an opportunity to examine it or has had access to it.

So I simply say, Mr. Speaker, that whereas, I will acknowledge, that, this was discussed a few days ago, the hon. member for Kenora is bringing to our attention something that, in his opinion, is important and something that, in my opinion, is very important.

So, although it may cause temporary concern, the fact of the matter is we have so much business to do immediately that we could proceed to Throne speeches, or something of the sort, and accommodate this very

important part of our commercial-industry activity in the province.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, Mr. Speaker, I am perfectly glad to accede to the suggestions of my hon. friends, and I suggest that we hold out estimates 2202, 2203, and 2204.

Now, I would say this, with all fairness, that I notified the House on Thursday. The hon. Minister has made all the arrangements to speak, and his remarks no doubt are released to the press and so on. We want to meet that undertaking.

Mr. Wren: Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I told myself a moment ago that all undertakings were off. I withdraw that. I will follow my undertaking that those 3 estimates will not be discussed. We will leave it over until March 17, but we will go ahead with the estimates of the department. Now, I said that in a moment of irritation arising from this, as I just do not like to do business that way. I do not do business that way, and I would not expect hon. members opposite to do it.

Mr. Wren: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I was quite willing to outline my objections to the hon. Prime Minister's suggestion but I was ruled out by the chair. There are many items in those points in the other estimates that these delegations want to talk about. That is the point I am making.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member has sat here long enough to know that he can do what I suggested. The only thing is he does not want to do that.

Mr. Wren: I am not going to see my people spend hundreds of dollars—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I know that the hon. member for Kenora feels strongly about this point.

Mr. Speaker: As many as are in favour of the amendment say "aye."

As many as are opposed say "nay."

The amendment having been put was lost in the following division:

YEAS	NAYS
Bryden	Allan (Haldimand-
Bukator	Norfolk)
Chapple	Allen
Davison	(Middlesex South)
Edwards	Auld
(Wentworth)	Boyer

YEAS

Gisborn
Gordon
Gould
Innes
MacDonald
Manley
Newman
Nixon
Oliver
Reaume
Singer
Spence
Thomas
Thompson
Trotter
Troy
Whicher
Wintermeyer
Worton
Wren

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NAYS

Brown
Brunelle
Carruthers
Cathcart
Cecile
Collings
Cowling
Davis
Downer
Dunlop
Dymond
Frost
Gomme
Goodfellow
Grossman
Guindon
Hall
Hamilton
Hanna
Haskett
Herbert
Janes
Johnston
(Parry Sound)
Johnston
(Simcoe Centre)
Johnston
(Carleton)
Lavergne
Lawrence
Letherby
Lewis
Mackenzie
Morningstar
Morrow
McNeil
Nickle
Noden
Parry
Phillips
Price
Robarts
Roberts
Rollins
Rowntree
Sandercock
Spoonner
Stewart
Sutton
Wardrope
Warrender
Whitney
Yaremko

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Mr. Speaker: I declare the motion for the amendment lost.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of supply.

Motion agreed to; House in committee of supply, Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, to make this plain, now that we have had this abortive vote, I want to state my arrangement last Friday was this, to complete the estimate of The Department of Insurance, upon which there was some discussion. I do not think there was any reason at all why that might not have been done.

Now, as regards to The Department of Travel and Publicity, sir, I again propose this, that votes 2202, 2203, 2204 and 2205 should not be reported in any event.

Now, as a matter of fact, sir, I am not opposed to any of these items being held over until March 17 to hear what these gentlemen have to say, but we can certainly proceed with business. I gave my undertaking to my hon. friend opposite, he was not prepared to accept that.

I told myself a moment ago that I was through making undertakings but I will not adhere to that. After all, I said that I would hold the 3 votes and I am going to try to conduct the affairs of this House in a decent, understanding way. Now, I propose to do that. I will hold over these estimates until March 17, but we can proceed as far as we can today and at that time it may not involve any deep commitments or very deep considerations. In any event, if anything comes up, it can be considered at that time.

Now, sir, I will call the estimates of The Department of Insurance which we partially considered last Friday.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE (continued)

On vote 801:

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Well now, Mr. Chairman, I do not know. Is there an insurance agent or a broker who handles all of the business of the province?

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): On Friday, when my hon. friend was out of the House, I did outline the Acts under which The Department of Insurance operates. I could give him those once again.

The Department of Insurance administers the following Acts: The Insurance Act, The Loan and Trust Corporations Act, The Real

Estate and Business Brokers Act, The Credit Unions Act, The Collection Agencies Act, The Prepaid Hospital and Medical Services Act, and The Investment Contracts Act.

Mr. Reaume: That is all right, fine.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Well, Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Attorney-General tell us if there have been any licences cancelled for real estate men during this past year?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I did not hear the question.

Mr. Thomas: Could the hon. Attorney-General tell us if there have been any licences cancelled this last year for real estate or insurance people, or how many cancellations?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: If any licences were cancelled?

Mr. Thomas: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: There have been some. The insurance superintendent says he does not have the exact number, but if the hon. member wishes the number he will get them for him.

Mr. Thomas: I would like them if I may have them.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, could I ask, if there is any group at all that applied for a charter, as a credit union in the past year, and have been refused because of certain conditions?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Yes, there have been some. I say to the hon. member for Dovercourt it was because the applicants did not satisfy the material requirements of the department, particularly in relation to bond of association.

Mr. Thompson: Is this the only basis, or are there other bases by which we have to qualify? I would like to know what the requirements are—to applying for a charter—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: They are all set out in the Act and the regulations. If the hon. member, after reading them, has any difficulty, I am sure he will get the full information if he called on the superintendent.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister: Is there any minimum commission that real estate agents charge? I have a letter in my hand stating that there was a \$3,000 real estate deal and the commission charged by the real

estate agent was \$500. It seems to me that, on a \$3,000 change of property, \$500 seems to be a great deal of money. I am wondering if there is any protection to the public for such transactions?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I understand that the Act says that the commission to be charged shall be that amount which may be agreed upon, but if that is not agreed upon, then the rate prevailing in the area will govern. In most areas I think there is a recognized percentage charged.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to hear the explanation of the hon. Attorney-General, but it does seem to me that the amount that is mutually agreed upon with some people is like signing for finance charges and so on, that the people doing the selling do not really understand what they are signing?

Here I have a definite case where a poor person, whom I know personally, was charged \$500 for a transaction of \$3,000. It seems to me that there should be some protection for the general public against such amounts being charged. This person does not deny that he signed it, of course he signed it, but he did not really understand what he was signing at all. The real estate company came along, and put a sign on his property. As a matter of fact, two or three weeks afterwards, some people came in and really bought the place from the owner. The only thing that the real estate people did was put a sign on the property. The agreement was signed, of course. The bill was \$500 and the purchase price was \$3,000. I think there should be some protection to the public against such real estate operators.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, of course, I think it can be said for the great bulk of the people in the business that they do adhere to well defined scales of remuneration, by way of commission. We get the odd one who does not, and complaints are registered, and certainly the department could call that person in and discuss the matter with him, and bring the complaint before him.

Then, of course, each question has to be dealt with on its merits, and whether or not some law has been broken. We have no right to become the arbiter in all sorts of conditions. But the department certainly will sit in judgment to some extent on all breaches.

Mr. Whicher: I have been informed of another case by the same firm. I will be glad to take this up with the hon. Attorney-

General privately. But I had another complaint of the same firm where a widow was attempting to sell the farm and she was unsuccessful, the firm was unsuccessful, but of course, she had signed with the real estate firm for a period of one year. So she could not sell it, and about 8 or 9 months afterward, she turned the property over to her son.

I know that legally, of course, she had to pay the commission, which she did, and the price was \$500. But it seems to me that this is fleecing the public, Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, for a small transaction. I will be glad to show this privately to the hon. Attorney-General.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I am sure if the hon. member will do that, it will be looked into.

Mr. Thomas: Mr. Chairman, in a case like this, where an exorbitant fee has been charged, and is investigated, would the department have the right to revoke or cancel the licence of that particular individual? After all, this is something we should try to stop.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Yes, as a matter of fact, we have a very well regulated procedure in relation to complaints, and there is a committee that advises the commissioner.

It depends on which side of the particular fence we are at the moment as to how we approach those things. But the committee was set up to protect all concerned. In case the commissioner's own view might be a little arbitrary, or something of that sort, he resorts to his committee to assist him in balancing whether or not the licence of a broker or a real estate agent, and so on, should be suspended or cancelled on complaints.

So there is machinery there, and if there are any injured parties who bring their complaints to the registrar, why they certainly are looked into.

Mr. Whicher: Would the hon. Attorney-General care—and I certainly am not trying to put him on the spot here—what he feels would be a decent commission on a \$3,000 transaction?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, the registrar points out to me that there again it is difficult to give a categorical answer because of the conditions. There are percentages—I have heard of the 3.5 per cent. rule, and I think as high as 5 per cent. Residential is recognized generally as 3.5 per cent., I think, in certain areas at any rate. It is higher for commercial and higher for farms.

One of the hon. Ministers here tells me that 10 per cent. is not unusual, in some cases, with respect to farm property. But the registrar does point out to me that sometimes, where a house or a property will not sell and there is big difficulty in getting a sale that ultimately, the owner, in order to get a sale, is prepared to pay a higher commission to have a greater effort made by the agent. But I am not trying to defend the agent, I am just trying to answer that question within fairly broad bounds.

Mr. W. B. Lewis (York-Humber): Mr. Chairman, usually with residential properties—this is in the Metropolitan Toronto area—there is a 5 per cent. commission. On business or raw land it is 10 per cent. excepting in a written agreement where the seller agrees to pay a stated amount of commission to the real estate broker—

Mr. Whicher: I would say that the sums mentioned here are rather exorbitant—

Mr. Lewis: —but unless there is an unusual condition, where they set out and agreed to before the transaction, it usually runs 5 per cent. for residential, 10 per cent. for vacant land and business properties.

Mr. R. C. Edwards (Wentworth): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might have permission to ask a question of the hon. Attorney-General on the item we were just about to leave?

I would like to ask a question of the office of the hon. Attorney-General with respect to the staff which has recently been employed. I believe there has been an extension of the staff in the real estate department of The Department of Insurance. I believe several members have been engaged to check the books and the trust accounts of real estate brokers in the province.

I would like to know, sir, the qualifications that are required of those inspectors which are travelling the province.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: There have been, I understand, 6 or 7 inspectors appointed over a period of time. They are brought in, I am told by the superintendent, taken out with other inspectors, and tested as to their knowledge and general education, and through contact with the other inspectors, as to their adaptability or otherwise for the work in hand, and are chosen in that way.

Mr. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, the question I asked was regarding the qualifications—do they require an accounting degree or some

such standing in the community as a basic requirement.

The reason I ask the question, sir, these people are going about the country checking the books of real estate brokers and I feel that, in view of the decisions that some of them have been making, there should be some basic requirement.

Now, simply going out with another inspector to check their adaptability in this type of work, to me, would seem not to be sufficient qualification for this type of work.

The question I want to ask is this. Is there any standard required, a minimum standard? How are they employed? Do they pass examinations, or how do they get there?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: They are not required to pass examinations, they, generally speaking, would have junior matriculation or better educational qualifications than that, and they are judged on each application, judgment is made on their capacity.

Now, if there is anything wrong in a particular case or any complaint, it should be made to the superintendent, and he would look into any particular case. But I gather from him, and he is sitting right here, that he considers his staff of inspectors as efficient, and a good staff.

Mr. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say that in my opinion, they are not efficient if they are not qualified. They are going into business firms in the community, they are telling these people how to conduct their business, how to keep their books, and it seems to me that this type of person should have some qualifications, more than just knowing somebody or in somebody's opinion be satisfactory. It seems to me that if these people are going to be hired as inspectors, they should have some basic requirements.

Vote 801 agreed to.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY

Hon. B. L. Cathcart (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Chairman, I regret very much the difference of opinion that has been expressed here in this House previous to the presentation of my estimates. So, to add to what I have already said, on the matter of when the Northwestern Ontario Associated Chambers of Commerce were here to present their brief, I attended at the office of the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr.

Wardrope), and there met Mr. Meyer Bergman, Mr. Delemeyer and Mr. Johnston, along with other members of the chamber of commerce.

We had a very full discussion on the matters pertaining to this department, and at no time was it even mentioned, other than that they would be happy if the committee would hold their meeting at the time of the Sportsman's Show to save a second trip down.

Mr. A. Wren (Kenora): Not a single one of them was down—

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Mr. Chairman, before placing the estimates of The Department of Travel and Publicity before this House and asking for its approval, I do want to take advantage of this opportunity to report on some of the results of our past year's activities, and to outline some of our aims and objectives for the ensuing year.

I presume that it is unnecessary for me to repeat and remind the House that the annual report of this department was tabled, about an hour ago by the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Phillips). However, since it does give a comprehensive coverage of our work and the operations of the several branches, I have no intention of dealing with the details.

But I do hope, Mr. Chairman, that you and the hon. members of this House will take the time to peruse it, and that you and they will find it of interest.

Nevertheless, I would like to briefly point to a few of the highlights, and underline a few of the important contemporary facts, regarding the Ontario tourist industry as a whole.

Before doing so, I do wish to express my personal appreciation for the very excellent co-operation that I have received from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), from the hon. Ministers of other departments, and from the hon. members on both sides of this House.

Certainly my hon. colleagues in the cabinet never failed to stress the value of the tourist industry in their various speaking engagements, and this is most appropriate, since programmes implemented by their departments, and other governments in co-operation with our own, have greatly benefited the tourist business. The departments of my hon. colleagues have given in the past, and will continue to give, great impetus to the department's work in encouraging and promoting not only our circle tours but the travel industry generally.

Mr. Chairman, I would list a few of these to point out what I am saying.

1. The simplified border crossing regulations that came into force last year.

2. The visit last year of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip.

3. The completion of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project.

4. The St. Lawrence parks systems.

5. The various international joint projects for the construction of bridges at border crossings at Johnstown, Cornwall, Middle Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Rainy River and Fort Frances.

6. The bridge over the Welland canal, presently under construction.

7. The Department of Highway's great roads to resources programme, benefiting such places as Fort Frances, Atikokan, Shebandowan, Timmins, Foleyet, Chapleau and Thessalon.

8. The completion, sometime in September of 1960, of the 1,400-mile Ontario section of the trans-Canada highway, which is of such great interest to the states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which are our very co-operative associates in the Northern Great Lakes Area Council.

9. The very extensive development of the provincial parks system by The Department of Lands and Forests that, rather than interfering with the tourist operators' revenue, have, in the reverse, been very helpful in the promotion of travel. In fact, it was personally brought to my attention recently—and just very recently by an operator—that he has completely filled his establishment for 1960 with campers from a new park, close by, who liked this particular area and were looking now for satisfactory accommodation other than that provided by camping.

Mr. Chairman, the tourist industry presents an ever changing pattern, and a challenge to our department to be ever alert to keep abreast of or, better still, ahead of the trends. This is what we are endeavouring to do, and I would like to express, at this time, my gratitude to the loyal, capable and enthusiastic group of people who, from the Deputy Minister throughout the department, work so wholeheartedly to maintain Ontario's position as the leader in this field.

Let us look at some of these changes that have occurred since the formation of this department in 1946.

1. In 1946 and for several years following, our tourist business depended for its success primarily on customers from the United

States. The average ratio of American to Canadian guests in our resorts was 80 per cent. American to 20 per cent. Canadian. As a consequence, our advertising programme was mostly directed south of the border.

However, in depending to such a great extent on the whims of the people of a foreign country, we can have serious disadvantages. Realizing this, and the need for our own people to form the hard core necessary for a successful and prosperous business from year to year, we began to concentrate more of our efforts on our own people.

We introduced the "Know Ontario Better" programme with such success that the federal government followed suit with the "Know Canada Better" slogan and the United States got on the band wagon with "Visit U.S.A. in 1960."

Today, as a result of our efforts, more and more residents of Canada and Ontario are vacationing with us until the ratio is now 60 per cent. Canadian and 40 per cent. American.

This does not mean that we are lessening our efforts in the United States. On the contrary, the programme is constantly being increased and improved, and the results speak for themselves. This past year, 5.5 million to 6 million pieces of literature were distributed. Ten years ago, in 1949, we received at the office at Queen's park 132,321 inquiries from all sources, whereas in 1959 we serviced 283,206—an increase of over 50 per cent. The great majority of these are from the United States.

2. In 1946, the tourist was on his own once he crossed the border. Today we have 15 reception centres located at international and provincial border crossing points which supplied information and guidance to 662,000 tourists, in 1959. To continue this programme, an inland reception centre will be built close to Barrie on highway No. 400 and will serve all central and northern Ontario.

One has to recognize that, as the people cross the border, many of them have travelled 300, 400, 500 miles and are going on up into the vast regions of this province. So a stop at the reception centre there could be a refresher course for them, and I hope will serve the purpose that we plan to build it for.

3. The rapid increase in accommodation is shown by the fact that 7,066 tourist establishments were inspected and licenced in 1959, all of which were filled to capacity. I might add that last year, from all the

reports that I can obtain, was a completely successful tourist year insofar as our operators in this province are concerned. The most striking indication of growth, aside from the new wing of the Royal York Hotel, was the building of 100 new and ultra-modern motels with 900 units of accommodation and the enlargement of 75 motels by 450 additional units.

In total, the private capital invested in new construction in 1959 was \$7.27 million which indicates a healthy and growing industry. Just think what this means to the local contractor, furniture, plumbing and electrical manufacturing industries, the wholesalers and retailers as well as in the way of employment for many people of this province.

4. A few years ago, winter activities were very limited with only a few areas providing skiing and other winter sports of any consequence. Today skiing, for example, is one of our fastest growing attractions. Ski hills are being developed throughout the province, and an ever increasing number of people of all ages are flocking to the slopes. We are encouraging this trend to the utmost, and can visualize the day when Ontario is a truly all year vacation playground.

Only a couple of weeks ago, when I was attending the Barrie international winter carnival, it was suggested by some American participants that the very fine facilities that they have in the Barrie area would be an ideal location for the great North American meet for next year, which is indicative to me of the interest generated in our neighbours once they have enjoyed our facilities and hospitality, and have viewed our vast and beautiful natural playgrounds.

I have mentioned some of the changes which have occurred over the years, and which have increased travel into Ontario from foreign countries by 50 per cent., while still enabling this province to retain 60 per cent. of Canada's total travel business.

Now, Mr. Chairman, may I list for the House some of our efforts to continue to hold the position we now enjoy:

1. Two new 16 mm films were produced in 1959. One of these entitled "Ontario's Sun Parlour," centres around a trip along the north shore of Lake Erie. The other, to be known as "Blue Water Holiday," tells the story of a tour along the east shore of Lake Huron. A third film on winter skiing is in production.

Copies of our films were screened 6,271 times in 1959 in the United States, an increase of 800 more showings than were held in

1958. Canadian showings to organizations and associations totalled 4,543 times. In addition, TV stations in the United States screened black and white copies 130 times and Canadian stations 30 times.

2. The Theatres Branch responsible for the censoring and inspection of motion pictures and theatres, is now a part of this department. This office has not only dealt efficiently with many problems throughout the year, but performed a very valuable service to the tourist industry in arranging an agreement between the department and a large United States motion picture company to produce and distribute 35 mm. "wide screen" colour film.

This film, "The Wonders of Ontario" with original music, lyrics and commentary, has already received some approbation. It will be shown for a period of 5 years to theatre audiences totalling hundreds of millions in the United States, Latin America, Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and across Canada. It will also appear later on national and international TV screens.

3. All major events are given photographic coverage and, from our files, over 30,000 photos were supplied to magazine, newspaper and outdoor writers in the United States, Europe and Canada. Many of these were used by writers who toured Ontario with some of our staff and, as a result, several outstanding articles appeared in major magazines and newspapers. Hon. members will find some of these listed in the annual report.

4. Once again the very successful United States editors' goodwill tour, which was initiated by our own hon. Prime Minister, produced—I think hon. members will agree—good results, when I tell them I have an album containing clippings totalling 4,251 column inches of written material, and 99 photos extolling the virtues of Ontario. And these columns, of course, appeared in at least 30 different papers in 30 different states south of the border. This is equivalent to one full issue of a Toronto paper.

5. The Mississippi River parkway planning commission, of which Ontario is a member, was reactivated with the unveiling of a plaque at the junction of highways 17 and 71 near Kenora just a few years ago. Since that time, much progress has been made towards the completion of a highway system bordering the Mississippi River, from the Gulf of Mexico to our border crossing at Fort Frances and on to Kenora, which is bound to bring thousands of Americans into northwestern Ontario, with its ever expanding system of

roads which will let them enjoy that great vacationland.

A short time ago, a conference was held in New Orleans, attended by my Deputy Minister, my colleague the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Noden), and representatives of northwestern Ontario. During their presentation, it was drawn to the attention of the state and provincial representatives present at that convention that Ontario had already fulfilled its agreement by having the highway north from Fort Frances designated by placing the Great River Road markers. This event was celebrated by an international ceremony.

At the same time as the presentations were being made, a large map and a number of smaller ones, especially prepared by The Department of Highways, were used to illustrate the extensive network of roads built, or planned, to open up this large section of the province. I understand that many of the members, some of whom had never been to Ontario, were tremendously impressed—in fact, overwhelmed—by the vast expanse of territory, and by what has been accomplished.

6. With the transfer of museums to this department, an active programme was commenced by employing a highly qualified museum's expert, who is giving advice and guidance to curators and historical societies on classifying, preserving, cataloguing and displaying the items in their collection.

Over 100 museums are in operation today, and we feel that our efforts are bringing results, since we have 10 additional ones listed for opening this year of 1960.

In particular, I would like to mention the \$100,000 museum in my own county of Lambton, commemorating the first discovery of oil to be used for commercial purposes in all of North America. This museum is being established right on the ground where the first well was struck.

It is located at Oil Springs, and while it is in the county of Lambton I have to be honest and admit that it is located in the riding of my colleague, the hon. member for Lambton East (Mr. Janes). I understand it will be officially opened some time in May; the landscaping and all of the work will be done so we are looking forward to that official opening.

Mr. Chairman, following our survey in 1958 at Lakefield, which I mentioned last year, we carried out two additional surveys this past year—one at Leamington and one at Bracebridge. Our tourist operators, along with ourselves, have long been aware of the value of the tourist industry, but we are

not convinced that businessmen in general have realized the benefits they are deriving.

The Bracebridge survey shows:

1. 57 cents of every dollar taken in came from the non-resident.
2. One \$7 advertisement returned \$150 in trade.
3. Over \$458,000 was spent over a 7-week tourist period, which is equivalent to an industry employing 114 people on a year-round basis.

Surely these facts should awaken a responsibility on the part of our businessmen and the people toward the tourist industry. Certainly, we intend to continue these surveys with the hope they will have the desired effect.

Generally speaking our people—in fact by far the most of them—go out of their way to extend a warm welcome to our visitors. But here and there we do meet up with the odd experience of one or two who, by their actions, undo much of the good work of the many. I could recite some experiences I have personally witnessed, and I am sure everyone in the House has experienced similar ones. I hope eventually that we can overcome this, even down to every single individual, and thus make our province known as a completely host province.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I should like to devote a few minutes to the work of our historical branch whose activities will take on a growing importance as we enter upon active preparations for Canada's Centennial. It was the great Joseph Howe who said:

A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its muniments, decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead, repairs its great public structures, and fosters national pride and love of country, by perpetual reference to the sacrifices and glories of the past.

It is in the spirit of those words that our department has carried on its work—and here I should like to acknowledge the great assistance we have received from the archaeological and historic sites board and its fine chairman, Mr. W. H. Cranston of Midland.

More particularly, I want to acknowledge our debt to the hon. Prime Minister for his inspiration and encouragement. I know of no man in the public life of our country who has a wider knowledge and a deeper appreciation of Canada's history. I have no hesitation in saying that what we have been able to accomplish has been due, in no small measure, to his assistance and guidance.

Just one example of his keen interest in Canada's history is to be seen in the corridors of these buildings where, under his direction, the valuable art collection has been so re-arranged in time sequence that the visitor is able to more readily visualize the story of our political development and the personalities behind it.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): It is certainly wonderful.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: I think it can be truly said that the hon. Prime Minister has inspired us to appreciate the achievements of the past, while he has challenged us to strive for a greater future.

If my hon. friend (Mr. Reaume) had been here in those other days, previous to the re-arrangement of those great collections of paintings, he would realize the benefits that the visitors are receiving today.

Mr. Reaume: What is the hon. Minister speaking about, what pictures out there on the wall?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Well, it is not the picture of the hon. member, anyway.

Mr. Reaume: No, what is the hon. Minister speaking about? Howard Ferguson's picture, is that what he is talking about, George Drew?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Well, I am sure my hon. friend will agree that is something that has been of great value.

Mr. Reaume: Great value?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Including Howard Ferguson.

Mr. Reaume: Great value?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Mr. Chairman, you and the hon. members of the House will be interested and pleased to know that, in the past few years, no less than 177 plaques have been erected throughout the province in commemoration of historic personalities and events.

Here I should like to point out that the significance of this development lies not so much in the number, as in the fact that in the vast majority, if not all cases, the request for the plaques has come from the local community. This means that our people are becoming more and more interested in the history of their country.

Further evidence of this is to be found in the recent publication of the biographies of

Sir John A. Macdonald, George Brown, Mackenzie King, as well as the regular appearance of historical flash-backs in our national magazines.

Mr. Chairman, perhaps I may be permitted to mention just a few of the personalities and events which have been commemorated by the erection of these plaques; and, Mr. Chairman, for the information of the House, we do have a listing of the plaques that have been established. If anyone is interested in reading them, they are available.

In Brant county: To the memory of the Mohawk Indian poetess, E. Pauline Johnson, who was born almost a century ago on the Grand River reserve near Brantford, and whose poetry is being read and admired by a growing number of Canadians.

To the memory of Adelaide Hunter Hoodless—founder of the women's institutes of Canada.

In Durham county: To the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. McCullough, founder of the first Canadian club.

In Glengarry: The Bethune-Thompson House at Williamstown, built by Reverend John Bethune, founder of Upper Canada's first Presbyterian church in 1787, and later the residence of David Thompson the world-famous explorer of the Canadian West.

To the memory of Rev. Charles W. Gordon—born in 1860—better known as Ralph Connor, whose novels *The Sky Pilot of No Man's Land* and *The Man from Glengarry*, and many others were best sellers a half-century-ago.

Grey county: To the memory of Canada's great World War I pilot, Colonel William Avery Bishop VC (Queen's Park, Owen Sound).

In Hastings county: Commemorating the first gold production in the province near Madoc in 1866 by Marcus Herbert Powell.

In Kent county: Commemorating the convention held at Chatham in May, 1858, by John Brown, the famous American abolitionist, at which it is believed plans were made for Brown's abortive raid at Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

In Leeds: In memory of George Chaffrey, a native of Brockville, engineer and inventor, who was one of the great pioneers in the field of irrigation, and who was largely responsible for the successful development of the fruit industry in Australia.

In Lincoln county: Commemorating the publication of the province's first newspaper

The Upper Canada Gazette and another pioneer journal *The Gleaner*.

In Middlesex county: To the memory of the great Sir Adam Beck in London.

To the memory of the Tolpuddle martyrs, a group of nineteenth century agricultural labourers who attempted to establish a union in England and were banished to Australia. Some of them later settled in Canada.

In Simcoe county: To the memory of Sir William Mulock, cabinet colleague of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and later Chief Justice of Ontario.

To the memory of Sir William Osler, Canada's most famous physician and teacher who was born at Bond Head in 1849.

In Toronto: As might be expected, there are quite a number of plaques in the city of Toronto, where so much of our country's history was made. Within just a few blocks from where we sit is the home of the great reformer, George Brown of the *Globe* who, after sharp political differences, put patriotism above party and stood shoulder to shoulder with Sir John A. Macdonald to make Confederation a reality.

In Victoria county: At Purdy's Mills, marking the saw and grist mills built by William Purdy in 1828-1830, which formed the nucleus of what is now the town of Lindsay.

In memory of John Langton, 1808-1894, a pioneer settler of the Otonabee region, whose published correspondence furnishes an invaluable record of the early life of the district. Mr. Langton later became auditor-general of Canada and vice chancellor of the University of Toronto.

In Waterloo county: In memory of Abraham Erb, 1772-1830, one of the county's founders who came from Pennsylvania in 1806, cleared 900 acres of bushland, built a saw and grist mill, and thus laid the foundation for the thriving community now represented by the hon. leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Reaume: How about Essex county? We have no plaques up there at all.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: We have a list of 177 plaques in this.

Mr. Reaume: Give us all of them.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Does the hon. member want the whole 177?

Mr. Reaume: Sure, we want to hear them all.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Well, wait until I tell the hon. member about these.

My hon. friend from York South (Mr. Macdonald) and the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) will be interested to know that we have received an individual request that the birthplace of that great lady, Agnes McPhail, should be marked by a plaque.

I know this House will agree with me that it is a worthy proposal, particularly those of us who had the privilege of sitting in this House with that very charming personality.

Many of us remember Miss McPhail, who was the first Canadian woman to be elected to the House of Commons, and who was twice elected to this House in which she served until shortly before her death. She was indeed a great citizen of Ontario. If the people of Grey county express such a desire, I assure them they will receive sympathetic consideration.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I want to deal with one particularly significant development in connection with this very important branch of our work.

Last year we erected a plaque at the Mill of Kintail on the Indian River, a few miles from Almonte in Lanark county. This was in memory of Robert Tait MacKenzie, a great Canadian surgeon, teacher and sculptor, who was born in that county in 1867, and who later attained world prominence as an advocate of physical fitness.

The hon. member for Lanark (Mr. Gomme) has already given the House an interesting outline of Tait MacKenzie's life and work. I should like to join with the hon. member in expressing the hope that ways may be found to commemorate Dr. MacKenzie's work in connection with our Ontario programme for physical fitness.

Soon after we erected the plaque, a young Toronto school teacher visited the Mill of Kintail and became so inspired by the MacKenzie story that he proceeded to do further research into his life and work. The result was a script for a magnificent CBC documentary film called "The Man of Kintail," narrated by J. Frank Willis.

So great was the interest in the film that it was repeated on the coast-to-coast network a few weeks ago, and so, a great national TV audience, extending from Bonavista in Newfoundland to Vancouver Island, had the lovely Lanark town of Almonte and the Mill of Kintail brought onto their TV screens. They heard the story of a Canadian youth who gained world-wide fame in the fields of surgery, sculpture and teaching, and whose achievements continue to inspire his countrymen.

Just as the 100-word inscription on the plaque at the Mill of Kintail inspired the young school teacher, so it is our hope that other inscriptions will inspire the writing of many books, articles and scripts for magazines, newspapers, radio and TV, and thus bring the story of our historical heritage into every home.

From what I have said, Mr. Chairman, hon. members will see that this government not only makes history, but—equally important—it helps to make history live again.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to invite the co-operation of all hon. members of the House in the further development of this work. Much remains to be done. There are many important historic sites which should be marked, and there are many distinguished sons and daughters of this great province who deserve recognition. Up to now, we have erected plaques to only two or three provincial Premiers.

In the early part of the session the hon. Prime Minister readily agreed to the proposal of the hon. leader of the Opposition that a plaque should be placed at the birthplace of Mr. Mackenzie King in Waterloo county. May I assure both the hon. leader of the Opposition and the hon. Prime Minister that such a plaque will be placed. As a matter of fact I could add, because I am sure the hon. leader of the Opposition would like to know this, that the advisory committee met very shortly after the discussion in the House at their regular monthly meeting. I passed the request to them and at that very meeting they went to work and reported back at the end of the day they were wholly in agreement with the hon. leader of the Opposition.

May I now give another undertaking that, at an early date, I would like to place, or approve, a memorial plaque at the site of the home of another very famous man from my own county of Lambton. The honourable Alexander Mackenzie, second Treasurer of Ontario and second Prime Minister of Canada.

But I want to stress again that it is much better if the initiative in such matters comes from local areas and local committees. I very much hope that historical societies, where they exist, and other groups will continue to give us their same active co-operation and that new societies will be established where they do not now exist.

It is my deep conviction that if, through this kind of work, we can develop, especially among our youth, an appreciation of our country's history and of the great things we have achieved since we embarked upon the

path of nationhood, we shall thereby help to strengthen national purpose and inspire our people to accept the challenge of the greater future.

I have left the mention of one of our major undertakings to the last, and that is the production of our publications. These are designed to be attractive, intriguing and informative, and we are constantly endeavouring to bring about improvements to better tell the story of this great province.

As an example, I would like to refer to our Lure Book which I had placed on each of the desks in this House the other day. Previous to this year this book had only the centre area map which permitted the names of a limited number of municipalities. We have added in this new book area maps for each of the 6 regions of the province which has permitted the addition of many place names and other information.

I must admit that we are only human and it has been drawn to my attention by my friend, the hon. member for Kenora, that a serious error on the map shows Rainy River where Sioux Lookout should be. I hope we will be forgiven and I am sure that regardless of this, visitors will have little trouble finding Sioux Lookout.

Mr. Chairman, I have covered some of the highlights of the work of my department and hon. members will note that I have pointed up the need for local and area support if we are to continue to make progress. As a matter of fact at this moment we are carrying out a study with the joint board of tourist associations whereby greater guidance and assistance can be provided.

Many years ago, in fact, not too many years ago, many of our people were objecting to the influx of tourists claiming they were wearing out our roads, crowding our stores and demanding costly services. There is no doubt that there has been a change of heart on the part of most of these people and it is now generally conceded that the travel business is everybody's business.

It is an industry that puts money in every pocket and certainly contributes to a major degree to the economy of this province, and so I say to hon. members let everybody be a good host and help everyone to "Know Ontario Better."

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank this House for listening to the story I had to tell and give my assurance that every dollar in those estimates will be expended to bring the greatest return possible and I would like to ask for an approval.

Mr. Chairman: I would draw to the attention of the House that we will leave votes 2201 to 2205, inclusive, until a later date and we will now proceed with vote 2206.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Chairman, you are including vote 2201?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, we are including that till later.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Till later?

Mr. Chairman: That one is being held over. Votes 2201 to 2205, inclusive.

On vote 2206:

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, in connection with the historical branch, I notice, where the hon. Minister suggests he would appreciate any suggestions, no matter where they came from.

I have often felt that one of the greatest historical backgrounds that we have are the early voyageurs and explorers who have charted Canada through the lakes and through the rivers. I know of a few people who go on canoe trips of these historical routes. They say they are not marked clearly. Many of the sites which Champlain, and some of the early explorers, had used as a base camp are under brush and completely unrecognizable.

I would like to suggest the following, and I say this because I have known, for example, of the Netherlands ambassador who would go on such trips with the executive secretary of the Canadian Club and with the editor of *Maclean's* magazine. By going on historical canoe trips the ambassador came to love Canada very much and his son actually has become a Canadian citizen. He got a real appreciation of our historical background.

I would suggest that possibly there could be an arrangement made whereby there might be an inducement for editors of ethnic papers and weekly papers in Canada—particularly those of Ontario—to go on such a trip arranged through The Department of Travel and Publicity, then to write about their experiences when they come back.

Also some kind of committee should be made up of competent newspaper men to size up which of the write-ups express most fluently the history and background of Canada and to give appropriate awards. I think this should have a real effect, particularly on many newcomers who are wondering where they can spend their holidays in Canada.

Surely if we could get the editors to acquire this type of experience, and they then related it to other newcomers, I think we would find there would be a lot of new citizens who would decide to spend their holidays in Canada rather than going elsewhere. I would like to see a lot of our history being developed as well as by plaques. Let us also have people actually living their experiences associated with the history of our country.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: I would like to just clarify that for a moment, and thank the hon. member for Dovercourt for his suggestion.

The hon. member may have noted in my remarks—they were rather short with respect to that particular item, but many of these were used by writers who toured Ontario with some of our staff and as a result several outstanding articles appeared in major magazines and newspapers.

I want to say to the hon. member that if editors, magazine writers and so on are interested in such a trip if they would get in touch with our department, some of our boys—particularly from the photography branch—would be glad to have one of them go along and help them in their tour.

The hon. member will notice, in our report that is tabled, a number of articles that have appeared in major magazines, and they appear there because somebody from the department went along with some editor to assist him and guide him into the areas that he wanted to visit. As a result, the story has appeared. So ethnic or otherwise, we are very happy to arrange such a tour.

Mr. Thompson: I appreciate the clarification. I am sorry that we have not had a chance to look at the report.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Oh, I understand that. I have mentioned that only in a couple of lines, but we are very cognizant of the fact that these writers do a tremendous job for us.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, I want to endorse what the hon. member for Dovercourt has already said in regard to this subject which he brought up. As hon. members know, we in my section of northern Ontario are on the original trans-Canada route, the Lake Nipissing, Mattawa River and the French River route, from the Ottawa.

The earliest explorers came from that route, and also from Mattawa, they went up the Ottawa to the land of the Abitibies, and right through to Hudson Bay. It was the

region over which McKenzie and Henry Hudson travelled.

So I suggest, too, that when the hon. Minister is making his map—I note he says “A royal welcome awaits you in Ontario,” so I presume his booklet is directed to people from outside the province—I suggest that he have also, as the hon member has suggested, a map that shows these canoe routes, because one can go all the way from Hudson Bay right out to the Atlantic Ocean.

One can also go from the St. Lawrence right through to the Head of the Lakes and possibly, by short portages, right through to the very heart of the prairie. The school children can see just where these historic places are, and can go on these trips under supervision.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: I am afraid I am going to have to bring over some of these publications and spent a little time with each one of the hon. members opposite, or have somebody else do it.

We already have maps over there, called canoe trip maps, that do have the tours indicated on them—up the French River, the French Severn and to Algonquin Park. I would be very glad to see that the hon. members get one of those maps to see if they can offer anything over and above that.

Mr. G. W. Innes (Oxford): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask, in conjunction with item No. 6, museum grants, are they allotted to each individual county, or are they allotted to each individual museum, and what is the extent of each grant? Is it a standard grant to each museum?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: In the first place, the grant is made available only to museums that have been deeded to the municipality.

As I mentioned in my talk, we do have an expert on museums there. He does advise, counsel, and assist any museum that is being sponsored or set up. But when it comes to the particular grants, we pay grants only to those that have been deeded to the municipalities, and in their name. I will have the amount of grant in one moment.

The maximum grant is \$1,000. It is based on the sum provided in the previous year by the municipality: \$600 for maintenance, and \$400 towards the salary of the curator.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): Does my county museum qualify for that?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Is it a municipal—

Mr. Whicher: It certainly is, one of the best.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: It certainly is qualified.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Chairman, what grant are we on?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: On what item?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Have we passed all the rest? I was trying to follow it.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Oh, they are all passed, with the exception of this one.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Has the hon. Minister gone over the others?

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, could the hon. Minister answer this? Did the Bruce county museum get that \$1,000 last year? Because if they did not, I am going to be over there in very short time. Did they get it?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: I do not see Bruce county listed on here.

Mr. Whicher: Then the hon. Minister and I will be having a consultation.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Did it just become—

Mr. Whicher: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Let us get it straight. Does the hon. member know if it has been a municipal Museum, or was it just transferred last year?

Mr. Whicher: No, it has been municipal since about 3 years ago.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Have they made application for it?

Mr. Whicher: It is owned by the county of Bruce.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Where is it located?

Mr. Whicher: In Southampton.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Of course it is located in Southampton. I paid a personal visit there—it is one of the finest museums in the province of Ontario, and has a great curator taking care of it, I can assure the hon. member of that.

Mr. Whicher: The point is, did we get the \$1,000?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Yes, sir, \$1,000. Not only that, it is in the estimates for \$1,000 for this year as well.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, I would like to deal with a situation in my riding. In the village of Stoney Creek we have the Stoney Creek Battlefield monument and this monument commemorates the turning back of the American forces by the Canadians in 1812.

Mr. Chairman, apparently there is quite a dispute as to who has the responsibility of looking after this site, and who is going to preserve it as a historical site. I raised the question on the same estimate in 1957, and I feel I received a favourable answer both from the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister for Municipal Affairs (Mr. Warrender)—that they would do everything they could do to see that this situation was looked after.

Now the situation is this: Apparently the monument sits on a piece of land about 100 square feet, just the monument itself. The park, which is owned and looked after by the Stoney Creek women's historical association, is about 15 acres in extent.

Immediately on the west there is an orchard of 17 acres, and this orchard bounds on highway No. 20 and on King Street, which would be the northwest corner of the property.

The person who owns the property wants to dispose of it, and I understand there is a contractor attempting to get the property to subdivide and on which to build homes.

If I remember correctly, I raised the question with the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass) at that time, and his feeling was that he would not allow this to become a subdivision because of its access to both the main highways.

Now, there has been quite a running battle on this situation.

Some of the clippings from the papers predict genuine battle to save Battlefield park—the headings read: "Stoney Creek Still Battles for Park"; "Ottawa Acts over Battlefield park"; and "Councillor Currie Denies Ottawa Tends Historic Battlefield park."

Now, there have been charges made that the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs has been contacted, that he has received official correspondence from the council of Stoney Creek which the paper says has not been answered, and I understand that they have tried different times to have the meeting with the hon. Prime Minister.

I think that this has gone on long enough, and that we should have an answer as to whose responsibility it is.

If it is not the responsibility of the provincial government, and if they do not want to act upon it, they should tell these people so. If the government feels that it is the responsibility of the federal government, they should do something, something that is in their power to try to influence the federal government to buy this portion of land so that it will not be taken up by subdivisions and spoil the whole Battlefield Park.

I would like some answer from the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity. Surely, by this time it has been brought to his attention. If I am wrong, and it does not come under his department, then naturally he would know nothing of it. But we are speaking of historical grants in relation to his estimates, and I would think that he, by now, would have heard something of this situation. I would like to know just what the government intends to do about it.

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a few words on behalf of the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity because I have been drawn into it more than he.

What the hon. member for Wentworth East says is not quite correct, when he says that they received no answer to letters sent to me. I say this because I had a letter from Brigadier-General Arnold Smith, who is chairman of the citizens committee down in that area; I also had a letter from Mr. Jack Watson, the mayor of Stoney Creek, and after taking this into consideration—

Mr. Gisborn: Well, just at this point I might say that it was the town council from whom the hon. Minister had the correspondence, and it was the town council that says that he has not answered their official correspondence.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: Well now, Mr. Chairman, surely the mayor represents the town council. I wrote directly to the mayor and I wrote directly to Brigadier-General Arnold Smith and indicated that it was the feeling of this government that it was not within the competence of the provincial government to get into these historical sites.

The hon. member for Wentworth East raises one other point, that is why do we not get behind these people and help them so far as the federal government is concerned, if it is our feeling that it comes within their competence. That is exactly what we have done.

We have loaned our voice and our weight to representations made in Ottawa, and it

is our hope that they will accede to these requests of the people of Stoney Creek because of the historical importance of that place. They will consider not only the capital costs of this piece of land—some 17 acres—but also they considered the maintenance costs in the future. It is our feeling that, with this larger acreage taken into the Battlefield area, it will be much too expensive for the town of Stoney Creek to maintain.

As a matter of fact, to bring the hon. members of the House up to date, there is a meeting being held this week on Wednesday, I believe, in the hon. Prime Minister's office at which I will be present. I have no doubt the hon. Prime Minister will see these people and see in what further way we can help them. That is the latest information I have.

Mr. Gisborn: Well, I would thank the hon. Minister. That is some progress, because up until a few weeks ago, they were pretty concerned. I have not read what was in the press remarks, but—

Hon. Mr. Warrender: They had the letters weeks ago.

Mr. Gisborn: It seems that there was some delay and did expect some action at this time.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Well, Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Minister—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Mr. Chairman. Let the hon. leader of the Opposition go ahead, I will let him give—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, I was interested in the hon. Minister's answer and I would simply ask this, does not his department have legal authority to preclude any subdivision being planned and formulated?

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Problems placed before them.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I know, but surely we would not permit this area to be subdivided before the organization has an opportunity to go ahead and determine whether it can acquire and gain federal assistance.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: Mr. Chairman, we are putting this just a little in reverse order, when actually it starts in the other order. That is, and I can give hon. members the whole background of this: a subdivider made an offer to Mr. Harry Smith, the owner of

these 17 acres. I think he offered around \$86,000 or \$88,000 for the area, and that offer was submitted to the Wentworth suburban planning board for consideration.

They, in their wisdom, decided that, because of its historical nature, this tract of land should not be sold for subdivision purposes, with which I agree. The end result was that the offer was withdrawn, that is, the offer of purchase, subject to the certain conditions was withdrawn.

Here was a situation where the farmer, Mr. Smith, had a valuable tract of land of 17 acres which they now hope to zone for agricultural or park purposes; he could not sell it, he could not do anything with it, so, as a matter of justice, it was felt by many people that certainly we should get on with the job and try to get a ruling either one way or the other; that is, is it going to be used for historical purposes and if so, who was going to buy it from him, at what price, or secondly, let the subdivider go ahead and buy the property and subdivide it.

It is my own feeling, as one who was born and who lives in that area, that it would be unfortunate if it were let go for subdivision purposes. As the hon. member from Wentworth East knows, the east side of this Battlefield area is already crowded in with houses, and I think that is most unfortunate, but that is done. We are now trying to save the westerly part to enlarge the memorial area, and I am hoping out of all of these discussions with the hon. Prime Minister and the federal people that some solution, some good solution, for historical reasons will come.

Mr. H. Worton (Wellington South): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question on this.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: If there is anything else I can answer while I am here, I will be—

Mr. Singer: Very adept!

Mr. Gisborn: After three years, it is about time—

Mr. Worton: Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Minister mind explaining this \$34,500 of maintenance; and the second question is, what is the value of each of these plaques?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: The plaques are purchased here in Ontario, and they cost \$350 each.

Mr. Worton: By tenders?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Originally we had trouble locating a manufacturer and we were just a little concerned less we were going to have to go to the other side to get them. I believe that our people, Colonel Crowe was then the Deputy Minister of the Department, and certainly interested in the historical affairs of this Province and Colonel Crowe took the steps to arrange for this company to process them for us.

As a matter of fact, I had a request just a short time ago from another source to ask about the plaques and whether they could process them for us and I wrote back and said that we would be delighted to have a price. We are not tied to any one company, but this cost is very close to what we would have had to pay if we had been buying them in the United States. These are weather resistant plaques and that includes the price of the standard. When I say \$350, as I understand it, that provides for the standard as well as the plaque itself.

Mr. Thomas: Are they bronze?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: No, they are not bronze, they are aluminum with blue and gold colour. No, the bronze would colour.

Mr. Whicher: Now what about the \$34,500?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: I see that Colonel Crowe took this up, and several manufacturers were consulted, that's what I said, and we have purchased from this company since on that basis. The \$21,000 of that amount is for the cost of the plaques. Cost of installation by Public Works who installed them for us was \$5,250.

You will note on the highways where we have established the plaque first of all, usually you will see a similar plaque of blue and gold about a half a mile before you reach it, indicating that half a mile on an historical spot is established, and then another plaque with the arrow to direct you to where the plaque is. Cost of highway approach markers \$1,550; books for historical library \$700, and then office expenses. We put out the Ontario history folder too under this same Department, at a cost of \$4,700.

Mr. Whicher: Did you get the one up for Mackenzie King yet?

Mr. P. Manley (Stormont): I am in total agreement with the policy of the Department in erecting those plaques across the province. I wanted to bring it to the attention of the hon. Minister at this time that it is very important, I think, that we restore the history

of the province as well, and I was wondering if he would consider at the new town sites in Seaway Valley, namely Long Sioux and Ingleside, to erect a plaque there and to have inscribed on it that those are the villages that are taking the place of the communities that were wiped up with the Seaway development.

Now, it is going to be quite a tourist attraction down there when the park is sufficiently developed and in that part of the province we have to depend a great deal on the tourist trade. I think, if we are going to protect the history of the province, it is very important that we should have plaques of that description erected to more or less bring back to the people in the area the realization that there were people that made sacrifices and that those small communities had a very significant part in those communities at one time, that they have been replaced by new towns. I think it is very worth while to do that.

Mr. Chairman, I might be out of order because this is not on this particular vote, but I have been going through this mass of literature that is being sent out to the schools and across the province today to service clubs and what have you, and I have gone through it quite thoroughly. In the first place I am very much disappointed that there is nothing mentioned about Eastern Ontario at all in any of the literature here. But worse than that, Mr. Chairman, the literature to me is outdated. For instance, here is one here and it is going out saying that the Seaway is going to be opened next year. We are going to welcome Her Highness the Queen and Prince Philip to open the Seaway next year.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Those are old envelopes the hon. member has.

Mr. Manley: Well, I have two envelopes and as I said there are piles of them going out to the schools and to the different service clubs and to individuals in the province. I think that is not right. I think that we should bring those pamphlets up to date. I do not know what it is going to cost the province to put out literature of this kind, but in all sincerity I think that it is embarrassing to be so far behind in our publications. The majority, I notice, are publications in 1958 and, after all, we are living in 1960. I just wanted to make those remarks at this time.

Again, on the vote regarding plaques, I do want to impress upon the hon. members

and upon the government that we have an important area in eastern Ontario, and it grieves me and the people of eastern Ontario to think that nothing is mentioned in any of this literature of eastern Ontario at all.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: I cannot understand the remarks of the hon. member from Stormont for the life of me. I put a book on the desk here a couple of weeks ago known as our Lure Book, and certainly it is divided into six different regions and there certainly is a region called eastern Ontario, and certainly there are pictures and stories on it. We would not overlook eastern Ontario.

Then the hon. member mentions about the pamphlet on the visit of Her Majesty the Queen, and calls all of the publications obsolete and out-of-date and we are so far behind that there is no possible chance of us catching up. I sometimes wonder whether—well, I will not complete that one . . . it would not be parliamentary.

Mr. Manley: Complete it.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Well, let me tell the hon. member that in regard to the pamphlet he is speaking about, we came up with that for the visit of Her Majesty. There were some left over and I understand that the department of publicity, or the branch of publicity have been including it because it is going out to schools, and it was felt that, rather than to throw them into the waste-paper basket, let the children have them, and others, as a souvenir of that very wonderful visit of Her Majesty last year.

If you can tell me whether we should just throw them out or whether we should let those kiddies and others have them as a souvenir of last year's visit, would the hon. member please tell me what he thinks we should do right now?

Mr. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, I would like to tell the hon. Minister.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Go ahead and tell him.

Mr. Edwards: Do not order so many in the first place.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: I did not even hear what the hon. member said.

Mr. Edwards: I would be glad to repeat it. I said just order what you need in the first place, do not order them two years in advance.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Those were not ordered in advance of the visit.

Mr. Edwards: That makes it worse.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: It is nice we have had some clever people move into the House in the last year.

Mr. Manley: Mr. Chairman, I have the very latest edition which was placed on our desks the other day. When I referred to eastern Ontario—sure, there is a section here. Historical St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. There is not a picture of any kind beyond Brockville. Not a one. And our hon. Prime Minister on so many occasions has risen here in the House and has said, "Here is the gateway to this great province to the east."

We have a port of entry at the city of Cornwall, a city of over 40,000 population, and yet it is not mentioned anywhere. We have the power developments there, and it is not mentioned in any of this literature whatever. I say to the hon. Minister, it is not fair to the people in that area, and that is why I have brought it up at this time.

Hon. Mr. Frost: There is a picture of the dam, is there not?

Mr. Manley: The Iroquois Dam—there was just one small little picture.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: May I say this with all due respect, it would be utterly impossible to get all of the province of Ontario in this Lure Book. Each year we do change the pictures, making that change so that we gradually bring the different parts of the province into this book. But in our publications, we have our "This is Ontario," and there I am sure you will see that every part of the province is covered pretty fully in one or other of the publications.

I think the hon. member for Stormont (Mr. Manley) will agree you could not possibly—we spent hours and this is not just a job of the director of publicity. I bring every director of the department, with the deputy, into my office, and we spend days at different times going over this, studying, hoping that we will not miss a particular area.

As I told you, we made the mistake of Sioux Lookout for Rainy River. The Seaway was given priority in—I have not got a copy of last year's, but they tell me the Seaway was given priority in last year's publication because of the opening in 1959. This is the new one, for 1960.

Mr. Manley: I have them before me on the desk.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Has the hon. member got the 1959 one?

Mr. Manley: I seem to have everything that has been put out recently.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: That is the 1960, that is the new Lure Book. That is the new one.

Mr. Manley: Well, what is this one?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: That is last year's, that is 1959. Did not the Seaway get priority there?

Mr. Manley: Not that I can see.

Hon. Mr. Frost: There is a whole page right there, a nice picture of Cornwall right there.

Mr. Manley: Cornwall is there, hon. Prime Minister? Show it to me. The hon. Prime Minister said, "Is there not a picture of a lock down there?" There is—Iroquois Lock. But here is one, a picture of a Gananoque motel. That seemed to be more important and took up far more space than even the lock at Iroquois did. Yet this wonderful development of ours in Cornwall, the power house itself and the development there, did not have a bit of space in any of this literature.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Chairman, may I just say one word—

Mr. Reaume: If it is only one word.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: —in opposition to all these tremendous hordes of opposition speakers who seem to hold the fort all the time. Have the hon. members been through the photography branch estimates yet? If they have not, if they are not going to take these estimates up, I wanted to compliment this branch very highly, I mean the photography branch. Has that been left out of our discussion? Well, I got that much in anyway.

The hon. member for Stormont was speaking about the east being neglected on Ontario maps. I am not using the map he is using. It is a little too small, but you will see what space the great part of northwestern Ontario gets on Ontario maps. It cuts from here, this tiny little piece, and here is the part of Ontario of the hon. member for Stormont (Mr. Manley), clean from there right across this whole page.

Now then, to illustrate that further, here is the highways map of Ontario. Here is Cornwall in great, big capital letters, clean from there right across this whole map, goes as far as Sault Ste. Marie, including Kitch-

ener, Waterloo, Cornwall and all these other places, the whole page.

Then turn over to the other side and look at it over there, and we see that all that part—three-quarters of the page—is eastern Ontario and from here over to here is that great part of northwestern Ontario which includes a third of the whole land mass of this province in a small corner of the map. Now we are not kicking, Mr. Chairman, because we take these maps as they are put out, but we are making the suggestion to the hon. Minister that in the future some changes be made. I want to compliment the hon. Minister very highly on this literature that he has here today.

It is very colourful; it depicts the great things of this province, and I think it is a credit to the department. But I would like to bring to his attention that in the future northwestern Ontario would like to be given the space to which it is entitled both in area and in importance.

Now I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that I had some remarks to make about some other things, but due to the intensive desire apparently for the Opposition to get it to the ears of the tourist industry, that we might be opposed to them—I see these votes are not coming up today, but I would like to say this, that I did not like that vote today. I have always been a great friend of the tourist industry, which they know, and I have not had any word from any of them that they objected to your estimates coming today in their entirety. And I would think that, as the hon. Minister for that part of Ontario, that I would have been the one advised.

So it does designate to me the fact that today's vote in the House was nothing more or less than a political play and I do not like it. That is for sure, that is for sure, I will repeat it, it was nothing but a political play and when you come—just a moment, I am on my feet, you can talk after—I will talk to you after. Among all those men, Mr. Chairman, across there, how many tourist operators or anybody interested in the tourist business are sitting over there? How many? Absolutely none.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Oh, for goodness sakes, there are more people going to the United States—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I am ashamed of what I saw in the House today, a purely political play which does no good but creates acrimony and dispute.

Mr. Wren: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: That made no difference whatever and the tourist operators will not thank you.

Mr. Wren: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Now, hon Minister, you carry on with your estimates.

Several opposition members: Sit down, sit down.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Kenora has the floor on a point of order.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Well, all right, but he did not show a point of order.

Mr. Wren: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. My point of order is this, that you ruled earlier that Items 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, which includes the main debate on these estimates, would be laid over to another day and we would commence at 2206. That is as I understood it. And I abided by that. Now I am not going to sit here and take any guff from the hon. Minister for Reform Institutions (Mr. Wardrobe) or anyone else. If he wants a debate, I have all the stuff. There are a lot of things going on up there that he does not know about. I will read them to the hon. Minister any time he wants.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Mr. Chairman, I was living up there when he was not even in the country.

Mr. Chairman: I would rule to the hon. member for Kenora, that it is not a point of order. And I would ask the hon. member for Port Arthur to continue.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Mr. Chairman, I had no idea of debating these other estimates. All I got up to say is what I thought of the political play, and to compliment the hon. Minister on the way he is answering questions and on the work of the officials of his department.

I have had the greatest courtesy from them, especially the photography branch. They have been very courteous to me, and at any time that I called on them to take pictures of the different associations, one was down on Friday, my curling ladies were here, they came to the hotel, took pictures of them and co-operated in every way and I would just like to say—

Interjections by some hon. members.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Chairman, I draw your attention to the fact that I think that one of the rules of this House is that there may be no reflection on a vote after it has been taken. Well, certainly the reflection that has been made by the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions is political in the extreme and is out of order in its entirety.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for your courtesy and the example you show to the Opposition of how things in this House should be run.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Niagara Falls.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity; I only hope that I get a little more attention from the hon. members on the other side of the floor than they give us when we get up to speak. That little man, the hon. Minister himself, said, "How many of you people are interested in tourists?" Have you ever been down to Niagara Falls? We get more people there in one year than you get in ten.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Did I not meet the hon. member there?

Mr. Bukator: Well, that is remarkable, we did meet there one time, and we had quite a good time. I thought he was quite a nice man until I came to this House, but I might say we are all interested in tourists in the whole province.

We do go along with some of the things that were presented here this afternoon, and I might say to you that we are losing thousands of tourists down in our neighbourhood too, simply—well, I tell you what to do—get the report of the Niagara Parks Commission and see how many people come into the park but by-pass many of our municipalities. Are you ready to rap that thing? Am I out of order? I see Mr. Chairman is getting it ready, and I thought I had better quit before he stops me.

Forty thousand people a year less on the south boulevard from the Peace Bridge; can you imagine that in 1957 and 1958 when there were more people in the park? We have the tourists, we have nothing to stop them with.

I think the hon. Minister (Mr. Cathcart) should concentrate a little bit more on where they do come in and stop them for a little while. We need their tourist dollars. Certainly we concentrate on tourists in Niagara Falls.

We are doing a good job, and we want more to come there. That is one of the biggest industries in the Dominion of Canada. I would say that after hearing the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions speak here not too long ago, he apparently got everything for his riding. He got buildings and houses and colleges and Lord knows what.

All I am asking for in the city of Niagara Falls is just a few more tourists so we can get along just as well as you apparently do. Thank you very much, he agrees with me.

Mr. W. Noden (Rainy River): I want first to commend the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity for inserting a picture in the brochure, of one of the first plaques that was put up in this province under the Archaeological Historical Site Act when it was part of the Department of Education, and I might draw to your attention today that the hon. Minister of that department at that time, the hon. member from Eglinton, is sitting to the right of the hon. Minister there today, and we had considerable interest at that time in getting this brought together.

I might say that this plaque is what I would call or what we consider, and it is, as historical facts bear it out, the half-way mark on the great waterway route between eastern and western Canada and is called the Athabaska House, Fort Frances. It is the turning point of the fur trade between Athabaska country and Montreal where the trade was originated from, following the Ottawa, the Nipigon, Georgian Bay, Huron, Lake Superior and the Cam and Pigeon River route and then on through Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods and through to the Saskatchewan River and to the Mackenzie Delta.

It is significant that it is in the brochure of yours today, and to think that the hon. Minister of Education at that time, was the one who gave support to it, and it is a recognized fact in the Department of Travel and Publicity as being one of the original plaques.

Mr. H. Worton (Wellington South): I would like to ask where the hon. Minister transferred the \$27,000 from the museums from last year; it was not in last year's estimate. Where did he bring it from?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Education.

Mr. Worton: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: From Education.

Mr. Worton: Thank you.

Mr. A. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question in connection with the staff? I am interested in how you select your staff. Do you publicize the job opportunities? Do you have examinations or is it done without examinations? What kind of qualifications do applicants need?

I was also interested to ask the hon. Minister, in connection with all these publications: is it your purpose that the staff should put out these publications? or is your purpose that you have a minimum staff and that you do this by tender to various advertising and publishing companies? If you do it by tenders to advertising and publishing companies, are these public tenders?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: In the first place, in answer to the hon. members first question, we have had very little in the way of turnover of staff at all in this department. As a matter of fact, I think the percentage would be very large of those who were there when I took over the department, or when I was appointed a Minister and are still there; we have very little.

We do employ some casual staff in addition in the summertime and those are made by application on the part of these people. We certainly do not advertise and tell them that we have two openings for some kind of a position.

Now in reply to the other question on the tenders, we do tender for these publications through the Queen's Printer.

Mr. Thompson: Do you advertise at all for staff in connection with the head office vacancies? You mentioned you have had little turnover. I am interested in the . . .

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Through the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Thompson: Then you have no staff that you appoint yourself.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: My good friend, I have one right on my desk now, where I approved and recommended an appointment and the Civil Service Commission wrote back and said we do not approve, so you cannot put him on. So I am pretty well governed.

Mr. Thompson: You had none—

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: The Civil Service Commission said that he was not qualified in their opinion, although he has been with us as a casual for some little time and the department officials felt that he should be made permanent. Civil Service Commission

did not think so, so I am pretty well governed there.

Mr. Thompson: Thank you.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: We have very little turnover and very little in the way of new appointments.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2206 and 2207 agreed to.

On vote 2208:

Mr. Thomas: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Prime Minister has given some attention to the reduction of the amusement tax. It affects so many people in the small income group. According to the amount of money we spent to collect it, I do not think we are making too much out of it. Do you?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Speak to the treasurer—I am no longer. I am out of that.

Mr. A. Reaume (Essex North): What is this all about? Twelve thousand dollars travelling expense? I do not like that.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): May I ask the hon. Minister a question here?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: The photography branch is under the director of photography with a staff who goes out and provides films—8 and 16 mm. motion picture films.

Mr. Newman: Does that include 16 mm.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: That is right, but the theatres branch has been in operation for 25 years for the purpose of censoring films, for theatres.

Mr. Newman: The commercial films, 35 mm?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: That is right.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell us how many films that the censor board refused to O.K. this year?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Those figures are in the annual report. I have not got them right with me, but that is all in the annual report. It was tabled today.

Mr. Singer: Well, if he does not know about it, how can we know about it?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: We are giving him time to read it.

Mr. Singer: Is he? Before this debate or after?

Mr. Newman: Does the theatre branch also label the motion pictures adult entertainment and so forth?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: That is right.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, could the hon. Minister advise us where this censoring is done? I was under the impression that it was all done here in Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: It is.

Mr. Singer: Well why is there \$12,000 in travelling expenses?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Oh, but they also have the inspection of all the theatres throughout this province for fire and other things.

Mr. Reaume: What about the Department of Labour?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: The theatres are inspected as well by our—

Mr. Reaume: This branch of the government?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: The theatre's branch.

Mr. Reaume: I think it is about time he smartened up and shortened—

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2208, agreed to.

Mr. J. Chapple (Fort William): This is a new one, I'd like to know something about it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, it's been here for several years.

Mr. Chapple: Public records and archives department is in the travel and publicity for the first time according to the comparisons I have in the two years.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: It was transferred last year.

An hon. member: From where?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: From the department of education. Dr. Spragge is the archivist for Ontario and has been—

Mr. Chapple: Why is that?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Well, mostly, I think to endeavour to align all of the work that plays a part towards the promotion of the tourist business. Our lad who is the director of the historical branch is Mr. D. J. MacCuitt, who was the assistant provincial archivist for Ontario, assistant to Dr. Spragge, and he accepted a transfer over to our department when we set up the historical and archaeological branch.

He is continually in touch with Dr. Spragge for information in relation to the research on the plaques that are established, and so on, and we felt, or the government felt, that this work, aligned with each other, would be helpful to us and save going through other departments for information.

Mr. Thompson: May I ask, under this Publications \$5,000—what was the \$5,000 for, to write the publications, to publish them, and to whom do they go to?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Oh yes. It was in last year's estimates and we carried it over this year for the purpose of compiling a thesis. In fact, I think Dr. Spragge is very anxious to publish two, three or four theses that he presently has on hand. I believe he did some work on them two or three years ago and it has sat still and we now hope to deal with them.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, there are very many cases where University students doing post-graduate work do very valuable, or engage in very valuable, research work.

A case in point is the member for South York (Mr. MacDonald) who, in studying for his M.A. degree at Queen's University, did some very valuable basic work in relation to the city of Kingston and the Cartwright family.

It was felt desirable that the department would publish some of those papers. As a matter of fact, I think arrangements have now been made that papers written that way are all sent to the provincial archivist who looks over them to see if they are of material which should be preserved, with the result that if it is preserved of course, it means that some student or the historical society or people in this province may find the work is of value later on.

That is the purpose of it. It is a very modest and humble way of preserving some of those things.

My hon. friend, the member for South York, wrote, in my estimation, a very valuable piece of work in relation to certain beginnings of the city of Kingston, that is its modern beginnings, and the Cartwright family.

We are also—I do not know whether the vote is here or not—we are also doing work in collaboration with the Champlain society in preserving early records, basic records of this province.

I think four volumes have been published to date. Actually our contributions to those volumes are very small. I think only some \$5,000 or \$6,000 per volume. They include the Valley of the Trent, the Royal Fort

Frontenac. There is presently a work being done in the Windsor area which is an immensely interesting area from the standpoint of history. As a matter of fact, in the Windsor area, very little is known about it, going back, I think, some 50 years before the battle of the Plains of Abraham in some of those early parishes in the Windsor area.

Work is being done in connection with the basic surveys and explorations of the Muskoka area, the area lying between Muskoka and the Ottawa river. These things are being done because of the great interest of historians in those things, and these sums, I can assure you, are very modest sums that are directed to that work.

A work that is presently in contemplation, I should say it is more than in contemplation, it is in relation to the formation of the county battalions and regiments in World War No. 1. Battalions which met very, very heavy casualties and which were formed on a county basis throughout the province.

In collaboration with the department of national defence the archives department is working on that, working on it in a variety of different ways, to get together foundation histories which can be used some day, perhaps 25 or 50 years from now, by students who are interested in that sort of thing.

It is very interesting to find this, but in matters of history, as a matter of fact, there may be very little interest shown in them for 50 or 75 years afterwards, but then they become of immense value in the story of the province. This work being done in the public records and archives branch is along that line. Dr. Spragge is the Deputy Minister.

As the hon. Minister said, the purpose of bringing that into this area was simply this, we found that our efforts were being divided. We were doing work in connection with historic sites and a whole variety of things, and then advertising and publicizing things, and our efforts were divided between the archives branch and the department of education.

We have put it all under one heading and I think there is very substantial progress being made in an area where there is a tremendous amount of work to be done. Only the very most minute fringe of Ontario's history has been touched, and it will be the work, of course, of generations to bring this up to date, to keep it up to date, and to provide the ways and means that the history of this province may be preserved.

It is very interesting to note this. In western Canada, by reason of the archives of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Northwest

Company and the French traders, very much more is known of Canada in the early days from Fort William west than it is here in old Ontario itself.

Now these things we hope to remedy. Yet it takes time and infinite patience to do it. It is not the expenditure of large sums of money, it is getting the people who are interested in these things and will dig into them. That is what this branch is doing.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, if I could I want to clarify this in my own mind. Is it that in one sense the Ontario government is interested in the same way as the Canada Council, that is, to develop the history of the country, through assisting the study by some society or student which they see is of significance in recording the historical background of the country, that then they give financial aid with respect to such study.

But I notice where the hon. Minister has suggested in this particular item that it was for three theses by Dr. Spragge. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Oh, no, the publication of the thesis that was made possible through the efforts of this—

Mr. MacDonald: One of them?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: One of them, yes, but they would be produced from the work of different students who have made major contributions towards—

Mr. Whicher: I am sorry, could I clarify: is this \$5,000 item for the work of the hon. member for York South?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: No.

Mr. Thompson: Then who is it for, could the hon. Minister tell me?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: For three university students, I presume.

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I explain it in this way. What is being done is that the various theses are collected by the various universities of this history department every year and they are forwarded to the archives department, and the archives department, if they are worthy of publication within the limits of the vote, try to publish them.

On the other hand, I think there are very many theses which are kept on file and indexed so that other students may come along and perhaps use them at later times.

A very great deal of valuable work on the part of students was simply lost because

there was no way of preserving it. This is an effort to do that.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that I was out of the House for an appointment I had to deal with, but if there are any misgivings in the Liberal ranks, the thesis that I had something to do with was with regard to the honourable Richard Cartwright, the founder of the Cartwright family, who gave them some of their most illustrious figures in the history of Liberalism.

Mr. Worton: Nobody is arguing about it. We just thought you were getting your \$5,000, that is all.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, no. Mr. Chairman, the reason why I rise at the moment is with regard to the hon. Prime Minister's comments on historical sites. I understand that the hon. Minister indicated that there was a plaque going to be installed to commemorate the memory of Agnes MacPhail.

I wonder if I can presume to draw to the attention of the department another illustrious Canadian who is a native of Ontario. His name was J. S. Woodsworth, who was born in Etobicoke.

Hon. Mr. Frost: We are going a long way today.

Mr. MacDonald: If the hon. Prime Minister will just withhold any political judgment for a moment. Some few years ago a rather remarkable thing happened. A citizens' forum broadcast was held in which there were four panelists. When it was analyzed afterwards it was found that these four panelists were a pretty good cross-section of political parties in Canada.

The question before the panelists that night was, for each of them to name the six outstanding Canadians since Confederation. The remarkable thing was that the panelists were unanimous on four: Sir John A. MacDonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mackenzie King and J. S. Woodsworth. On the other two, there were some differences of opinion.

Now, I raise this to indicate that I think we have passed the stage of any argument as to the stature and position of J. S. Woodsworth in the history of Canada. Since he was born in Etobicoke, and if there is any doubt on it, his recent biographer, Ken McNaught, who is a member of the history staff at the University of Toronto, will certainly be able to direct one readily, to all of the basic details. It would be good to drive out to Etobicoke and see a plaque honouring the name of J. S. Woodsworth.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: May I just answer for a moment, because I think we are getting off the rails completely on this thing. There is a procedure that the branch or the department has been trying to follow, and that is this: That we prefer the application to come from the local area, from an historical society, women's institute, or some interested group in the area to the department.

In turn then it goes before the advisory committee composed of outstanding historians and professors. After the director, Mr. McHewitt has done the research and provided the information, then the advisory committee deals with it, and if they approve, it comes to me for the Minister's signature.

Now, for us to be accepting requests here, as we are—I did mention Agnes McPhail—but the hon. member will note I ended it by saying I hope that the county of Grey would make the application and if they do, I can assure them it would receive sympathetic consideration. We have in all the 177 plaques established, they have come by way of an application from the local area. We have not gone out as a department and said, "We are going to impose a plaque on that particular community."

Mr. MacDonald: I wonder if the hon. Minister would just consider this: I am not disputing that one of the ways for deciding—

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Oh, we will certainly include that great name, Miss McPhail, and my friend McKenzie from Lambton county. I will be glad to.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister's friend McKenzie from Lambton county. Who is that?

It seems to me that one source for names for which it will be legitimate to put up plaques is local historical societies, but I must confess I was very struck when the hon. leader of the Opposition earlier this session had to remind the government that they had not put up a plaque to Mackenzie King.

After all, whatever one's political views are, it seems to me that somebody slipped up, that some historical association had not—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I point out to the hon. member that actually to date there have been only about 177 in all Ontario. As a matter of fact, we have made only a very small beginning on a tremendous job. Now, I would like myself to see every community in this province marked as to its beginnings, as to where the name came from and so on.

Those things I think are of immense interest to people, to tourists.

Now in Niagara-on-the-Lake, I say to the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Bukator), Niagara-on-the-Lake is of course a little outside of his riding, but there are several plaques there. As a matter of fact, there are not enough plaques in Niagara-on-the-Lake really to meet the requirement. Now, it takes time, and as I say, I suppose every one of these plaques costs around \$500 by the time they are cast and erected.

The historical part of it is done by a committee here which really acts for nothing, a very distinguished list of names indeed, and I would say to the hon. member that I am hopeful that we will be able to make more progress in this. I think that the history of our province ought to be commemorated everywhere, but again it is going to take time and we just have to be patient about it.

With Mr. Mackenzie King, my hon. friend mentioned his birthplace as being in the city of Kitchener. Actually speaking, we have not had time to get around to it. There are other places in his fine community that we have not had time to get around to, but these things will receive attention and I would say that I think it is a sound beginning to a very great project.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: I think I could explain, Mr. Chairman, that one reason we had not given consideration to federal Prime Ministers has been that we have been careful that we did not overlap with the federal monument board. And we felt that perhaps they should have that responsibility.

However, we are now going to consider these. I once had a Prime Minister of Canada down in Lambton county, and I hope my people will send a request.

But again I want to say that we hesitate to impose, we like it coming from the local area.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister, is this one of their publications, this "From Wa Wa with the Wild Goose"?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: No.

Mr. Troy: Thank you very much.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Chairman, with respect to this item, 2208, we were talking about these theses. Now, what I would like to know is this: Is the money that we are allocating to be used for the publication of a particular thesis or does it go to the author himself?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, the printing only.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, does he not think we should do something for these authors and stimulate this type of work?

No, no, I am sorry, Mr. Chairman. I am very innocent about—

Hon. Mr. Frost: We did not want to violate the legislative assembly.

Mr. Wintermeyer: No, I would not want to do that. But it does seem to me that maybe this is the only department that is giving any encouragement to this type of work; then it does seem to me that we are not doing as much as we might consider doing.

My understanding now is that this particular vote is to be used to pay for the mechanical job of reproducing these, but actually the author gets nothing.

Hon. Mr. Frost: He gets a degree out of it.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that some thought might well be given to the project to keep encouraging this type of work and the only way we can do that is to give some assistance to the individual authors.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, that reaches the end of the items it was agreed we should deal with this afternoon. The balance of this Estimate can remain over until the meeting of the tourist outfitters convention on March 17.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves the committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, before going into the Throne debate order, might I say to the House that I am trying with the co-operation of the hon. leader of the Opposition, whom I have consulted, to avoid any night sittings after tomorrow night for the balance of this week and for all of next week.

Now to do that, I think we will be proposing a resolution to meet at two o'clock in the afternoon on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays during that period, and avoid any night sessions after tomorrow night.

Now, it would be gratuitous for me to give any words of advice to any hon. members of

the House other than to say that years ago a very interesting figure sat in this House, Colonel Fraser Hunter, who represented the riding of St. Patrick, now represented by the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts). He was a resident of Grey county. He lived in Durham. I very often heard from him until the time of his death just a few months ago. Fraser also used to say that if you spoke more than 20 minutes you made a mistake. I just leave it at that.

He was a great man for publicity himself. I think the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will recollect Fraser asserting that at various times. Of course, that is quite impossible on very many occasions, but it is something worthy of consideration, particularly on the part of those who perhaps have several speeches to make during the session.

It is only a matter of history and we have been discussing that here and the comments of a man who was a very interesting personality in this House.

I have no doubt that the proposal that we try to avoid night sessions in that period of some 10 days will be heartily received. I call the next order, the Throne debate.

Mr. Nixon: Twenty minutes for a Minister?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, no, there is no time limit in this House at all, but I just make that suggestion.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, this is my first opportunity to congratulate you on your election to the important office of Speaker of this House. Like many of the hon. members, it has been my privilege to have known you for quite some time now, and I am happy to say that I have always been impressed by your ability to discharge the many duties inherent to the positions of responsibility which you have held in this House. It is a pleasure, therefore, to associate myself with preceding speakers in wishing you godspeed in the execution of your important duties.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. members would expect that in my contribution to the debate I should deal with much of the work of my department. May I say that I intend doing this very thing in the course of the budget debate.

It is the prerogative of any hon. member of the Legislature to speak about matters of particular concern to his riding, and as the elected representative of Cochrane South, I feel I

should avail myself of this opportunity to do just that.

However, before I do this, I would like to briefly touch upon some of the work of the Department of Lands and Forests in the broad field of conservation. Here are some examples:

1—The department has now completed an inventory of all of our forests in this province and a re-inventory is planned for every decade so that we will always be up to date with our forest inventory.

2—We have a very scientific annual census of our major wildlife species which we use as a basis for proper management of fish and wildlife resources.

3—We have divided the province into management units so that growth and cut of timber can be balanced.

4—We have zoned the public trapping grounds for the welfare of the trappers.

5—We are preserving areas of unique value as wilderness areas and that, Mr. Speaker, is a first in such legislation in North America.

6—We are designating areas for small harbours.

7—Our department's forest protection branch has developed a unique aerial water-dropping system which is being copied by organizations such as ours throughout the world.

8—Our management of county and municipal forests under an outstanding tree-planting system is paying dividends.

9—Our park policies have been designed to meet the need of our people for camping for the common man and his family.

10—I would also like to mention this, that we have already started on a study of wetlands and public shooting areas.

These are only a few examples from the hundreds of far-reaching plans and policies in resources conservation.

I mention them particularly at this time because Ontario, through its far-sighted policies in resources management, is playing a leading role in the "Resources for Tomorrow" conference now being planned on a Dominion-wide basis. We are taking an active part in planning this conservation conference and will contribute to it our experience and advice in the conservation of our resources. We are co-operating to the fullest extent with the federal government authorities in this regard and with our sister provinces of Canada.

Again I say, Ontario has a conservation of resources programme on all fronts second to none in Canada. Notwithstanding this, we

are pressing on with all our efforts to meet the challenge that rising populations place on the use of these resources.

Three years ago, on February 15, 1957, I spoke here on matters pertaining to the riding of Cochrane South.

At that time, an air of uncertainty pervaded our gold mining communities. While pessimism as to the future of Kirkland Lake and Timmins had not taken full command, I must admit that the outlook was vague and that many of the believers had to resort to rose-tinted glasses as they peered ahead.

Today, I would like to report that the crippling forces of uncertainty and indecision have been defeated, and that a refreshing atmosphere of sensible optimism now prevails.

This remarkable transformation has occurred notwithstanding the fact that the gold mining industry—the mainstay of the economy of Cochrane South—still operates with one hand tied behind its back by the pegged price of gold.

Many things have contributed to our new outlook. I would like to point out, first of all, that the people who choose to live in the north have always been animated by a strong and abiding faith that, somehow, the north would never let them down. This, they have demonstrated time and again in the face of adversity.

But faith alone, Mr. Speaker, would not have been enough, and I suggest that to a large degree the implementation of this government's policies to develop the north, is to be thanked.

Without the government's realistic approach to our special problems, discouragement could easily have led to a general exodus of our population. That same realistic approach has encouraged mining developers to renew their quest for minerals in my riding. How well they have succeeded, I will describe shortly.

The improvement of our northern highways, including the projection of strategic new arteries and the construction of roads to resources, more than anything else, have served to kindle the flame of enthusiasm in my riding. With the coming of natural gas in the fall of 1958, we knew that a major obstacle to our industrial expansion—the lack of relatively cheap and abundant fuel—had been removed.

For these and other reasons I will eumerate in the course of my remarks, the people of my riding are now looking to the future with confidence.

This is eloquently attested to by the physical transformation which has taken

place in the towns and villages of Cochrane South.

In my home town of Timmins, new residential areas have brightened the physical appearance of that 50-year-old community. In the past 12 to 18 months, building in the Porcupine district has been little short of phenomenal. New homes of modern and attractive architecture, ranging in price from \$10,000 to \$20,000 each, are being constructed and sold as fast as they are built. Many individuals are building new residences, some with reported values in excess of \$50,000 each.

Building permits issued in 1959 by the corporation of the town of Timmins totalled 840 of an estimated value of \$3,184,357. In 1958, 692 permits were issued representing an estimated expenditure of \$2,145,473. The same story applies in the neighbouring townships of Whitney, Tisdale and Mountjoy.

In this matter of building permits, assessors feel that the estimated value given by prospective builders is much below the actual value of the finished building.

The end result of all this building activity which shows no indication of letting up, is that our communities are taking on an appearance of outward prosperity. It does show that the people feel that they are going to be around for a long time to come.

Startling changes are also taking place in the retail field. The F. W. Woolworth Company have purchased a large and expensive piece of land in the heart of the Timmins business district for the erection of a new store this year. Seven other retail outlets will be moving as a result of this and many new and good-looking places of business are expected to follow. A general move to make all stores more and more attractive is already in evidence. There are also indications that at least two large chain stores are considering the establishment of supermarkets. A large "independent" supermarket was recently opened. Many of the people in the Porcupine district see in the expenditures in the hundreds of thousands of dollars by oil companies for new service stations a further indication of future prosperity for the Porcupine and the north in general.

From the beginning of production, 50 years ago, the gold mines of the Porcupine have produced new wealth valued at \$1.36 billion and have paid out in wages and salaries over \$5 billion. This is the new wealth that has made the development of much of northern Ontario possible. Wherever one goes, in all the mining provinces of our country, one will find evidence of Porcupine money in the form

of great mining enterprises which in turn add immeasurably to the economic welfare of us all.

Each year, now, these same Porcupine gold mines pay out nearly \$20 million in wages to a working force of nearly 6,000 men, and they constitute the main source of employment in the northwestern part of my riding.

The unexpected finding of commercial occurrences of copper ore in both the McIntyre and Paymaster mines are considered as big news for the Porcupine camp. Work to date on this most surprising development encourages us to believe that a strong possibility exists for a considerable increase in the production of the camp, and that these copper indications may well be found in some of the adjoining mining properties.

Our economic position in the Porcupine is being enhanced by a veritable flurry of mining developments. The most important of these is located at Kamiscotia Lake, some 20 miles west of Timmins at the Violamac copper mine. This is a new venture in an old setting, and mining production will start this summer. Three hundred men will be employed.

Thirty-two miles south of South Porcupine, a 790-foot shaft has been sunk and underground work is being done at a nickel mine. Another 100 men are expected to be employed on this property if its development meets with success.

This operation has attracted interest in surrounding properties where values in copper and gold have been obtained. Reports would have it that several firms are planning drilling programmes.

Roughly 40 miles to the west of Timmins, Kukatush mining corporation has drilled an iron occurrence which lies conveniently alongside the Canadian National transcontinental line. In the same region, the Johns-Manville exploration crews are continuing their work on an asbestos discovery in Kenogaming township.

The latter organization, as the hon. members are aware, operates Ontario's only asbestos producing mine—it is located some 50 miles east of Timmins, near Matheson. Production there started in 1950 as an open-pit operation. Mining is now being done underground. Several mining prospects are being examined or drilled, east of Timmins.

Much work has been done in the past 20 years on gold prospects between Timmins and the Quebec border along the eastern extension of the Porcupine break. I have no doubt that a great many potential producers would

become active overnight in the event Canadian gold ever reached a better price than now obtains.

Prospectors and mining developers have done a remarkable job in the past and they deserve not only our congratulations but our fullest possible co-operation in their risky, time- and capital-consuming pursuit of elusive wealth. It is that type of wealth—and let us always remember it—that opens up the north.

To the south and east of Timmins, Kirkland Lake, with a population of over 17,000 is the second largest community in my riding. It is located east of highway No. 11 on highway No. 66.

The gold industry is also the main economic factor in this sector of Cochrane South, with mines like the Lake Shore, Sylvanite, Teck-Hughes, Wright-Hargraves, Macassa and Kirkland Minerals, employing just over 2,000 men. Production from this world-renowned gold camp is nearing the \$700 million mark, and wages and salaries paid to the end of 1959 amount to well over \$200 million.

Upper Canada Mines Limited and Kerr-Addison Gold Mines Limited are located to the east of this "Golden Mile" of Kirkland Lake, and they both report excellent development news. Kerr-Addison, as you are probably aware, is one of the great mines of the western hemisphere, employing 1,400 men, many of whom reside at Virginiatown and the town of Larder Lake on the shores of beautiful Larder lake. The Quebec border is located only a few miles east of this latter mine.

Much construction work has been carried out in Kirkland Lake proper last year. One of the most important projects consisted of a large addition to the Kirkland district hospital which I had the honour to officially open. On October 25 last, it was also my pleasure to officially open the new Kirkland Lake school for retarded children. In this connection, Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to light a fact that is not too well known hereabouts.

It is this: the idea behind the formation of the Ontario association for retarded children began in Kirkland Lake in 1947. It was, therefore, in my riding that this most humanitarian of movements originated. This great organization is now composed of 57 local associations throughout Ontario which provide schooling for nearly 1,600 retarded boys and girls who cannot be enrolled in ordinary schools. I am proud to say, Mr. Speaker, that good causes find good Samaritans in my riding.

A new supermarket will be opened in Kirkland Lake next month. At the beginning of this month, a new medical arts building

was completed and members of the profession were occupying the new quarters just made available. A new office building is also under construction and expected to open its doors in a matter of weeks.

Later on in the year, a chip-board plant, utilizing material formerly lost in pulp-making or sawmilling, will be under construction and will be in addition to the present Jamar plywood plant which is a comparatively new industry in Kirkland Lake.

One of the major obstacles in the path of new industrial development in Kirkland Lake has been the lack of suitable housing or accommodation for employees and supervisory staff. This problem is expected to be solved by a land assembly scheme in which the federal and provincial governments along with the municipality, are taking part. I have the assurance that this much-needed development will be brought into operation this year.

Owing to its strategic location in relation to many points of important developments in the north, Kirkland Lake has been rightly termed the "Hub of the North." For that reason, it is the distributing point for 15 wholesale warehouses for all kinds of hardware and electrical equipment. Two wholesale grocers also operate from this point. It stands to reason that improvements in economic conditions in many parts of northern Ontario or the adjoining province of Quebec have a direct bearing on the overall conditions of Kirkland Lake proper.

Gold is by no means the solitary mineral with development potential in the Kirkland-Larder axis. A large deposit of magnetite iron ore in Boston township, a few miles southeast of Kirkland Lake, has been drilled in recent years by Jones and Loughlin—one of the biggest iron ore firms in North America. The results have been satisfactory to the point that recently additional ground has been acquired by a wholly owned Canadian subsidiary—Jalore Mining Company. Work on this property was interrupted at the time of the recent steel strike in the United States. According to information I received this week, I understand that an intensive geological survey will be started early this spring and that additional drilling will follow. Bulk sampling of the ore has proven highly encouraging and eventual production, it is understood, would consist of pelletized concentrates such as are produced by Bethlehem Steel at Marmora, east of Peterborough.

The rock formations for many miles on both sides of highway No. 66 are far from having been completely probed by the

minefinders. I am firmly convinced that long before the last ounce of gold has been extracted from the producing mines of Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake, new mines will be pouring out their treasure of new wealth be it gold or silver, iron or copper or any of the long list of economic minerals hidden in the rocky clasp of the north's fabulous treasure chest.

Mr. Speaker, as I remarked earlier, the improvement of our road system in my riding has been one of the most important contributions to the new outlook in Cochrane South. Just as everywhere else in the north, the cry will always be for more and better roads. We realize that the province with its limited purse cannot expect to accomplish everything in one day and we are thankful for the great programme of road and highway building being carried out at the present time. Besides opening up the country and making natural resources accessible to development, these new roads are, in fact, the great magnet that will attract tourists by the tens of thousands to vast areas of the most attractive vacation land in this hemisphere.

In my estimation, the most important of these is highway No. 101 which can now be travelled year-round from Foleyet clear through to the Quebec boundary, where it connects with the sister province's highway system.

The extension of that road southwest to meet with work already in progress from Chapleau is on schedule. Two weeks ago, members of the roads committee of the Porcupine chamber of commerce were able to drive as far as 22 miles west of Foleyet on the road extension and they reported that they were well pleased with what they saw. When the Foleyet-Chapleau link is finally completed, the people of my riding are expecting a large influx of tourists heading their way via the new international bridge to be constructed at Sault Ste. Marie. We are convinced in Cochrane South that this new road is our path to an enriched economy. I am particularly pleased to report that all the chambers of commerce of northeastern Ontario are aggressively working toward improving the attractiveness of this vast section of the province for potential tourists. The Porcupine chamber of commerce alone has already received over 10,000 inquiries stemming from attendance at three United States sportsmen's shows. For that and other reasons, they are looking forward to the biggest year, tourist-wise, in 1960.

Mr. Speaker, I see it is 6 o'clock. I would ask your indulgence to resume after recess.

It being 6 of the clock, p.m., the House took recess.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

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Monday, February 29, 1960

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1960

8 O'CLOCK P.M.

The House resumed.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

(continued)

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, the great north-south artery, highway No. 11, save for a few short sections to be rebuilt, is as fine a piece of road as one can expect to find anywhere in North America.

The new by-pass from Matheson northerly is now open to Monteith. Work is presently underway from there on to Porquis Junction, and soon will be brought to full standard right up to Cochrane.

The reconstruction programme now being carried out on highway No. 66, from Kenogami to the Quebec border, is one of the most rewarding programmes in my riding. This has been long needed, and the completion of the work will tend to increase inter-provincial traffic, and bring an end to the legitimate complaints of the people of my riding directly affected by the former bad conditions of this much-travelled highway.

The portion of the highway passing through Kirkland Lake, where it is known as Government Road, is to be completely rebuilt this year. A start was made at the east end of Kirkland last fall, and work has proceeded as far as Allan Avenue. I may point out that Kirkland Lake itself did a great deal of street improvement work in 1959, work that is being carried through this year, and which will considerably improve driving conditions there.

Reports from The Department of Lands and Forests indicate that bush operations this year are ahead of those for the last cutting year. Actually, in the Cochrane district, total cordage to date—417,650 cords—exceeds that of the whole previous fiscal year. Most of this wood is cut in the riding of Cochrane North, but an important mill of the Abitibi complex is located in my riding at Iroquois Falls, and it gives employment to many hundreds of residents of Iroquois Falls, Ansonville, and a dozen or so smaller communities in the area.

Cutting operations naturally attract a large number of farmers and settlers who have a chance to earn much needed hard cash in the spruce forests. Sawmilling operations are also responsible for the employment of large numbers of residents of Cochrane South who have acquired an enviable reputation as dependable, hard-working forestry workers.

Mr. Speaker, I wish I could say that our agricultural industry is flourishing. I know I can say that, thanks to some studies that have been carried out by a committee of The Ontario Department of Agriculture and The Department of Lands and Forests, better things are in store for northern agriculture. I expect to be in a position to be more specific later on in this session.

Mr. Speaker, these are only a few of the highlights of the things about my riding I wished to bring to the attention of this House. Naturally, as elsewhere in our province, these matters that are brought up in the course of this debate refer to physical things like roads and bridges, hydro power and grants, schools and hospitals, and other institutions that are all part and parcel of our organized way of living. To some observers, this seeming repetition may be boring. But I say that it is necessary for the good of the province that these matters be brought up, and that the elected representatives of the people be given an opportunity to know what is going on in the smaller world that is the individual riding.

May I say in closing that I am very proud to represent Cochrane South in this Legislature, and I am ever thankful to the voters of this riding who placed their confidence in me in 1955 and again in 1959. It has been a source of great enjoyment to me to be associated with you, Mr. Speaker, with your hon. predecessor (Mr. Downer), with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), and all hon. members of this House in service to my people.

Mr. G. Bukator (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, and hon. gentlemen of this House, I came exceptionally well unprepared and I do not know what I am going to talk about, and I do not know how long I am going to take.

But it seems that the custom here is to compliment you in your position as Speaker. That is not going to be hard to do, because I have found you an exceptionally patient man, and I hope you continue to be so for at least another hour. I would not want to think that you would use your authority at this time in the strictest letter of the law, because I may find myself off base occasionally.

The Deputy Speaker (Mr. Morrow) has filled your position quite well from time to time, and I want to compliment him also for the excellent job he has been doing.

The former hon. Speaker (Mr. Downer)—I am sorry he is not here—has, I understand, set quite a pace for you, and so you have your work cut out for you. I understand he did an exceptionally good job during the many years that he held that position.

Now then, it seems to me the next step in the programme is to compliment the hon. mover (Mr. Davis) and hon. seconder (Mr. Grossman) of the motion of thanks in reply to the speech from the Throne. Hon. members may not be so anxious to do that after I say what I have to say about the “young lad” from Peel (Mr. Davis). He made his first speech, too, that particular day, I understand. In general, he did an exceptionally good job—except for some of his criticism.

I think that from time to time some of the older hon. members on both sides of the House, impose their thinking on younger newcomers, and so they instil into their minds something that should not have been put there in the first place. I think the hon. member for Peel has been slightly brainwashed, especially when he referred to the parks commission under the old government, so to speak. He did not take the matter back quite far enough, because I remember how things were in Ontario before 1934, and I remember why the government changed in 1934, too.

I remember the cars being sold—I did not remember the price of \$50 a car—but if that is what he said, and he being an honest young man—indeed, I find him an exceptionally clean-cut young man—then his information must be right.

I doubt very much though, that he was born at that time, someone must have told him.

Mr. Davis: Five years.

An hon. member: That is all right, do not worry about that.

Mr. Bukator: I notice that the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Grossman) is not in his seat. In seconding the motion of thanks, he made some interesting comments. You know, he comes from our part of the country. That hon. member worked in the Clifton Hotel, and he knew conditions there as they were before the good old Liberal party took over, so to speak, and began to revamp things, change things around, and make things beautiful, so to speak.

Now then, it was said that the former government put the Niagara parks terribly in debt. I also find—is that not awful—that the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), who is also the chairman of the Niagara parks commission, is not here. I want to say a few things about this matter for the records. Hon. members can correct me if I am wrong, but the hon. Minister did say that the former group in Queen's Park—from 1934 to 1943—did quite a good job on the parks in the Niagara area.

I do not know whether I should start to criticize at this particular stage of the game, or wait a little longer. However, hon. members can take this for what it is worth. If we watch our cousins to the south, on the American side, fixing up that park between Buffalo and Niagara-on-the-Lake, it will be noticed that they are building two highways—not one—a service road to the houses and the road for the public to travel on, with curbs and gutters. I think, in relation to the Niagara parks, if the commissioners do not devote a little more time to doing things, they will be taking a second spot in this parks system. They are not devoting enough time to that park from lake to lake.

I was going to speak about civil defence for a short time this evening, but I find also that the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Nickle) is not in his seat. I do not want to pick on any hon. Minister who is not here, the hon. Ministers should be here to defend themselves.

I sat on the civil defence committee in the county of Welland, representing the county for some 2.5 years, and I thought we had a good organization except for the fact that the same old chestnut showed up—not enough money. Not enough money from where? Naturally from the provincial government. So how can interested citizens do a decent job without that necessary thing that makes the wheels go around?

I was going to speak on many, many issues, but I thought for the first time out, one should stay close to home. I imagine hon.

members would be tickled to death if I quit now. Well, it is not that bad.

I am going to say something about the park, and I am sincerely sorry that the hon. Minister of Labour is not in his seat. However, I think he can read from *Hansard* and correct me if I am wrong.

I will start at Fort Erie, where the old fort has been remodelled and rebuilt. It is an exceptionally fine place to entertain tourists, have them stop for a little while, and spend a few of those dollars we all look for from the tourists—naturally.

Then we come down into the town of Fort Erie and we find that the river bank, for the full length of that town, is good for only two purposes. With the exception of the odd spot, which the people themselves cleaned up for swimming purposes, the river bank is only good for raising mosquitoes and wild ducks. I speak of the stretch right in the heart of the town, under the administration of the parks commission.

It appears to me that this area would be a good place to spend a few of those surplus dollars that the hon. chairman himself spoke about not too long ago. I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass) to do something about the Queen Elizabeth Way, but he is not in his seat either.

Mr. G. W. Innes (Oxford): There are not too many of them over there.

Mr. Bukator: They knew I was going to speak so, naturally, why should they be?

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): The hon. member scared them out.

Mr. Bukator: I might say this though, that when hon. members opposite speak about what has been done in Port Arthur or Lincoln county, and about those beautiful highways with the service roads, honestly, it would lead one to believe that the Queen Elizabeth Way, which starts at the Peace Bridge and goes through the county of Welland, did not belong to that particularly well-kept highway system.

Last summer—during the election campaign by the way—I drove on that road, and honestly, motorists were lifting tar onto their tires on a hot day. For quite some time, we did complain about the fact that at the intersection of the Sodom road, which runs into Crystal Beach and the Queen Elizabeth Way—hon. members can find, if they check the records, that many, many accidents have occurred at that particular intersection.

I remember being elected to council some 12 years ago, and Willoughby township suggested to The Department of Highways that they put a traffic light there. But until a few people were maimed and killed, this government did not do too much about it. Subsequently they did put up a traffic light, which did help a little bit.

For the information of the hon. member for Peel, I find that when the Queen Elizabeth Way was started under the old regime, we find that they did the one lane. But the other was not done because there was a change in government 16 or 17 years ago, and they felt that one lane was enough. The incoming government, because the area down there was represented by a Liberal, left things alone. I hope they will not take that attitude now, under similar circumstances.

The matter was left alone until they finally got themselves a member from the Niagara riding who was of their particular political faith, then they did something about the second lane.

I was very much amused by the attitude of the hon. former Minister of Highways (Mr. Allan) when we came up to see him about fixing that particular road. I like him very much as a gentleman, but, with a representation from the county of Welland on the county road system, I came up to Queen's Park here, to talk to the former hon. Minister of Highways about fixing that particular road, and he said that the traffic count did not warrant it.

I do not know how they could get traffic to drive on that particular lane, but that was the way it was figured out in the books. I do not know how people can drive through weeds and pastures and so on, but we had to have something there, yet the traffic count did not warrant it.

Then we have what is known as the Dorchester circle. Just recently I was coming in to Toronto and I saw an accident—a car went through the guard railing and flipped and a man, from Buffalo, was in critical condition, and I do not know if he has recovered yet or not. That is a man trap.

Oh, hon. members can easily say that the Liberals built that thing originally and laid it out. Well, I will tell them it was a figment of some architect's or engineer's imagination that might have looked good on paper, but it is a killer. The hon. Minister of Transport should check the records. He will find that it should be looked into, and if he says the Liberals originally put it in—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: As a matter of fact, that has been under study very recently.

Mr. Bukator: Wonderful, I appreciate that. But even if this particular circle was laid out, let us say by the Liberal people of that day, the Conservatives maintained it and repaired some of it, and they have put some signs to show the lanes. But two wrongs do not make a right. I know the gentlemen in authority do not want any more accidents than we do, and so, if it is under study, I appreciate it, I will go back to my constituents and tell them so. I will say I talked about it in the House, and that I found out that this particular thing was looked into.

Recently, the hon. Minister did agree to put up a traffic light down in the city area and we appreciate that. I wanted to say to the hon. members most forcibly about that particular part of Queen Elizabeth Way, that it is so odd to drive that last 15 miles into Buffalo, to find so much difference as compared to the way it is in St. Catharines. The department is going to spend quite a lot of money from Toronto to Hamilton—6 lanes, I understand—and we do want those two lanes brushed up a little bit. I think that will make the people happy.

Well, even the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is not in his seat. I thought at least he would be in his seat to hear the member from Niagara Falls, because a while back he listened to one from his side of the fence.

I would like to say to him that, back in 1953, there were the by-elections. It was rather odd that the former Bill Howes—who hon. members all know was a gentleman and who would be rather hard to follow—well, Bill decided to go to the federal House, and in 1953 we had the by-election, and you know, I just checked the records recently here to find out that a Conservative member came to this House, a clean-cut young man, hon. members know him very well. He was going to make quite a mark here, I thought. But for some unknown reason, he decided to quit, but he won that riding. As hon. members know, Niagara riding was a Conservative riding to start with, and I am going to tell hon. members to pick that riding up again, they can have it if they like. All they have to do is treat the people right. The hon. Prime Minister has said on so many occasions, we treat people right, that is why we are here and you are over there.

I might say that is why I am here and their hon. member is over there. He just did not play the game the way the game should be played. He was elected to a large majority from 84 Conservatives and thought then he would accomplish things, because they had one of their own, and hon. members

know he won that election with a plurality of 3,149 votes.

I think I better check my notes on that, and you know, as I look through, 3,149, is the plurality given in the book on page 9. But when I check down a little farther, I find that the plurality happens to be 3,049, there is a discrepancy of 100 votes. Somebody has made a mistake, and those things happen, even in records.

Then back in 1955, when I decided I would like to come into this particular field after being in municipal affairs for 12 years, I took on the job of taking a stab at a higher level of government, and I was beached by 2,078 votes. There happened to be 500 people who changed their minds in that length of time.

Now then, the man was re-elected—he was in the government—he could have produced possibly a lot more than he did, because when the time came about that he decided to go to another field, they picked an exceptionally fine young man from down our riding, an educated boy, teaching mathematics and science. He had the appearance, he is clean cut, of good Irish stock as he put it in his comments when he ran for office. But when the chips were counted, I took the Niagara riding with some 4,345 votes.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Take them all.

Mr. Bukator: That is not to say too much for me. If that is a Conservative riding, and if I, a Liberal, won that riding with such a majority, then there must be something radically wrong, or the people down there are not satisfied. As I said at the beginning of my comments, I am going to show them how to get this riding back again. All they have to do is treat their good Conservative people down there right, and they will vote for the Conservative man again because he was a good man. But they felt that this Liberal disturber of the peace from the village of Chippawa might bring home some of the bacon, and that is what I am here for.

I am going to tell them why—I think they know. Again I am awfully sorry that the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Labour are not in their seats, because recently I said that down in my riding—the riding that I represent and I am tickled to death to be doing it for those fine people—I can get anything I want from the Conservative government in Queen's Park through the hon. Minister in the government that will not give me something that makes sense if I ask

them for it, simply because the hon. Prime Minister himself said we are fair. That is all I want. If they are fair, then they will produce the necessary, and let me show them or ask them a question, if you will.

A Provincial Manual was set up some years ago, is that under The Assessment Act?

Recently they set up a Provincial Manual whereby we can assess counties and townships, and you know the county of Welland, with my very good friend and former warden of the county from Welland riding, we applied this county system of assessment. Do hon. members remember the old bile rolling, they called it, where they used to go out, a few men with an assessment committee, and look over a property and say, "That looks worth almost as much as a home in my town." Then they set down the figures and argued in county council for a week to come up with an assessment, while the good people on the other side of the House, on the right side of the government, decided that there is a right way to do this with the Provincial Manual, and they brought it up as a standard or a basis by which we would assess.

I imagine the hon. members opposite are all quite happy with that thing. I am hoping they are anyhow, because it did an exceptionally good job in the county, and I want to give them some credit. Do they all believe that they did a good job when they brought that into existence? I was hoping they would thump their desks, but they did not. I missed my first shot. I thought I would get some support there.

The Provincial Manual is the best thing that came along, considering the methods they had used before. But the Provincial Manual is used only for the people of the province of Ontario. That method is not used by the province. No, they have grants in lieu of taxes. They give us some money in lieu of taxes because they have taken out of taxation certain portions of land.

Honestly, someone will think I am picking on the chairman of the parks commission. I sat there with him for 6 years. I wanted to say to him he can read this in *Hansard* if he has the time. There are many things about the commissioner that I did see, and after going out into the field looking for support from the workers, and people who work in those commissions, I found that there were many discrepancies there, and they were not too happy with the administration in the park in some issues only. Nothing serious, but there were things that they were not too pleased with.

So I wanted to say to the hon. Minister

that I looked about, and I talked to these people and I found their reasoning made sense. I would like this read into *Hansard*, so I would mention that the Niagara parks police that you see on these lovely cards—and fine men they are, too—are not parks police according to The Parks Commission Act. They call them guards. They are not really policemen. They are officers and guards and caretakers.

Mind you, they are doing an exceptionally good job, and if hon. members were to go down into their office—they have 10, 12, 13, 14 men working for them—they have quarters there that are deplorable. They should not have to work under those conditions.

Mind you, they did not put me up to this, that was a little research on my own.

I have found many little things that I thought possibly I should talk about, because the hon. Prime Minister himself said to the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha) the other day: "\$310,000 for school purposes, I will give you that myself," and he reached in his pocket.

Now, I know that the hon. Prime Minister does not carry \$310,000 in his pocket. But he did say the hon. member had been here for 4 consecutive weeks. "He could have come into my office to see me about this particular problem and I would have taken it up with him, I think we could have worked this thing out." I mean, that was the impression that I got.

So I am going to be seeing some of the hon. Ministers in their offices pertaining to problems about which I do not think I should take up the time on the floor, because first of all—if they say that they are fair, and the hon. Prime Minister did say, "and I want to be fair," and these requests that I make are fair, then we will get them. So why bother them with wasting their time asking for petty little things that should have been cleared up quite some time ago?

Recently they purchased—now comes the two hour speech that I did write. I made another notation here on the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions from Port Arthur (Mr. Wardrope). He impressed me with his speech the other day, and he did talk about the many things that happened up in his riding, and I am glad that he had full co-operation, so to speak, now perhaps it will overflow into other parts of the province.

I heard that the hon. Minister of Labour, the chairman of the parks commission—it is in the book, at least it is in the paper—said that they made some \$360,000 net in their

concessions in the park, and I am glad to hear that they are doing such a good job.

They purchased this piece of land in Stamford, the original Oakes Estate. It was felt by the Stamford council that it may come out of taxation. You know, there are about 20 acres of land there, a lovely site overlooking the Horseshoe Falls. When it was purchased by the park, Stamford council were quite concerned about it, and rightfully they should be. They felt that they were to lose this \$7,200 approximately, a year in taxes.

So, in the paper of April 15, 1959, it says, "Misunderstanding cited by chairman of Niagara parks commission," and I will read hon. members a portion of what was said by the chairman at that time:

Realizing that ordinarily the township of Stamford might suffer some tax losses, it can be said that the commission is considering ways and means of seeing to it that the township suffers no loss for the present rate of taxes.

While it is not within the power of the commission within statutory restrictions to pay taxes on land, in view of the fact that there are fine buildings on the property with potential revenue therefrom, the commission believes that there will be no loss to the township—

and he continued on and on.

Stamford township is quite concerned about that piece of land. There are buildings there that are deriving some revenue, I imagine. It will not bring any more. There will not be buildings go on that piece of property of 19 acres. I had a large hotel firm that wanted to buy the whole portion and put up a big hotel, which would have brought lots of employment and taxes to that township, too. But now it has gone out of taxation.

I would like to have the assurance from the chairman, at this stage of the game—rather than go about wondering—whether he would give us that \$7,200 of taxes that Stamford feel they are going to lose. However, I will take that matter up with the chairman at his convenience.

I got a letter from the chamber of commerce about the bridge problem. They read in the paper that I was going to bring up the tax question, and in Fort Erie at the Peace Bridge, we will find their grant in lieu of taxes is some \$45,000 this year, and they are going to be increased to \$62,000 from \$60,000.

If any hon. members have been down in

that area, and have looked at both locations, I would think they would agree that the bridge at Niagara Falls would be entitled to more than \$12,000 grant in lieu of taxes. We might say that there was a little more than \$9,000 in grants for 2 or 3 years. I will refer to that later. Instead of getting what they really should have, they have much less in grants.

Again getting back to the chairman of the bridge commission—who is also the chairman of the parks commission—he is going to get himself a bridge built at Lewiston. Goodness knows, it has been a long time coming. Mr. Speaker, I venture to say that, because of his knowledge of the government and its activities, he will not settle for any \$12,000 for a new bridge at Lewiston.

I would like this to go on record, that I do not feel that the Rainbow Bridge is paying sufficient for the concessions that they have. It has been mentioned that possibly this year they will not be getting that \$9,000 grant they received last year because of some technicality on grants.

I do not care whether it comes from one department of the government or the other, but the least they could do is leave that \$9,000 there. They are entitled to it, and I am going to show hon. members why when I get into my records pertaining to taxes in Ontario.

Oh, I was about to tell them how they would get the Niagara riding back to the Conservative government.

I went up and down the streets of Niagara Falls, and I said to every business man there: "Do you know there are concessions in that park that are not paying taxes, that are in direct opposition to you? They sell souvenirs, they sell coffee, they sell sandwiches, they sell dinners, they entertain the tourists, and they made quite a profit because we heard it read off here. But they do not pay any taxes."

Mind you, if the hon. Minister of Labour were here, he would defend himself by saying "we do pay taxes, we pay business taxes." But the figure of money, as I am going to show them very soon now, is much less as compared to what they would pay, if they were paying business tax. As private individuals, they would be paying that much more, too.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Are the prices cut-rate there?

Mr. Bukator: Oh, no, no. As a matter of fact, I would say this for the concessions in

the park, they feed exceptionally well. I do not suppose any of the tourists who have eaten in any of these concessions would eat in the cafeteria now at the refectory.

As a matter of fact, I drop in there quite often myself, and in the dining room above, in the summer time, the meals are outstanding. The chairman did say they charge a little more for them, but I do not think so. I think the service, and the food that we get, is well worth every dollar that we pay for it.

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): How many months are they open?

Mr. Bukator: Oh, I would say about May or June to September or October, but the cafeteria in that particular building is open all winter. It is open now.

The same thing applies to the Princess Elizabeth Building at the foot of Clifton Hill, where the hon. member for St. Andrew said he worked at the Clifton.

The Oakes Garden theatre is there now, it was taken out of taxation too. After the Clifton burned down, there were no taxes. The Lafayette Hotel was torn down, no taxes. The Queen's Hotel a little farther down, no taxes. The Princess Elizabeth Building or the Prince of Wales dancehall, no taxes. Concession after concession was torn out by the Liberal government.

I am going to draw to the attention of hon. members very soon now—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Bukator: But I like talking—as a matter of fact, someone asked me how long I was going to be here, and I said possibly an hour, maybe more, and maybe less.

Even the hon. member for Welland (Mr. Morningstar) is awake listening, and that is good, because the hon. member for Welland quite often finds himself napping over there. But this evening he is wide awake because he knows this is close to home, and I know he will help me when the time comes, because the hon. members opposite are fair—I heard that from the hon. Prime Minister.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Things cannot be too bad, Mr. Speaker. They increased my majority last time.

Mr. Bukator: No, as a matter of fact, we could get into a conversation here that would last an hour or two because of our friendship in the past in county affairs. But that is no way to collect taxes from this government.

If I keep turning these pages as fast as I am doing here now, hon. members are not going to hear much more. I got into the wrong file, that is what happened.

They tell me they have been battling about these taxes since 1907 when Sir Adam Beck—the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay) is not in his seat either, the vice-chairman of Hydro—

Hon. Mr. Warrender: There are not too many here.

Mr. Bukator: It would appear that I have this House all to myself, as far as the departments that I am after are concerned. Somebody must have told them I was going to ask for something.

But Sir Adam Beck built a station away back, and it paid taxes for a few years. I do not know that I want to go into Stamford files or Niagara files at this stage of the game—they both have problems.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: Let us have them both.

Mr. Bukator: Well, I promise through you, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. Minister will get them both. They will be well recorded before I get through with them. Grants from Hydro in lieu of taxes, they said the assessment agreed upon in March, 1922—now, I do not know who was in the government then, but they agreed on an assessment of \$2.5 million. That was the assessment base of that particular day—

Hon. Mr. Warrender: In 1937.

Mr. Bukator: In 1922—yes, it was originally assessed at that, and they have stuck to it ever since.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bukator: Now then, if they were to use this Provincial Manual that we use, that same assessment would be \$4.5 million. They stopped paying taxes, and they paid them grants—\$75,000 a year—in lieu of taxes. And then it is plus \$9,662.30—I do not want to be wrong on that figure—for a total of \$84,662.30.

If they were a private enterprise, as the Canadian Niagara is, the Niagara Mohawk built in Stamford, they would be paying the city of Niagara Falls \$245,250. Now, that would be the difference if it were a private enterprise, according to the same manual that is used by Stamford township, which taxes private groups.

You know, it was an odd thing—I do not have the exact figure, but the records can prove it—when they put this thing into existence, it is found that they were charging that particular powerhouse over \$100,000 a year taxes too much, by guessing what the property was worth. Those people never complained, they paid it, but it was cut because there was a fair basis of assessment. And they are still paying much more than all of the Hydro system put together. And I will come to that too.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: There was a surplus.

Mr. Bukator: Yes, I know there was a surplus and then last year they returned to the municipalities \$2.8 million. That is quite a business.

Again I do not want to pick on the hon. Minister of Energy Resources or vice-chairman of Hydro. They have a 13th bill, you know, I wish I had that in my business. If at the end of the year they find they did not come out too well, they check the records of the municipalities and they say, "We would like that much more money from you because you have it in your coffers," and so they balance it out.

You know that 20-minute peak that we have for Hydro purposes? I sat on this commission for 11 or 12 years—we were just rubber stamps. But, mind you, they were doing a good job, we will not complain about that, except to pay taxes.

So the valuation of the Ontario power property is \$21,889,392. Oh, I suppose I had better go on to the bridges again to clear this point that I was telling hon. members about, that I had the figures on. Mind you, remember they took the Clifton Hotel, they took the Lafayette, they took the Queen's Hotel, they took the Prince of Wales Hotel all out of there, at least somebody did, and so if they were paying—

Hon. Mr. Warrender: We did. It must have been a Tory who burned it down.

Mr. Bukator: I suppose. Actually we were sorry we lost that landmark. A lot of people came there and enjoyed that spot.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: I suppose the hon. member will blame us for that?

Mr. Bukator: Oh no, I have not blamed anyone yet. No, I felt when I came to this House, I thought I would keep this on a high level, because I remember 4 prayers that we read here when we start out, and we

say, "Thy will be done on earth." The government certainly means "on earth," they do not mean in this House, because they do not conduct themselves as people who would apply that prayer from time to time. But I do not point my finger at any particular hon. Minister or hon. member. If the shoe fits, wear it.

When I came to this particular House—and I know a little Scripture, too—I heard an hon. member over here talking about it, and he said: "Wise as a serpent and meek as a dove."

I would be wise as a serpent and I would like to be meek, too. But the hon. members opposite do not understand. In that particular type of operation, one has to get down to this particular level of quibbling over things that are fair, because they do want to be fair.

"Assessment shown on 1959 assessment roll, bridge offices above stores." Now, there are some plush offices above those stores, and the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs would be acquainted with them because he has been there. That assessment is not too high. Those particular offices are assessed at \$31,350. Buildings, gardens, immigration, and so forth—hon. members know that fine tower with apartments in it at the bridge there—not too much money. It is assessed at \$137,400.

The bridge plaza and gardens—and hon. members opposite know what that is all about, I need not tell them. They have all been down there inspecting those properties—\$236,500. This one they can quibble about if they will, but it is there, bridge, span and abutments. As they know, we assess, according to the Provincial Manual, by the cubic foot, so we have an assessment there of \$805,000.

Now, we come to the stores below the bridge. According to this particular manual they used to tax, we find that is assessed at \$411,600. Miscellaneous lands and buildings add up to \$40,840, making a total assessment on that particular area of \$1,662,690.

Taxes on assessment of that particular amount of money should be, if it were a private enterprise again, \$90,616.60, but they received only \$21,058.72 in grants, in lieu of taxes in 1959.

Now, this would be fair, I would say this would be fair and I want to be fair with hon. members, who should be fair with the people of the Niagara riding if they want that riding back. Fort Erie is getting \$45,000 and not getting too much, and they will get another \$15,000 before 1962, which is \$60,000. If hon. members across want to be fair, true these people should be getting their \$90,000 instead of \$21,000. So the possibility of this

government taking away from them \$9,000 certainly is not fair. So much for the bridge.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: That is not what the legal people say.

Mr. Bukator: Well, I never got tangled up with much—and I am glad—with the legal people. I have never known that a man had to go directly to legal people to deal with the people's money. I always dealt with a lot of people, and they were not legal, and we got along very fairly, I thought. But so much for the legal people, we need them, too.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: Well, the hon. member is spending people's money.

Mr. Bukator: I tell you what, I would not mind a little drink of water. If the hon. Minister would like to go on and speak some more maybe he could enlighten me a little bit.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: I would be very glad to.

Mr. Bukator: Go ahead.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: What subject would he like?

Mr. Bukator: Maybe I can give him another angle or two locally. You know, that hon. gentleman sitting in the front row, I kind of forget his position, but he must be an hon. Minister or he would not be sitting in the front row.

Mr. Reaume: Which one is that?

Mr. Bukator: That hon. gentleman who is doing all the talking. He has been exceptionally quiet up to this particular point, Mr. Speaker. I would like to go on, and I do not know if I care for too much of this sort of thing. Mind you, the only reason I do not is because I could be till 3 o'clock in the morning and there are others who would like to speak after me.

An hon. member: He is the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Mr. Bukator: Municipal Affairs. That is a good department. I have had something to do with them. I think I had better get back to my taxes.

Niagara parks commission. The following grants in lieu of business taxes were received by the city of Niagara Falls in 1959.

Some two or three years ago, representatives from Stamford township came down here asking for taxes for concessions that were doing business in direct opposition to

other businesses. After the chairman had—as a matter of fact, I was here with the solicitor from Stamford—you see, we did have to have a legal man here at that time from Stamford. So, after listening to our woes and sorrows—listen to this, this will slay you, I know hon. members would all accept this in their own municipalities and their own constituencies, I bet they would not go home and brag about it.

Princess Elizabeth Building—that is that lovely concession down at the foot of Clifton Hill that is still doing business there winter and summer—business assessment of \$7,710, grant in lieu of taxes adjusted to \$421. I pay that much for a little bit of a barber shop in Chippawa. Clifton Gate business assessment, mind you, we assess according to some system that they have of their own here in the government \$6,378, grants in lieu of taxes, \$348.

The refectory, this business that I was telling hon. members about that feeds wonderfully there, with the commissioner's quarters above with the beautiful restaurant and the cafeteria below, they really are set.

Mr. P. Manley (Stormont): Do they have any—

Mr. Bukator: Yes, a lot of the staff stay in those quarters, and they have wonderful quarters, and they do treat their staff exceptionally well. They have a few drinks around too, if one knows where to go for them.

Now, the business assessment on that is \$61,806, making a total for that particular building of \$3,371, or total taxes on those 4 units of \$4,140. Again, I say it is unfair, but honestly this is on paper before me and I wish the chairman had been here. Mind you, if one reads this manual that the folks set up here, what would happen if full taxes were paid on all buildings?

Mind you, I am not asking them to pay taxes on 3,500 acres of land used for park purposes, it would hardly be fair to them. The people would like it, but it is hardly fair to do that. It is the buildings alone I am talking about, buildings where the government is doing business.

The Princess Elizabeth Building should be \$25,700. The refectory should be \$284,720. The Clifton Gate should be \$21,260. Administration Building \$69,810. The work shop and lavatories—they have a beautiful work shop there too, by the way—is some \$11,400.

One might ask, why the work shop? Well, they repair cars and trucks and their equipment that they otherwise would have to fix

up in the local garages and pay that much more. Anyhow, the total assessment on that would be \$412,890.

On the basis of the 1959 mill rate, taxes would be—and this is hardly worth hollering about, I should say this very peacefully to hon. members—instead of that \$3,000-odd it should be \$20,502.50. That is not much, when one shows a profit of \$360,000.

Until that money is paid into the coffers for taxes in the city of Niagara Falls, no one can sit on that side of the House and tell me it is fair.

I would like to believe that they are, and I think when the government hon. Ministers see the records as I have them here, and check them through their legal minds, if you will, with the assessors, I am sure they will come across with this if they want the Niagara riding back again.

As a matter of fact, this comes from the city manager, and he says:

I would respectfully suggest that every effort should be made to have Premier Frost continue the grant in lieu of taxes for the stores on River Road, under the bridge plaza.

Now, as I said, as a result of his instructions, we received the grant for 1957, 1958 and 1959, but he has been advised by the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs that the grant will be discontinued. This grant amounts to \$9,057.72.

Now, if we discontinue that particular \$9,000, I know that as the hon. Minister from Port Arthur says, petty politics are being played. That is the only reason they are going to be cut.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: That is what the hon. member says. Does the city manager give him the reason?

Mr. Bukator: Mr. Speaker, I do not know that I care for his reasons. I have the facts by experts that advise me that this government is not treating us right, and until we get this money they are not treating us right.

Now, I have here a 10- or 12-page brief. I understand that one can have these tabled. Could this be recorded in *Hansard*, or do I have to read this till 3 o'clock in the morning?

Mr. Speaker: do you want to make a ruling on that? It was a brief presented to the government. Would you like me to read it?

Mr. C. E. Janes (Lambton East): Read it.

Mr. Bukator: I do not know why I have crossed swords so long with the hon. Minister

of Municipal Affairs. There are others there whom I would like to talk to, they are all fine men.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: What swords?

Mr. Bukator: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. Warrender: What swords? There was nothing said. Does the hon. member feel it? He is dead.

Mr. Bukator: It is rather odd that when an hon. Minister in the government gets up to speak, he gets such a hand from his own colleagues, but when one who is so inexperienced as I am gets up here to talk, he gets nothing except from the very, very few, although I am glad for that.

Applause by hon. Mr. Warrender.

Mr. Bukator: Thank you. Oh, yes, did they know there were water rentals involved, too, in this particular thing? You see, they not only have the assurance of the money on that bill from Hydro, but they have water rentals paid now from the Hydro on the Canadian Niagara to the parks commission to pay their bills with. So the Canadian Niagara powerhouse in 1954 paying water rentals—I may be wrong on this because I do not know a kilowatt from a horsepower—but for every horsepower generated they got \$1.25 paid to the parks commission. In 1954, the Canadian Niagara Power Company paid to the parks commission \$136,304.73, and in 1955—I am going to give both figures—the Canadian Niagara Power paid, along with the fact that they pay full taxes although they are a private enterprise, \$135,437.40.

Ontario Power Company, that is the Hydro, they paid to the parks commission, \$213,564.52, that is in 1954, and in 1955, \$205,916.83.

The Toronto Power Company paid \$154,589.71 in 1954, in 1955, \$134,345.86.

Sir Adam Beck, No. 1 and 2, in 1954 paid \$348,776.92, and in the year 1955—because of the addition they paid into the parks commission—\$808,550.98.

The total paid in 1954 for water rights to the parks commission to maintain their parks with, \$853,235.88 and in the year 1955, \$1,284,251.07.

Now then, last year they found that it was much too much money for the parks to be getting into their coffers, and they took \$625,000 of that money and put it into the park division, to maintain parks throughout the province, and I say that is fair. Why should all of that go to one area?

But I do say that it is not fair until they pay their taxes to that area. It does not amount to too much money and is a fair request. The trouble, I sometimes think, is that if people ask for big things, they get them that much easier.

But this is big to the people of that area. They are entitled to that break, and mind you, I was only speaking of the city of Niagara Falls. We will take Stamford township and show how much rougher a deal they are getting.

But, to make things a little lighter, this afternoon I heard the hon. Minister speak of a bill that was passed here, and I was going to speak on that question. I refer to the workmen's compensation board paying the widows \$75 a month now instead of the usual \$50 that they paid before, and I think it was \$12.50 per child and now I think it is \$25 or \$35. That is fair because it puts them all on an even keel. Before that, one widow would walk down, because her husband died a month before or a year before a certain date, and collect \$50 for herself, while the other widow, whose husband was killed a few days later, would walk up and get her \$75.

When I was appointed as a chairman of a committee by the Ontario municipal association some 5 or 6 years ago, I made that presentation to the hon. Minister of Labour. That particular brief was brought to him and he said: "I know you have a problem, but we do not have the means." Now they have brought that bill in. They are treating them all right, and that is good.

But the other portion of my brief, which I did draft myself, pertained to the people who were maimed away back, when people were earning much less money than they do today, and the people who are maimed today get, I do not know what the percentage is, but they both walk up and get their money. The people who were maimed away back were treated rough even back then. They are being treated rough now and they will be continued to be treated rough until we make that equitable, too.

And the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) knows we were in Sudbury last fall. He made an exceptionally good speech and I have to thank him for it. I quit the municipal association at that time, after being vice-president for 5 years. I am sorry I did not stay a little longer and say I helped get the grant for the widows at least. But we have this other thing to fight for, naturally, and I do believe they will come up with something equitable—I wish I could use that word—

equitable; because the hon. members opposite have told me on different occasions that they are fair, and that will be fair when they do that for those people who need that money.

There are 7 or 8 municipalities in the riding that I represent, and if I give each one the same amount of time that I did speaking about the city of Niagara Falls, we will be here a long time. There is an hon. gentleman behind me who has a speech that will take 4 or 5 hours, I understand.

Stamford township, which has a larger population than the city of Niagara Falls, completely surrounds it. When the tax dollar is effected in the township for school purposes, it is also effected in Willoughby township and the village of Chippawa, because they have one school board that takes care of high schools and public schools.

So the more that Stamford collects in taxes, on a percentage basis, naturally the less the municipalities have to pay for that purpose. And so, as far as Stamford is concerned, I think their argument is exceptionally well taken, and I should mention something pertaining to their problem. Somebody has gone off with my notes.

Now, we are talking about Stamford township, and not the city of Niagara Falls, and they have the Table Rock House which is sitting on—I am telling hon. members, I am not asking them to pay taxes for the park, but just for the land that particular building occupies—it sits on 1.5 acres of land. The land is assessed at \$4,500, the building at \$89,000—I will give it to them in round figures rather than in cents.

Business tax is \$31,000, a total of \$135,000—that is the Table Rock House—one goes down underneath the Falls into that plaza affair, and it is an exceptionally well-paying proposition, they make an awful lot of money from that because I know, I was on the commission and I checked the records.

And for that purpose, no taxes are paid. The additions to that building, land \$1,500, building \$88,000, business \$21,000, so we have \$110,500—with no taxes paid for that.

The Glen Restaurant—a nice little restaurant, down near the gardening school—the land is assessed at \$3,000, the building at \$18,500, business, \$6,000, a total of \$27,500.

The golf course—can hon. members imagine this—this is a dandy, the golf course, yet they are assessing them for one acre, although there are 100 acres there. The parks commission maintain this beautiful big golf course by the same Provincial Manual. There is a private golf course in Niagara Falls,

called Oak Lodge, I think, that pays taxes on the whole "shebang," the parks commission is making a fair dollar from their golf courses and they only pay grants, business tax of some type on one acre instead of the 99 acres which they direct business to. They should be assessed for \$297,000 for land, business \$74,000, making it a total of \$371,000; the golf club house and the golf course, land \$3,000, \$24,400 for building, business \$6,850, or a total of \$34,000, and this is clear. This will really stagger hon. members. Do they know how much Stamford gets in grants in lieu of taxes? Only \$2,414.89.

A Liberal hon. member: Terrible, it is a wonder they were elected.

Mr. Reaume: That is what is happening all over the province.

Mr. Bukator: The old hall that they purchased last year, 20 acres of land, \$51,000 for land, \$88,000 for building, total assessment of \$139,000. They were getting \$72,000, and this year's question mark—we do not know if we will get it or not. They should be getting a total of \$37,406, that is not bad you know, because they are making that kind of money, and a business tax of \$7,800, if they paid the full business tax. But they are paying \$2,414.

Perhaps hon. members wonder why these figures all come to them. It is because those people elected me, in a township that sometimes elects Conservatives, and the city of Niagara Falls. I said to them, "Why do you not give me the figures, and I will ask for the answers, because as long as I live and breathe, I will come to this government with these questions." They tell me I can sit for hours when the budget comes in, and it will be around these figures.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Would my hon. friend allow a question?

Mr. Speaker, does the record of the parks commission show at any time during his membership that he took such a stand with respect to the commission that they should do thus and so as he now donates—

Mr. Reaume: What difference does it make?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I am just asking a question.

Mr. Bukator: Mr. Speaker, let me spend a little time with hon. members on how I worked on the parks commission.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I am asking a question.

Mr. Bukator: I would like to answer that question indirectly, if you will.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I would rather have a direct answer.

Mr. Bukator: Oh, it will be direct, I can assure the hon. Attorney-General.

Mr. Speaker, in 1951, there was an amendment which said that the county of Welland, Lincoln county and the city of Niagara Falls shall appoint one member to the parks commission, and since the hon. Attorney-General brought the question up and not me, and I try to keep this on the level whereby, as I said before—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I just want the truth.

Mr. Bukator: It is the truth, I assure him. I am glad the question comes from another branch of government. I enjoy this. So I was appointed to that commission, and I might say that for the first 3 months that I was on that commission, I was not invited to attend. They heard I was too much of a Liberal. When the county of Welland got the notification, then I could attend, and that was an annual appointment by the county of Welland. Incidentally, do hon. members know how the county of Welland appoint their wardens, after that time? Oh, they appointed them according to politics.

Mr. Reaume: Tory trick, that is a Tory—

Mr. Bukator: Oh no, no, it was way back for 15 years, a warden was a Liberal, and all the chairmen of all committees were Conservatives, and so there was a caucus of Liberals and a caucus of Conservatives, similar to what we have here.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: At midnight, we will get an answer to what I asked.

Mr. Bukator: Oh, that is quite all right. I would like to know who is good at passing around their feet, when it comes to answering questions directly? I would like to know who does a lot of skating about like they did in Squaw Valley? Oh, I will be glad to answer in my own time because I am speaking at this particular stage of the game.

An hon. member: That's a boy.

Mr. Bukator: I would be glad to answer the hon. Attorney-General, but I am telling this to you, Mr. Speaker, that I was appointed to that particular committee, to the parks

commission, by both Liberals and Conservatives. I had a lot of respect for both of them, and I get as much respect, and as much put over, so to speak, pertaining to these things, as one individual with so many more of the other kind, than I can do in this particular House. We are going to find out how fair this particular House is going to treat me. But at that particular time, I was representing the Liberals of Chippawa.

An hon. member: A very respected service.

Mr. Bukator: Oh, absolutely, and they are prominent and they are smart politicians, every one of them, and doing a good job.

Mr. Bukator: And so I could have hollered until I was blue in the face, I hope my hollering here will get some results, and I played the game as the game should have been played on that particular commission. We left our problems at that chamber, and again, I wish the chairman was here, because he knows that what we discussed were these particular things. Maybe the other commissioners did not see them my way. That could be an indirect answer.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Oh, they were.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): That will have to hold the hon. Attorney-General, he has not got a chance.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: He should have got those—

Mr. Bukator: I am happy for my hon. friend, wherever in heaven's name he comes from. Where does the hon. Minister come from that sits over there? I did not check this particular book. If it was not for him, would not this be a dull meeting.

Hon. Mr. Warrender: I am just trying to live in it up.

Mr. Bukator: That is what I said.

Well anyhow, Mr. Speaker, these particular things I did not have at that time, I could not have presented them either, maybe the people concerned would not give them to me. They did at this particular stage of the game because they are being, as someone put it here today, rooked. They are entitled to a fair shake and they are not getting it, and that is why they have a Liberal member here, and that is why they will always have a Liberal member here, if they do not give them what is coming to them. Yet that riding has a lot of good Conservative people.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: No wonder the Liberals—

Mr. Bukator: Oh, by the way, I would like to take hon. members back to that day, I will get into the brief. Under the former administration, which was the Henry government before 1934, they were getting some \$50,000 a year. In 1937, after Howe got in, at least he got them another \$25,000 a year.

An hon. member: Because we are fair.

Mr. Bukator: I think that answers that one quite directly, does it not, Mr. Speaker?

Hon. Mr. Warrender: It does not answer it, because I have been told—

Mr. Bukator: Well, I will tell hon. members opposite, the law makers who are quite prominent and capable of making laws overnight to suit themselves, if they want to be fair, they will pass one to make these things legal. The people are entitled to it.

An hon. member: Hear, hear.

Mr. Bukator: I would like to reveal another figure to hon. members. The Canadian Niagara powerhouse, which is a private enterprise, paying the same kind of water rights, last year paid to Stamford township—get this if you will—\$334,885.72. That is being fair. The Canadian Niagara powerhouse have an assessment of \$5,987,625 as compared to Hydro's assessment of \$25,734,950 and they should be paying \$1,191,858.21 —\$1,191,000 they should be paying if they paid the same as the Canadian Niagara—and they are paid a grant in lieu of taxes to the tune of \$245,906.29. I know the longer these things go on, the less attention one gets, but that is, I agree with them too, there will be many more chances to discuss these problems further. Again, I am sorry that the chairman of the parks commission is not here, because recently they laid off a man for reasons that might have been good, and as yet he has not been replaced.

An hon. member: We laid 200 off the highways.

Mr. Bukator: A man who served the city of Niagara Falls as mayor for 7 or 8 years, a man who served on that parks commission, conscientiously, I thought, for quite a few years, was asked to resign. I went to his defence and I said, "I realize this is a political appointment, reinstate the man, I think he did a good job." What the difference of opinion was, I do not know, and I am not asking for it.

But the appointment should be filled by a person from the city of Niagara Falls or

Stamford township. There is still a vacancy there. And I would say that Stamford township is entitled to a representative on that parks commission to fill that vacancy.

An hon. member: I think they need a Liberal there.

Mr. Bukator: You know, Mr. Speaker, I can assure you that I got by a lot better with this thing than I thought I would. I thought I would have a little more trouble. Believe me, before many months are up, hon. members will realize that I like trouble.

I again must emphasize that in Fort Erie they are not getting a fair shake. Let me mention highway No. 3, going into highway No. 401. The hon. Provincial Treasurer lived near these places that I have gone through with the warden. The county of Welland is building better roads today than highway No. 3 is from Fort Erie to Port Colborne. They ought to be ashamed of themselves.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): There will be a nice 4-lane road there now, soon.

Mr. Bukator: We are going to have that? I am glad to hear that, Mr. Speaker, we have accomplished something. I appreciate it, because the test holes were taken during the campaign. I thought—

An hon. member: That is being built after the election.

Mr. Bukator: That will be wonderful. I mention to the hon. Minister of Planning and Development, that when he was out, I suggested that I would give him at least two hours on civil defence, but I have used up a lot of time.

Hon. W. M. Nickle (Minister of Planning and Development): Do not be in any hurry, now.

Mr. Bukator: I might say that I might start with him, as gentleman to gentleman, to discuss this thing intelligently, and if that does not work, I will try it through other sources—

Hon. Mr. Nickle: That I would like to do, fine.

Mr. Bukator: Fort Erie gave me a majority because they were not treated right. They all defeated me way back in 1955. Willoughby township gave me a majority because they were not getting a shake with the Queen Elizabeth Way, a good shake. The city of Niagara Falls gave me a particular majority

because they are not getting their fair share of taxes. Stamford township gave me a big majority because they are not getting a fair shake.

I assure you, Mr. Speaker, you will have a Liberal here as long as I breathe, if they do not give us a fair shake in the city of Niagara Falls and the Niagara riding. I thank you, Mr. Speaker, for your patience. You have been quite good to me.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Speaker, I shall make a mistake and speak longer than 20 minutes.

It is with a profound feeling of humility that I take my seat in this assembly. May I take this opportunity to express my congratulations and sincere best wishes to you. May you execute your duties in that manner of impartiality and restraint that adds dignity to your high office and inspires respect from both sides of this assembly.

Your hon. leader (Mr. Frost) does know where to select his Speakers. He knows that Essex county, the garden gateway to Canada, the sun parlour of Canada, is known for its ability to produce the best of everything. In the 26 Parliaments to date, 4 of the Speakers have come from Essex county: hon. W. D. Balfour, 1894-1896; Major James H. Clark, 1939-1944; Rev. M. C. Davies, 1949-1955, and now you, sir. Your English accent is very appropriate and complements your office as Speaker of this House.

To my predecessor from Windsor-Walkerville and a former Speaker of the House, a person whose shoes I shall attempt to fill, go my best wishes on his retirement from this phase of public life to the other to which he has been elevated. May God give him health to continue serving his fellow-men as ably as he has done in the past.

I cannot help but remind the government that the rebel county of Essex—as it was termed by our own local paper—did send 3 out of 4 hon. members to sit on the Opposition side of this assembly. Reasons are self-evident. Windsor, or the county of Essex, have always pioneered in every phase of public thinking. This is just the spark that will enkindle the flame that will spread throughout the province and bring back responsible government to Ontario.

The Conservative government is a shrewd, cunning and intelligent one; it knows what is good for the province. One can say that again. Evidence of it is that it has assimilated the Liberal platform of the last election. Having listened to the speech from the Throne, I thought I was at a Liberal caucus.

The way the Liberal platform has been taken over reminds me of the small store-keeper situated between two large super stores. Both of these large stores had all types of advertisements and placards telling of the tremendous values and savings that were to be had by shopping in their respective stores.

What was the small shopowner to do? He could not possibly compete in advertising with these financial behemoths.

However, he was not going to allow himself to be outdone by these two giants, and so had a sign painter make him the largest sign that he could possibly put on the face of his building. The sign read: "Entrance Here!"

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and his government on the victory at the polls on June 11, 1959.

May I, Mr. Speaker, bring to the attention of this government that, of the 1,882,573 votes cast, 1,013,758 people voted disapproval of Old Man Ontario's practices and policies, and only 868,815 saw eye to eye with the hon. Prime Minister?

On further study of the election statistics, I noticed that only 58.89 per cent. of the potential 3,196,801 people even thought enough to exercise that most cherished privilege, the freedom of the ballot. This is the lowest percentage since 1943.

Since 1945 there has been a progressive lessening of interest in provincial affairs—an attitude that does not speak well for our democratic way of life. This is not good—some attention must be given to some method of assuring a greater awareness to the sanctity of the ballot.

Transcribing the gist of an editorial in the *Windsor Star*:

"There is too much indifference being shown toward this important duty of voting. Thoughts have even been expressed that it be made compulsory. The 79 per cent. turnout at the 1958 federal election, the highest in the past 5 elections, is very good.

"However, in some cities and towns, the number of voters who go to the polls is more often below 50 per cent. than above it. In some district municipalities, the turnout is as low as 25 per cent. A real shame. With rare exceptions, where important issues are at stake, does the turnout surpass 70 per cent.

"On the Continent, that is Europe, it is not uncommon to have more than 80 per cent. of the voters go to the polls. Possibly

the reason for this is they realize how sacred and important the vote is. Many have seen their freedom taken away because they took no interest in elections, enabling dictators and the like emerge. They do not wish to have such experiences again.

"'Get out to Vote' campaigns have been widespread, but they have not achieved the desired results. Voters just do not seem to care. This refusal of some of the public to exercise their franchise is very serious. People get out to vote when there is a contentious issue or popular candidate who has wide appeal. Pleading, begging, and cajoling alone will not make them go out and vote.

"Education may be one way of stirring interest. More emphasis could be stressed in the schools that this is an important privilege in our free world. Some schools have already done this.

"The threat of taking away the right to vote may cause voters to rise in wrath and go out for the first time in years.

"A provincial government study might bring out reasons other than apathy as to why people ignore their duty to vote. Steps might be found which will bring out electors in greater numbers, without resorting to compulsory voting."

This ends the editorial.

A following method has been suggested to me. Every person voting, after he had voted, would receive a certificate or proof of having voted. This certificate in turn would be filed by the individual with his income tax, and in turn some tax credit might be given the voter. I do not advocate such a policy but it sounds intriguing.

Mr. Speaker, as the first person of Polish extraction to sit in this House, I would like to pay tribute to the contributions of my ancestors to development of not only our province but also of Canada. Being of Polish-Ukrainian parentage—my father is Polish, my mother Ukrainian—I would like to say, "Ja be chalem movietz tso morzerem po polskie ross maw vyats." "Yabe choteew skazate sho me you pro ook raw in skoo voo ho re te." I have said in the Polish language "I would like to say that I can speak in Polish" and I have said in Ukrainian "I can speak in Ukrainian."

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): I can verify that he does.

Mr. Newman: We of ethnic origin readily realize that to be a "Pole" or "Uke," we must be first a good Canadian.

According to the 1951 census, statistics by country of allegiance and origin list 219,845 Polish people and 395,043 Ukrainians who, combined, form the fourth largest population group or, by discounting those who can trace ancestry to the British Isles or France, they are the second largest group of the ethnic peoples.

Persons granted citizenship certificates in 1957 by country of birth show 10,905 Poles, and those persons granted citizenship certificates by country of former allegiance show another 10,000.

When Wolfe attacked the ramparts of Quebec, Polish engineers assisted him. Lord Selkirk's expedition from Montreal to the Red River colony once again saw Polish soldiers with the De Mewion regiment remaining as settlers assisting in the opening of the west.

By Confederation over 1,000 Poles claimed Canada as their new homeland. I could interject in here that none of us would be here if it were not for the "Poles."

Mr. Speaker, I must, however, pay homage to the memory of the man whom Poles regard as the most distinguished representative of their nation to have settled in Canada—a man whose contribution to the life of this New World deserves notice.

Casimir Stanislas Gzowski was born in Poland in 1813 of an ancient gentry family, not of high aristocracy. After an incomplete education in the technical field, he was drafted into the Russian army at the age of 17. When the uprising of November, 1830, broke out he joined the insurgents and took an active part on the side of his compatriots. When the uprising was crushed, he had to escape, and eventually by 1834 found himself in the United States. Undaunted by the initial difficulties, he studied law and was admitted to the practice of it in 1837. Engineering, however, was his first love, so he reverted to the field of civil engineering. In 1842 he moved to Canada to live, and was made superintendent of public works for what is now western Ontario.

Sir Casimir Gzowski remained in public service until 1848. He was chief engineer of one of the first railways linking Montreal with the United States and also chief engineer for the harbour works of the great St. Lawrence seaport. His firm began the building of the Grand Trunk line from Toronto to Sarnia, and also constructed the International Bridge across the Niagara River. He was, by this time, the top-ranking engineer in the New World.

He, however, did not confine his activity solely to professional duties. He was an ardent supporter of imperial unity, and rendered yeoman service in the field of Canadian defence and in the expansion of the national militia. He was named Lieutenant-Colonel of the forces and, in 1879, was made an honorary adjutant to the Queen. In 1890 he was knighted.

He sat in Senate of the University of Toronto, and was one of the founders of Wycliffe College. He took an active part in the creation of Niagara Falls park and was the first chairman of the parks commission. Shortly before his death, he was asked by Ottawa to serve as administrator for the province of Ontario during the illness of its Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Kirkpatrick.

Sir Casimir Gzowski's personal qualities, his professional skills, and his devotion to public affairs in the land of his adoption made him one of the foremost citizens of the Dominion in the second half of the 19th century. Contemporary evidence is unanimous in recognition of his services to his day and generation.

The Polish people have contributed to every phase of endeavour in Canada, trade, industry, engineering, arts, culture, and professions, and will continue to do more so in the future. They will be much more active in the life of our province. They are a proud people, proud of their past and more so of the future that lies ahead for them. They are the one of the peoples behind the Iron Curtain for whom the strict dictates of Russian communism and suppression of freedom had to be altered to accommodate.

Mr. Speaker, I say, as the member for the Windsor-Walkerville riding, that mine is the only completely urban riding in Essex county. Roughly it is composed of the former town of Walkerville, and ward 3. I represent 46,187 people.

Geographically Windsor is south of Detroit.

There are 35 religious denominations and likewise a similar number of nationalities. Windsor is proud of its strong ethnic groups, who have contributed immeasurably to the life and blood of this the garden gateway city, the motor city. Ever since the struggle for freedom, as experienced by our neighbours to the south during their Civil War, Windsor has been known as the gateway to freedom, and it still is—as shown by its large number of new Canadians. Windsor's Emancipation Day celebration is unique on the continent. It attracts over 100,000 to its 4-day affair.

More people live within a radius of 25 miles of Windsor than do in all of Canada to the west of it.

It has one of the finest city halls. The Cleary auditorium and convention centre, which will be opened this coming spring by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada (Mr. Vanier), is the finest centre of its kind for a city of its size on the continent. Its television station CKLW-TV is the most powerful station in the country and services two countries. CKLW, CJSP, CBE are the 3 radio stations that service the area.

Its newspaper—the Windsor *Star*—is one of the best if not the best newspaper published in the Dominion. Its blending of local, national and international news, plus its excellent sports coverage, leaves nothing to be desired by the reader.

Windsor is not afraid to experiment and pioneer if need be. The Windsor medical services plan for prepaid medical insurance was the first prepaid voluntary medical plan on the continent and has been the study by numerous university groups throughout the United States. The Green Shield prescription plan offered by Prescription Services Incorporated is another of its firsts. Windsor has established a council manager form of municipal administration, and its operations are being looked upon with keen interest by other municipalities.

In 1959, Windsor inaugurated a Freedom Festival in conjunction with its sister city across the international border—namely, Detroit. In one year it has become the major international festival on the continent.

Windsor is also proud of the skills of its athletes. In the 1956 Olympic Games, the only gold medal won by an individual in competition was won by Windsor's marksman Gerald Ouellette. In the 1959 Pan-American Games, half of Canada's total accumulation of gold medals was won by its Ernestine Russell, now Ernestine Russell Carter—Canada's most outstanding woman amateur athlete for the years 1953, 1954, 1955. She is a young lady whom I have had the privilege of introducing into the gymnastic field and coaching.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: May I ask the hon. member a question?

Mr. Newman: I would be more than glad to answer any questions, if any hon. member here would like to say up until possibly 11:20, or if they would like to write their question on the back of a \$10 bill I will give them better results.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I want to know who her coach was.

Mr. Newman: It will take me until after 11 o'clock, if I answer questions.

Windsor is a city of brotherhood. No community in Canada practices these ideals as does it. Hospitality begins there.

Windsor's factories produced in 1957 more than the cities of Regina, Calgary, Brandon, St. Thomas, Cornwall and Kingston combined. Expenditures and productiveness of its industries illustrate the progressiveness of the community. Of its homes, 61 per cent. are owner occupied. The average weekly earnings have always been above the provincial and national average. It has one of the lowest per capita net tax debts of any Canadian city, namely, \$94.03, while its tax levy of \$102.70 per capita places her near the top of cities for low tax levies. Its financial picture in the words of The Department of Municipal Affairs is excellent.

Windsor is one—ranking fifth—of Canada's great industrial communities. During the past year, there has been a monthly average of 30,125 employed in Windsor area industries. While Windsor is well known for automobile manufacturing including Chrysler, Ford engines and parts, and General Motors engines, it produces many other products such as a wide range of pharmaceuticals and other nationally advertised products, including Anacin, Burrough's Machines, "Windsor Salt," Tums, Toledo Scales, Grape-Nut Flakes, Swans Down Cake Flour, Hiram Walker's "Canadian Club," Champion Spark Plugs and so forth, foods, and many other items.

According to official estimates for 1959, Windsor area industry will spend \$28 million for investment for new industrial construction, machinery and equipment. This is an increase of 64 per cent. over actual expenditures of \$17.6 million last year.

This area is well served by 5 main railways and one terminal line and a transcontinental air line—the Trans-Canada Air Lines.

Windsor is maintaining its pace with the amazing growth of Canada, and is making plans for its optimistic future. The city has expanded since the end of World War II, under a zoning system, to protect the stability of residential, commercial and industrial properties. The community is developing a programme of progressive capital expenditures for the future.

Windsor has actually embarked upon the first residential project in its redevelopment programme, involving about 20 acres and costing over \$6 million.

The motto of our school system—and justly and proudly so—is “Windsor Schools Excel.” We have in the city all the best facilities for education of 29,175 students. We have 42 primary and 8 secondary schools, a technological institute, and a university—Assumption University of Windsor—with Essex, Holy Redeemer, Holy Name, Canterbury and University Colleges as affiliates—and Western Ontario Institute of Technology.

Windsor has 102 churches and 3 synagogues embracing a wide group of religious affiliations.

In the field of medicine and sociology, Windsor has given a generous share of leadership. In 1949, Windsor established the first child guidance clinic in Canada. In 1919, there was established in the Windsor area the first amalgamated health unit in Canada comprising 6 communities. A larger unit for the entire metropolitan area has now been formed. The Windsor cancer clinic, opened in 1935, is one of the original cancer clinics sponsored by the Ontario government. Windsor is one of the first 4 Ontario communities to establish—in 1954—homes for its senior citizens. Windsor’s motto is: “Pride in Progress.”

Windsor’s industry is well balanced with a prosperous agricultural community in Essex county, well known as the “Sun Parlour of Canada,” where there are produced 33 different fruit and vegetable crops. The average winter high is 33 degrees and low 20 degrees; the average summer high is 79 degrees and low 62 degrees. Because of this favourable climate and a long growing season from average 208 days in northern section to 216 days in the south—with average of 165 frost-free days—the country produces fruits and vegetables which reach markets 1 to 5 weeks earlier than any other area in Canada. The fruits include apples, pears, peaches, and cherries; the vegetables include corn, soy beans, wheat, oats, tobacco, sweet potatoes. Farms here have an average per capita production higher than anywhere else in Canada.

Mr. Speaker, may I dwell on education. I am intentionally not discussing this in detail as my hon. colleague from Windsor-Sandwich (Mr. Belanger) has done so. However, as a school teacher in a technical high school, I cannot but help have some opinions.

Throughout the educational discussion, too little emphasis was placed on this technical type of learning. We all admit that we are living in a new world, a technological one, a world of science, of machines, rockets and automation. Yet very little encouragement is given to the technical school.

Adequate and suitable training of skilled and technical manpower is becoming more important each year, both for the benefit of our expanding and changing economy, and for the welfare and future security of young Canadians.

We continue to build schools—academic ones—in a proportion of 5 to 1 as compared to the technical ones. In our present day, one would think that the ratio should be reversed or at least equalized. The percentage dropouts of students attending technical schools is generally considerably lower than that of the academic high schools and for a very good reason. Let us lift the stigma off the technical education—as too often a student is told to go there as his mental abilities are limited.

May I say that, having taught in both types of schools, my experience has shown me that a student attending a technical or vocational school must use both his head and his hands.

The graduates of our technical schools are generally not accepted into our Canadian universities. This puts them at a disadvantage and, as a result, they have no choice but to seek their higher learning in the United States. Consequently, quite a few of these students never return to give Canada the benefit of their skills and abilities.

Courses should be made available in these technical high schools to enable those, who are interested and capable, to qualify for admittance to our Canadian universities.

For those students who do not continue their technical education, a greatly expanded apprenticeship programme should be established in co-operation with government, union and industry.

Mention has been made in the speech from the Throne that the 6 technological institutes have proven their value. We in Windsor agree with this, and are pleased that we have one in our midst. Though the building in which it is housed is not of the latest construction, we believe that the day is not too far distant when it will be housed in a bright, new, modern, shiny building.

Mr. Speaker, allow me to go to The Department of Public Works building policy.

This is another example of municipal discrimination. Pre-election promises were very rosy. But after the storm—oh, what fools we mortals be! The people of the area must have sensed these indiscriminate promises of verbal structural patronage: teachers’ colleges, harbour development, Public Works buildings, completion of highway No. 401,

and so forth. What an example for the rest of the province to remember in the next election.

Let us remember that Windsor is the gateway—yes, the garden gateway—to Ontario. Our friends from across the border get their first impression of Ontario from what they see in and near Windsor.

A new provincial public building would certainly enhance downtown Windsor with its beautiful city hall, municipal courts building, auditorium and convention hall, redevelopment, and Riverfront park.

Let us forget its aesthetic value. From a dollars and cents standpoint it is needed—if only to consolidate and centralize governmental offices.

It would be a place to properly house the tourist bureau to take it out of its backyard category. Remember Detroit is completing the spending of over \$100 million on its downtown riverfront development. One of the world's largest convention halls, which represents an investment of \$50 million, is just one of a series of new projects that will be opened this year.

Detroit is the third largest tourist attraction spot on the North American continent. Some of these visitors will want to take a look at Windsor, at Ontario, at Canada. Let us encourage them. Let us get on with this provincial building.

Mr. Speaker, regarding highway No. 401—I am reading from an editorial in the *Windsor Star* on January 12, 1960:

HIGHWAY BUILDING

None will deny the necessity of a new high-level bridge over the Welland Canal near St. Catharines. Its 6 traffic lanes will alleviate a traffic bottleneck. It will cost \$17 million, and another similar one is planned for farther along the canal, near Queenston.

Hon. Fred M. Cass, Minister of Highways, explains it will facilitate tourists using the New York Thruway, the Queen Elizabeth Way, the Burlington Bay Skyway and highway No. 401. That it should do.

We do wish Mr. Cass would apply the same reasoning to this area as he applies to the Niagara district. More tourists cross the border at Windsor than at Niagara Falls or any other port of entry. Yet all they have is a 30-mile stretch of modern highway to Tilbury.

They must putter along on an obsolete two-lane highway from Tilbury to London. Tourists at Niagara Falls have little distance

to travel before getting on long reaches of modern Ontario highways, reaching up into the Muskoka area and far east of Toronto.

People in southwestern Ontario do not complain about highway needs of other parts of the province being met. They only complain, and rightly, that our needs are neglected.

There is also talk of making the Queen Elizabeth Way a 6-laner. This is all right, but let us remember that Windsor is still in the province of Ontario. Let us stop crucifying it. Let us play ball with Windsor. We deserve just as much per capita consideration as does Toronto and its suburbs.

Do we not want our American friends to come over in added numbers?

Do we not want Windsor's industry to be able to road-ship its articles to the east?

Do we not want the farmers in Essex county to be able to transport their produce this way?

Where is all of this equality we talk of? We have just talked about brotherhood and Brotherhood Week among people. Let us have a little of this brotherhood among cities and areas.

We hear talk of racial discrimination in the United States and also in Canada. Is this not municipal discrimination of the worst sort?

Imagine 1963 as a target date for the completion of highway No. 401—17 long years. United States turnpikes of approximately the same length have been constructed in 2 and 3 years.

Is highway No. 401 an example of "Onward Ontario"? Or is the Ontario government so afraid of an armed invasion by our American friends that they are using this as a ways and means of slowing them up 30 miles east of Windsor?

Mr. Speaker, in relation to The Department of Transport, I am reading an article from the *Windsor Star* dated January 1960, an article headlined, "Wheels," by Ted Douglas:

Windsor may be digging in with a great—and successful—effort to cut its traffic death toll, but the Ontario government isn't lending the help it should.

This week, Inspector Gordon Preston reported that Windsor went from one of the worst records—26 deaths in 1949—to one of the better ones, reducing the toll to 7 in 1959. And now we are after even further improvement.

But in the traffic safety programme there is one big hole not yet plugged, and this deals with driver testing and licencing. In

all the major centres of Ontario, with the lone exception of Windsor, the Transport Department has opened new examination centres, and stiffer testing practices have been put in force.

New applicants face written and oral tests, eye examinations, judgment of distance tests, and a road trial, conducted by uniformed, full-time employees of the department. And the centres have the proper equipment for the job! Result is that licences are issued only to those who are properly competent, and who understand traffic laws.

In Queen's Park, Windsor representatives have been repeatedly told a centre is coming for Windsor. During the last session of the Legislature, in March we believe, Transport Minister Yaremko said the Windsor centre would be established as soon as space could be found.

That was almost a year ago. The Minister said the department prefers a shopping plaza location—and some of our shopping centres have vacant space, and have had vacant space before, during, and after the giving of the promise that Windsor would get a centre.

Why the procrastination? You would think that a government department, so vitally interested in highway safety, would respond quickly to a city which had accomplished so much on its own.

Or is it simply that this particular Minister, a Toronto member, has not yet learned that western Ontario does go beyond London?

On February 18, a special notice was issued stating that this problem would be taken care of, yet the space rented, mind you, was not in a shopping plaza location. The space rented was an abandoned bakery in a semi-residential section of the city.

We are very much in favour of this programme but are likewise disappointed in the announcement that there may be some easing up on the point system.

Mr. Speaker, may I say a word on transportation and freight rates.

Freight rates have become increasingly important as a factor in new and existing industrial locations. The fact that manufactured goods originating in Windsor can be shipped only in one direction, to Canadian markets, is a disadvantage unless some of the materials or components come to us from the United States. Goods can be shipped through the United States to western Canadian markets, but there is no saving in the freight

costs due to the board of transport commissioner's rulings, which do not recognize Windsor's geographic location in relation to the west.

The board of transport commissioners do, however, recognize our geographic location in relation to the Maritimes market and, as a result, we find ourselves at considerable disadvantage when competing with Toronto and Montreal.

Windsor hopes that the government will remember Windsor's unfavourable position when the Royal commission on transportation meets in Toronto in about two weeks.

Mr. Speaker, on the subject of retarded children, I am going to read excerpts from a letter received by me quite recently. This is what the letter says, and I quote:

In Windsor we consider that we have succeeded, to a point, in meeting some of the needs of the community's retarded. We have not been nearly so successful in improving conditions for those unfortunate youngsters who require institutional care.

My own daughter, aged 6, is living in the Orillia hospital school, and I am well familiar with this institution. Parents like myself have known for some time now that the overcrowding—now reaching 600 beds—constitutes a grave threat to the welfare of the total hospital population. It is common for the very small patients to constantly be plagued with boils because, due to the overcrowding, this infection is uncontrollable.

Every day, 3 new patients are admitted to Orillia, and these admissions are correctly called "political admissions" because they are made in spite of the protests of the superintendent who, as a medical man, recognizes the danger of overcrowding a hospital.

These admissions are forced on the medical administration by MPP's and even federal representatives who believe that they are acting to relieve a constituent's personal problem when, in fact, these concerted actions serve to place the welfare of the whole hospital population in jeopardy because the overcrowding has reached the point of inviting serious epidemic.

In Orillia there are no longer "play-areas". These now are crowded with beds. There is an overburdened and dedicated staff of doctors and nurses working fantastically hard to insure their little patients the minimum of care. You are familiar, I believe, with the programme in Windsor for cerebral palsied children.

You will know that physiotherapy is an important part of this programme. A large proportion of retarded children are also cerebral-palsied. Keeping this in mind, you will be astounded to learn that the Orillia hospital school does not employ one physiotherapist.

In our own city, every single hospital now has a physiotherapy department, and, of course, therapists to carry out the work. The medical profession considers this service essential.

It is unbelievable that an institution with about 3,000 young patients, many of them crippled, has not seen fit to introduce this essential therapeutic service. Orillia could use several physiotherapists, dozens of aides and along with this, therapeutic equipment. In the wards where the severely retarded are cared for, the shortage of staff necessitates that these children be completely confined to their cribs, and be fed in the supine position, which all adds up to further physical and mental deterioration. No attempts are made at even the simplest training because staff is not available.

I would like to emphasise that this sad situation does not exist because of an apathetic staff. Only the highest praise is due to Dr. Hamilton, his assistant Dr. Finlayson, the other doctors and the nursing staff.

The situation exists because of an apathetic governmental and departmental attitude towards the problem. However, the general public is becoming increasingly aware of the needs of the retarded child, and I am hopeful that the wishes of this same public will echo down the halls of Queen's Park eventually.

In the meantime, I would ask you to press upon the government the need for new hospital schools to be constructed in (1) the northern part of our province and (2) the heavily populated Niagara peninsula.

Also needed is an increased budget for improved programmes in the present hospital schools.

Mr. Speaker, regarding Ontario hospital services, allow me to read this article which was in the Windsor *Star* on Tuesday, January 26, in a "Now" column written by Pat Whealan:

Enter a well-known Windsor man with a beef about the Ontario hospital insurance plan and its failure to cover "out-patients."

A failure which he terms outrageous and silly.

Within the past year, the deponent and his wife both had occasion to use hospital services for minor surgical work and laboratory tests. Neither was serious enough to require a stay in the hospital. Both man and wife had the work done, on separate occasions, and went home to recuperate.

By not staying in the hospital, they figured, they had both freed beds for really sick patients and helped cut the overhead of the hospital insurance plan. The catch came when the bills came in.

Total costs for both man and wife were more than \$50. All billed to the individuals, because the hospital plan doesn't cover such out-patient services. Had they stayed overnight in hospital, the plan would have picked up the tab.

Exit the well-known Windsorite, muttering darkly about the "stupidity" of a system which compels him to join the plan, then won't pay for services unless he occupies a hospital bed which he doesn't need.

It is said 94 per cent. now subscribe. Why should not this be completely taken over by the government and every resident in the province be automatically a member? As of today, the unfortunate pensioner, the person living on a fixed income, finds the amount a bit beyond his means. It means he must deprive himself of other needs to pay for this service.

Again another complaint is concerning the "gobbledygook" imprinted on the sieve-like postal card. It is difficult enough for some, including peoples of ethnic origin, to understand English, let alone the hieroglyphics imprinted. Would it not be just as easy to have the card say the date due is April 1, 1960 instead of having it down as four thousand one hundred and sixty?

Mr. Speaker, regarding the price charged for drugs, this article is from the Windsor *Star* of February 17, and I quote:

Hear ye a LaSalle man's comment on another heat-producing subject, the price of drugs, or, to give them a more familiar name, medicines. He writes:

"I recently obtained a prescription for 16 tablets, which was filled locally at a cost of \$4.95. A later prescription from the same doctor, for the same tablets, and for 50 tablets, and I had it filled in Detroit at a cost of \$4.21.

"First 16 tablets \$4.95, second time, 50 tablets by crossing one mile of water, \$4.21.

The tablets were stamped with the manufacturer's trademark in both cases and were identical. I feel that the cost of drugs obtained by prescription is outrageous and something should be done about it."

This article speaks for itself.

There must be something wrong. If the government does not investigate the cost, including drugs for its own institutions, it is doing an injustice to people of the province.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): That is what is wrong over there. That is what is wrong.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Speaker, let us go fishing. But wait. Where? Well, I live in the Windsor-Walkerville riding, so naturally it will be the Detroit River.

So out in our little boat we go. We are on the international boundary line. We are Canadians, we live in Ontario, we can catch only 6 yellow pickerel. Our American friend only a foot or so away from us is allowed to catch 10. Why the discrepancy?

Winter arrives, the waters freeze over. Again we met our friend from over the border, this time fishing through the ice. We must use a handline and bait, we must throw the muskie back in as the season was from June 25 to December 15. But our friend—our American friend—may not only keep any muskie he may catch, but he may even spear it.

We in the county, have a maximum potential—including every man, woman, and child—of 250,000 anglers. The American from the same area has over 5 million. Why the discrimination?

The handline and bait angler is only allowed 6 yellow pickerel, yet the commercial fisherman may haul them in in tons. In fact, all the anglers who wet a line in the Great Lakes could not catch as many fish as one decent sized fishing boat can in the western basin of Lake Erie.

Mr. Speaker, the next subject I wish to refer to is the teachers' college, and I wish to read two paragraphs from an article headed:

CAN'T HANDLE AREA COLLEGE
IN '60 BUDGET

Hon. John Robarts, Minister of Education, confirmed Thursday an earlier announcement that a teachers' college would be built for the city.

Budget priorities, however, would not allow construction to start this year, he said.

Now this seems strange to me that prior to June 11 the steam shovels were ready to move in, and just after election day tight money was given as the excuse.

However, after attending a meeting on commissions, I find that tight money does not seem to interfere with construction of more liquor stores. If there is anything that should be tight, it should be in the liquor game. The big question with the liquor stores is: "How many liquor stores can we build?"

Surely education should come before liquor. The 400 or so Windsor area residents who would be attending this teachers' college, were it constructed in the Windsor district, are now being subjected to the added burden of living away from home in order to obtain their teaching certificates. This is an indirect tax on them—an indirect tax to the extent of over \$400,000.

How about the sons and daughters of the unemployed who might have been able to attend a local institution but cannot finance it to go to an out-of-town one?

For the sake of education, let us forget politics and do what is right and just.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I come to the matter of obscene literature, and have here some samples. This is literature. This is art. This is just plain filth—let us get rid of this.

Mr. Speaker, concerning a very important matter, I am going to read from a letter sent to Mr. Clare Mapledoram on February 21, 1958. At that time, Mr. Mapledoram was Minister of Lands and Forests. This letter is from the city-county metropolitan beach committee, seeking financial aid in acquiring frontage on Lake St. Clair for beaches and parks, and I quote:

Honourable Sir:

We beg to submit to you, for your study, a brief containing data in respect to frontage on Lake St. Clair which is regarded as an ideal site to be set up as a metropolitan beach to serve not only the present needs of Windsor and its adjoining municipalities, namely, Riverside, South Windsor, Sandwich West, Sandwich East, Tecumseh, and so forth, but also Essex, Comber and all other municipalities in Essex county.

The committee feels that the proposed beach area has great immediate and future possibilities, and in a reasonable length of time can be made self-sustaining.

In addition to the long stretch of beach to encourage the popular summer sports, swimming, fishing and boating, there is a large wooded area containing fine trees;

it is planned to greatly enlarge this area by a careful tree planting programme which would have 3 main objectives; namely, sanctuary for wildlife, soil conservation and family picnic areas.

These two properties are well within 25 miles of the Windsor metropolitan area and other points named above; good roads make it easily accessible, and in cases where the family car is non-existent, the matter of transportation is no problem.

This completes the article.

The present hon. Minister (Mr. Spooner) came into our area back in October. From the picture presented to him, he expressed enthusiasm over this area. The idea was sold. But no sooner had he reached Toronto when the enthusiasm wore off.

I hope for the sake of the northern half of Essex county, for reasons of the government's added interest in physical fitness, and from the point of the tourist industry, his department will reconsider this park.

The location is the last bit of available undeveloped lakeshore property in the county. If the province of Ontario does not take it over, our American friends will firmly implant their Stars and Stripes there.

The Detroit River has been declared unfit for bathing purposes. Give our youth a break.

I could also have mentioned the governmental acquisition of Peche Island but I thought that asking consideration for the Lake St. Clair park would be sufficient.

Mr. Speaker, I want now to deal with unemployment.

One year ago, the A. V. Roe incident was the big news. Some 15,000 people were thrown out to swell the ranks of the unemployed. This year the Elliot Lake episode is attracting the attention of all, and rightly so. Both are incidents that should never have happened, and without which we would be better off.

Listen to this, Mr. Speaker, as I read from an article in the *Windsor Star* of February 15, 1960, entitled "As We See It", written by W. L. Clark:

EMPLOYED IN AUTO INDUSTRY

More people are employed in the auto industry today than ever before in Canada, says Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour.

Ford men with seniority dating back to the 1940's and no hope of recall will be interested to know what Mr. Starr says.

Here is another item taken from the *London Free Press*, January of this year, a CP release:

Local national employment service office figures released Saturday showed 12,739 persons registered for work last week compared with 10,560 the previous week.

Windsor has had to live with this for years. Yet when some of this unemployment could have been remedied by forgetting about tight money and constructing a few of the political promises, Windsor's situation was forgotten about—or should I say neglected? Windsor should not be considered the end of the line but the front door to Ontario.

Windsor's unemployed do not want promises or welfare assistance, they want jobs.

The advent of the atomic age and the rocket age has brought with it automation and the displacement of labour. Unemployed people over 45—and hon. members will note that those in the Windsor category, the Ford employees, are with 1940 seniority—find it much too difficult to find employment.

Allow me to read this. This is a United Press dispatch from Washington:

"OVER 45" STILL GOOD EMPLOYEES

A U.S. Labor Department study indicates that the average worker over 45 years old is just as efficient as younger white-collar workers.

Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell said Wednesday that experts compared the work produced by office employees in 21 private companies and 5 government agencies.

"Our studies prove that older workers have lower rates of absenteeism and turnover, are more consistent in their performance, and frequently produce at a faster rate than younger workers," Mr. Mitchell said.

"This indicates that employers are passing up some excellent workers with valuable experience if they place an arbitrary age limit on hiring."

Liberals are well aware of this situation. Their scheme of portable pensions was propounded to assist in alleviating such a condition.

Mr. Speaker, a word now about welfare assistance.

While it may be true that grants to welfare assistance have increased over the past years, yet the total cost of welfare assistance in the city of Windsor has gone up from 727 persons in 1949 to 3,706 in 1959, and from a net cost of \$80,000 in 1949—when

the province assumed 50 per cent. of the share of relief—to \$240,000 in 1959 with the province paying 80 per cent.

This is an increase of over 500 per cent. in the numbers receiving welfare assistance, and over 300 per cent. in the costs to the municipality, in spite of the fact that the city only pays one-fifth and the province pays four-fifths of the total cost.

Assistance, as is provided today, is insufficient to maintain health, and for this reason allowance for food should be increased substantially. The cost of welfare should be taken off the municipality and placed where it belongs—on the shoulders of both federal and provincial governments.

Mr. Speaker, let us take the mask off winter works. The federal government is spending thousands of dollars on newspaper advertising, billboards, pamphlets, radio, television, and so forth, in a big "Do It Now" programme. They have the pamphlets distributed door to door, "Do It Now." If the provincial government postpones some of its programmes because of tight money, where is the poor home owner going to borrow his money to Do It Now?

Allow me to read an item from the *Windsor Star*, datelined Ottawa, February 5:

FEW JOBS FROM PLAN

The government's winter works programme has provided relatively few jobs in Windsor during the past two years, according to a return tabled in the Commons Thursday by Hon. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour.

During the present winter, up to December 31 last, Windsor participated in two projects under the wage-sharing plan and these gave employment to 41 persons.

Under the winter works programme, Ottawa shares the labour cost on a 50-50 basis with municipalities for approved works' projects.

This programme provided work to .03 per cent., or 3 one-hundredths, of the total unemployed.

I read now from an article from the *Windsor Star*, dated February 23. It heads, "Stewart Hotter'n Hades Over Winter Work Plan."

I do not know how hot it is in Hades, but if I know mayor Stewart, I know it is darn hot. I quote:

Further criticism of the federal-provincial winter works programme was levelled by Mayor Gordon R. Stewart of Riverside, Monday night.

"It's not worth the powder to blow it to—"

and then there is a little space for a 4-letter word,

—he charged. "The winter works programme is a joke."

He made the comment when Councillor J. J. Lefave asked why Riverside wasn't participating in the programme, after reading in Monday's edition of *The Windsor Star* that 14 Windsor area municipalities were participating.

The mayor said a public works garage proposed by the town didn't qualify under the scheme. The proposed relief sanitary sewer would qualify, he said, but the senior governments will pay 75 per cent, of labour costs for unemployed persons only until April 30. The project might not be under way until late in April.

In December, Mayor Stewart commented, "To all intents and purposes, the programme isn't any good."

There is no better Tory in Essex county than mayor Stewart. This is what he thinks of hon. members opposite.

Let us call a federal-provincial conference and work out a winter works programme that can be of some benefit to both the municipality and the unemployed.

Mr. Speaker, here is what our *Windsor Star* has to say in regard to succession duties:

ONTARIO DEATH IMPOST

When the Ontario Legislature is in session, it would be a good time to look into the succession duties and how these penalize estates. If the taxes could even be brought on a par with those of other provinces, it would be an improvement.

Ontario is the most expensive place for anyone to die. The death duties are so heavy, they border on confiscation.

If some relief could be had on these taxes, it is possible quite a number of Americans would come to live in Canada. Many in Detroit would be much closer to their business, if they lived in Windsor than they are now. But, the death duties make them think twice before moving over.

This is just one phase of the results of the extreme penalties imposed in Ontario.

Why should a man and woman work hard all their lives to build an estate, then have the woman left in jeopardy simply because the Ontario government reaches in to snatch such a large portion of the husband's estate?

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to change to a different subject, that of physical fitness.

What is physical fitness? If I asked this question of every hon. member in this House, I would probably get 98 different answers, as it means one thing to the young, another to the older, one thing to the sick, another to the well.

Physical fitness can be defined as the ability to function at high level, physically, volitionally, emotionally, intellectually and socially. Physical fitness depends upon the extent to which our physical efficiency potential has been developed, and is affected by the type of body we inherit and the health status we enjoy.

The sedentary person fails to get enough vigorous physical activity to provide the power needed to keep him functioning at a level where over-fatigue and tension can be avoided. Persons living close to the limits of their acquired capacity perform at a low quality level, fatigue prematurely, recuperate slowly, and are tension prone. Needs and demands, which differ considerably from person to person, set the quota each individual requires.

Individuals possessing even an average amount of basic physical efficiency use less energy, tire less easily, recuperate from effort more quickly, and retain a higher energy reserve for the enjoyment of their leisure.

It is often said that the North Americans are "Energy spendthrifts and endurance paupers." Sedentary living challenges us to find new ways to enjoy the wonders of the twentieth century, and to balance them effectively with a supplement designed to keep physical powers at a reasonably high quality level.

Our civilian society is faced with the missile age disaster, and cannot depend on military measures to protect it. Space age warfare is waged on the doorsteps of the civilian populations. Listen to this. Even if civil defence measures proved to be effective, the bulk of the population so affected would not possess the physical strength and endurance needed to endure the privations of improvised living. When disaster strikes, these lacks become apparent.

Surely, the observant and thoughtful can see these same lacks sapping the nation's vigour and wasting the country's human resources in the normal course of current living.

Let us think for a moment about premature aging, psychosomatic diseases of prosperity,

increase in cardiovascular deaths in the 40-55 age group, increase in accident proneness, increase in mental illness, education retardation and so forth. The cost of these is fantastic and rapidly mounting. If really constructive action were taken, it is estimated that, within 5 years, the above could be reduced by 30 per cent.

Physical efficiency—the ability to produce power to move and the skill to control it—is assuming new and unsuspected importance. Its significance in respect to hard labour, military training, and athletic competition has long been recognized.

However, its basic relationship to emotional stability, to intellectual acuity, and to volitional control are just beginning to be appreciated. Furthermore, it is reasonable to assume that, if improvement in physical efficiency is basic to therapeutic and rehabilitative treatment, it is equally basic, if not more so, to the preventive measures.

Anyone doubtful of Canada's interest in fitness in Canada should note the number of slenderizing machines that are being sold across the country.

We have one of the highest standards of living in the world, the best of foods, best doctors, latest in drugs, best of health services, a hospital services programme, and yet we are physically illiterate. We have tutors for every subject taken in our schools, teachers for our sick and ill students, yet our children have never been taught to develop their power to mobilize energy. They do not know the right reason for doing the right thing physically. Test after test shows that we suffer from the degenerative diseases of prosperity. Can we afford this?

We do have physical recreation, but not enough physical education. Our physical education programmes should educate to help build vigorous and skilful bodies. We need a programme of research to cut down emotionally instability—which in turn would lessen the necessity for more mental institutions.

Dr. George W. Calver, physician for the supreme court and the United States Congress, outlined 10 commandments for keeping these men fit. He is referring to the members of Congress and the court. Two of these are: "Exercise rationally" and "Play enthusiastically." Dr. Carver counselled: "Give 5 per cent. of your time to keeping well, and you won't have to give 100 per cent. of your time to getting over being sick."

The worth of exercise rests upon the basic principle, "the law of use," and Hippocrates

called attention to this many years ago when he said: "That which is used develops, and that which is not used wastes away." Modern medical practice recognizes the law of use. Doctors get patients out of bed and into action as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, are we content to be merely free of sickness, or do we wish to be heartily healthy? When asked "How are you?" do we reply "Not so bad," or would we like to reply enthusiastically "Wonderful" or "Grand!"

We are well acquainted with the toll of sickness; the serious, sometimes tragic, consequence of neglect of physical care; the dreariness of being half well. Would it not be nice to accustom ourselves to the thought and experience of being positively fit?

Business men are among the world's worst practitioners of health habits. They may be able administrators, well informed about company operations, excellent in work systems, and towers of strength in production. But they tend to be careless and thoughtless with regard to their own fitness, and neglectful of their responsibility to see that their families learn to enjoy physical effort.

Mr. Speaker, in relation to the present condition of physical fitness, allow me to read part of Prince Philip's address to the Canadian medical association on June 30, 1959. I will not read the complete text:

According to statistics between 1946 and 1954, admission to public hospitals in Canada increased by 54 per cent, and during the same period bed capacity went up 32 per cent, while the population increase was only 20 per cent. Some 69 per cent. of Canada's 4.5 million children under 15 report some sort of disability, 11 per cent in excess of the average for all ages.

In 1946, there were 13,000 admissions to public mental hospitals, psychiatric units—first admissions and readmissions—by 1954 the number had more than doubled to 29,351, an increase of over 125 per cent. In the same period, Canada's population only went up from 12.5 to 15 million.

One might expect that the brilliant achievements of medical science in recent years and the improved medical and hospital facilities would have made the figures go the other way. The fact is that, in spite of everything it would not be reasonable to assume that the general level of health is improving.

It is true that by paying taxes we support public services which set up health safeguards, but they cannot do everything for us.

Quarantine and isolation and immunization contribute to physical efficiency by protecting us from certain diseases. Surely our ambitious minds can fix upon some better state to work toward.

The art of healthful living is not being carried into action by people in North America today, nor is it being taught effectively to the citizens of tomorrow.

This statement is made on the authority of a report that shocked President Eisenhower into appointing a special committee two years ago. The report was that of Dr. Hans Kraus, of the Institute of Rehabilitation, New York University, and Miss Ruth Prudden, of the Institute for Physical Fitness at White Plains, New York.

Here are the bald facts revealed by Dr. Kraus:

Fifty-eight per cent. of United States children who were tested failed in one or more of 6 tests for muscular strength and flexibility, while only 9 per cent. of the European children who were tested failed.

Forty-four per cent. in the United States failed in the one flexibility test (of back muscles) included in the 6 tests, against only 8 per cent. of the European children.

Dr. F. G. Robertson speaking to the first Commonwealth and Empire Conference on Physical Education, said we must acknowledge that the findings of the study apply with almost equal force to us in Canada.

Is it not a startling conclusion, Dr. Robertson continued:

—that the children of families on this prosperous North American continent, with what we like to boast of as the highest standard of living in the world, with all the material prosperity that surrounds us on every side, measure up so unfavourably on a simple test of minimum muscular efficiency, stamina and endurance, with the children of families in Italy and Austria, countries which have known so much of hardship and deprivation during the past few decades?

What is to blame? What is the cause of this failure of North American children to measure up to the physical health of children in Europe? It is always unpleasant to assign blame, but those who have studied the matter most closely do not hesitate to say that parents and schools are to blame, in that order.

Parents are careful to see that their children are inoculated, vaccinated and given the anti-polio and other treatments as they become available. They accept chlorination,

and in some places other treatment, of tap water as normal. But they lose sight of the need for the child's muscular development which in rougher ages resulted from what the child did naturally.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what is to be done? Physical training in our schools needs an overhauling, according to those experienced in physical fitness. A well-planned programme of physical education would include a wide variety of activities and many skills.

Does it pay? A school in a suburb of New York City had a 32 per cent. rate of failure among its students. The physical education teachers added specific exercises to the existing programme of tumbling and gymnastics. Within 5 months, the rate of failure fell to 24 per cent. and in 11 months it had dropped to 13 per cent.

What are the causes of illness? For the first time in Canada's history, we have a statistical statement of the causes of illness by age groups. It is given in a report published by the Dominion bureau of statistics in October, of which the following is a very brief extract:

Children under 15 years of age reported a high incidence of the diseases of the respiratory system, and after those came infective and parasitic diseases. Diseases of the respiratory system dominated in all age groups.

Adolescents, 15 years to 24, were afflicted by diseases of the digestive system, every tenth person having at least one attack.

Young adults, 25 years to 44, followed the same pattern but with more occurrences. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement, which had a rather low rate for persons under 25 years of age, began to show prominence, increasing from 9 to 22 illnesses per 1,000 population.

Middle-aged persons, 45 to 64, showed the increasing prominence of the diseases of the bones and organs of movement, about 42 per 1,000. If the recurring attacks were also counted, the rates would be 80 persons and 105 illnesses per 1,000. Diseases of the circulatory system also began to be important at this age.

Persons 65 and over suffered most frequently from diseases of the circulatory system and diseases of the bones and organs of movement. There were 146 new and recurring attacks of the former and 147 of the latter per 1,000 population.

Mr. Speaker, I will read a letter submitted to me by Dr. Joseph Berkeley, certified in

physical medicine. He holds the degrees of MB, CH.B, MD and DPH:

MR. BERNARD NEWMAN,
Windsor, Ont.

DEAR MR. NEWMAN:

I have in recent years noticed very poor posture among school children, and I have the impression that painful back disorder is on the increase in younger age groups, but I have no statistical proof of this.

I noticed one month ago when at Lanspeary ice rink there were a number of children sitting on the railings while the ice was being shovelled and cleared, and in silhouette these 10 to 12 children—ages ranging for 8 to 12—had the posture which we call a C curve, with the back and head bent forward and the shoulders round and drooping.

These youngsters had undoubtedly no indoctrination in proper posture, and were sitting in slumped attitude which is now becoming typical of the present-day sedentary age.

There is no doubt that all of us are living in a sedentary age, with work-saving devices, and passive entertainment activities as part of our daily lives. I am sure that all of us are walking less than our forebears.

Our bodies, however, have not adopted to the change in our living pattern, and unless active exercises of a suitable type are engaged in by all age groups, the incidence of sore backs and joints, a result of postural defect, is going to be very high.

It is my opinion that exercises to improve and maintain good posture in school children should be an essential part of their curriculum.

This letter is signed by Dr. J. Berkeley.

On January 28, 1960, the *Toronto Telegram* had an editorial concerning the government's programme of physical fitness. The heading reads: "Get Some Muscle in It!" Among other things, the editorial said:

More recent surveys show that the average Canadian in an executive position loses 9 days a year from general poor health. Even more startling is the finding that the average office worker is producing at only 60 per cent. of his or her potential.

Another survey shows firemen are 30 per cent. more susceptible to heart attacks because of long periods of inactivity followed by periods of extreme activity. Postmen, active all day, had a coronary record less than half that of firemen.

The economic loss alone to the country from people working below physical par is immeasurable, to say nothing of the loss in zest for life in the people themselves.

One of the best investments that business and industry can make is to give their wholehearted support to this programme.

Everyone can increase his physical fitness if he will aim at a worthwhile target. Let us shift our emphasis from "freedom from disease" to "the best possible health."

Mr. Speaker, regarding a plan for physical fitness, I wish to call attention to the Canadian Legion plan called "Operation Star Shooter." This plan—to put physical fitness into orbit—is a programme designed to improve the physical fitness of boys and girls from 9 to the late teens. It involves 3 things: physical efficiency testing which measures present fitness levels; progressive exercises which improve each level; and sports skill tests which create a wider interest in athletics—particularly track and field.

The Star Shooter has the following objectives:

1. To measure present fitness levels of our youth.
2. To improve these levels.
3. To educate the public in the need for physical fitness.
4. To encourage greater participation in sports by youngsters.
5. To provide better conditioned athletics for the Canadian Legion's sports training clinic.

To me it seems strange that an individual organization, not a governmental one, has to think of the fitness of the nation to the extent to formulate a plan. Even though the plan may not be ideal, it is a start or the sparks of the programme.

The Canadian Legion in their brochure write:

The Canadian Legion acknowledges with thanks the assistance received from The Department of Health and Welfare [that is Ottawa]; the RCAF; the University of New Brunswick, and the New Brunswick Department of Education.

Nowhere do I find the province of Ontario assisting in the programme—this province that was going to establish a physical fitness programme. The Canadian Legion is to be commended for this forward step, and also their Olympic training plan, even though the track and field phase of athletics is their initial interest.

What are other governments doing?

The March 1955 issue of *World Sport*, the official publication of the British Olympic Association, gives some figures concerning government assistance to sport in Sweden which gives grave food for thought.

Sweden's Parliament granted the following amount for the promotion of sport and outdoor activities during the budget years July 1-June 30: 1953-1954—\$1,565,000; 1954-1955 — \$1,612,000; 1955-1956 — \$1,897,000—almost \$2 million.

The Swedish sports federation and various sports associations obtain annual grants for their administration and general activities to finance the engagement of instructors and the organizing of courses for training leaders, and partly to purchase materials for distribution among clubs. The clubs receive, finally, limited grants for the renting of training premises, and so forth.

Certain amounts are made available for financing participation in the Olympic Games and the promotion of international co-operation generally.

The Swedish government spends 27.5 cents per capita on the operation of national sports programmes and the training of national leaders.

However, Canada spends 1.75 cents, and Ontario plans on spending one-half cent per capita.

In a report made by Great Britain, West Germany and the United States concerning the fitness of the 18- to 20-year-olds called up for national service in 1956, Great Britain heads the list with 90.7 per cent. of the total call up fit for service. What is even more remarkable is that, of 221,000 accepted for service, 76 per cent—167,960—were in the top category.

Western Germany exceeded expectations when 80 per cent. of the total call up qualified.

United States, in the month of October 1956—and this is all roughly the same period—of the 30,000 called up for service only 65.4 per cent. qualified.

How did Great Britain achieve her enviable record? An article appearing *This is Britain*, March 1956 provides some of the answers. I quote:

Out of more than 200,000 youths 18 years of age, called up for compulsory national service in 1955, in Britain, 76 per cent. were placed in the top fitness category, able to meet immediately the toughest physical demands the navy, army and air force could make upon them.

Physical fitness has become such an important issue in Great Britain that, in 1959, both the Conservative and the Labour parties issued a pre-election policy statement concerning physical efficiency. While their programmes differed in minor details as to the administrative procedures, they agreed on most points. The fact that they advocated immediate expenditures of £7 million to £11 million for the first year, with progressive annual increases, over and above all sums currently being spent on these matters is but one indication of the value and importance placed on physical efficiency in Great Britain.

France has also been showing an unprecedented interest in the physical efficiency of her citizens. Up until 3 or 4 years ago, only a limited programme of action was given support. Today, 14 regional and 3 national training centres are being used to capacity to train coaches, leaders, teachers, and research personnel in the physical activity field in order to provide the essential guidance for a nationwide programme. In 1958, the National government spent \$148 million—North American dollars not francs—on their training programme. This sum included the provision for some facilities.

What about Canada?

Canada's action in respect to the physical efficiency of her citizens is conspicuous by reason of its inadequacy. In the 1930's, when the health committee of the League of Nations endeavoured to enlist the co-operation of all countries in exploring ways and means of improving the physical fitness of people generally, Canada failed to signify interest, and accordingly was not represented at the conferences in Geneva.

It is small wonder that Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Great Britain and many other countries have progressed while Canada has lagged behind.

A depression exercise programme was established when it was found that unemployed vocational trainees aged 16-30, who had mastered the essentials of a job, were unable to hold them because of the lack of stamina. It was the war-time statistics regarding unfitness of applicants for military service that stimulated the passing of an Act.

In 1943, a Physical Fitness Act was passed. However, it was never intended to result in a serious attempt to improve the physical efficiency of the general population. The armed forces were rehabilitated, the blind, the lame, the disabled, the insane were cared

for—but the larger group that had to pay the "shot" were ignored.

This 1943 Act applied to both sexes and all ages, but it provided less financial support than did the depression programme.

In 1954, The Fitness Act was repealed because, in the opinion of the federal government, the programme which resulted from this Act was deemed the responsibility of provincial governments. It is now a provincial matter.

Here is what our provinces are doing:

British Columbia: "We do not have a physical fitness programme operating on a provincial scale."

Alberta: "We have no programme under that name, but we do offer extensive assistance to communities in the field of recreation."

Saskatchewan: "In 1953 we had an Act for the purpose of promoting physical fitness, which is being revised this year, and is called, An Act for the purpose of promoting fitness and recreation."

Manitoba: There is no physical fitness programme in operation in this province other than the usual physical education programme operating in the schools.

Quebec: The Under-Secretary of the province did not know..

New Brunswick: They must not have one as they did not answer the correspondence.

Nova Scotia: The Department of Education has a physical fitness branch which supervises the programme in the schools. Physical education is a compulsory subject in the schools but, in many instances, is not well taught, if taught at all by classroom teachers. The students usually are taught for two periods per week, in some cases this may be one period, but seldom is there more than 3.

Provincial grants are available to municipal school boards for gymnasium construction. These grants are equal to the cost of the construction of 4 classrooms.

In addition to working through the schools, the fitness office promotes fitness through other programmes.

Newfoundland: There is no physical fitness programme.

What do we have in Ontario? Let me read it to the hon. members.

The Athletics Control Act, 1947, is a complete misnomer, it is a Boxing and Wrestling Control Act but has nothing to do with athletics. Allow me to read from page 56,

under schedule 8, regarding the rules of professional wrestling:

Duties of Wrestlers

4. No wrestler shall:

(d) apply a strangle hold to his opponent in any manner.

(e) tangle or hang the neck, arm, foot or leg of an opponent in the ropes.

(f) kick an opponent with his foot or knee.

(g) do any act to unduly excite the spectators.

Physical fitness indeed!

Incidentally, let us imagine what would happen to professional exhibition wrestling if the rules and regulations as set out by The Athletics Control Act were enforced. Where would all the entertainment value be?

This is the extent of the fitness programme.

Mr. Speaker, the need for an all-round health programme is obvious. I am going to quote what Paul Dudley White, MD, says in his compilation *Exercise is Good Preventive Medicine*:

Very few middle-aged people in this country today are getting enough exercise—

Mr. C. E. Janes (Lambton East): What is he reading from now? Does he want more paper?

Mr. Newman: The sentence I read probably applies to the hon. member who is yapping. I continue:

It was common for our ancestors—just one or two generations back—to take a lot of exercise routinely in their lives. They thought nothing of walking 5 or 10 miles, or of cycling 25 or 50 miles, or of working hard on the farm all day, or of going into the woods and working for hours cutting down trees.

I think that we can take a leaf from some of the habits of our ancestors who knew more about health than about disease. We know a lot about disease but we don't seem to pay much attention to health.

Exercise is important for everybody, whether they've been sick or not.

I doubt if some people have ever had the remarkably pleasant experience of relaxing fatigue after hard exercise, which I think is a very important benefit for one's health. It is time that we recognize the usefulness of that relationship to exercise—not just the exercise for exercise's sake, but the beneficial effects that may come especi-

ally to a mental worker. Probably those who are constantly intent mentally need more physical relaxation of that sort than those who have a certain amount of walking to do in their routine work.

There are the immediate physical effects of exercise on the circulation of blood. Good muscle tone in the arms and particularly in the legs, resulting from regular exercise, maintains an improved circulation of blood in the veins.

In addition to its beneficial effect on skeletal muscle tone, exercise also improves the tone of the diaphragm, which results in its better function as the piston of a pump, not only to bring a full supply of oxygen to the lungs with removal of carbon dioxide, but also to suction blood into the heart.

Digestion, when meals follow exercise and do not just precede it, and bowel function are improved by exercise. Sleep is favoured, too; in fact, a brisk long walk in the evening may be more helpful as a hypnotic than any medicine, highball or television show.

Most important of all, there is the beneficial effect of exercise on the nervous system and the psyche.

It matters little, if at all, what kind of exercise it is, provided it suits the strength and liking of the individual concerned. It is well to establish a regular habit and to maintain it through thick and thin. One should regard it as just as essential to good health as eating, sleeping and working.

This is all quoting Dr. White.

Finally, it is my strong belief that all healthy persons, both male and female, should exercise regularly, no matter what their ages. Of course, in advanced age—that, is, past 70—

—and it probably refers to hon. members across the House,

—it is doubtless wise to exercise less strenuously than earlier in life, but no strict rules can be set. Every person must be considered individually according to his condition, habits, preferences as to the kind of exercise and the circumstances of his life.

Mr. Speaker, it is quite common to hear—"I'd like to see government assistance for sports, because it is as important to our country as many other things that get governmental help. I'd like to see more support for our athletes going overseas to British Empire games, Pan-American games, Olympic games, World games tournaments and anything else

that attracts world-wide attention. In the foreign countries more people have heard of Barbara Ann Scott, Marilyn Bell, Lucille Wheeler, Anne Heggtviet, Barbara Wagner and Ernestine Russell than have heard of any of our top ambassadors."

We think nothing of training a youth with or without a college education and, after one or two years' training, putting him in complete command of a \$1 million or more aircraft. One little error in human judgment and the aircraft may be a total loss, or it may be the beginning of the next world war.

Yet we begrudge Canada's youth who, after years of intensive training to achieve athletic skills or perfection, the opportunity to compete against the world's best, so that they may improve their own and their fellow countrymen's skills.

It is quite all right to subsidize farm products, put protective tariffs on manufactured commodities, but to financially assist Canada's best athletes is wrong. Hon. members will say that the government does assist. That is right. The Canadian hockey squad received a grant of \$2,500 but let me read this:

This is a comment by George Gross in his sports column "Cross-Country Specialists," headed:

NO FUNDS FOR OLYMPICS
SKIERS WILL RACE HERE

Several of Canada's top cross-country ski specialists will miss the Olympic Games at Squaw Valley because of lack of funds.

The Canadian Olympic committee had to choose skiers who would participate in both the cross-country and jumping events, while leaving cross-country specialists at home.

I do not begrudge the fact that the hockey squad was given \$2,500, it was a very, very minor sum, but the other athletes were completely neglected.

Hon. members will say that the grants are greater for the summer games. That is also true. But all provincial and federal grants do not amount to one-third of the budget, and this budget is such that less than one-third of the athletes that should be given the opportunity of competing do compete. Imagine 2 boxers out of 10, 2 or 3 wrestlers out of 8, 3 gymnasts out of 12 and so forth.

Hon. members will also say that our athletes are not up to world calibre and, as a result, are not ready to compete internationally. May I answer that an athlete is always only as good as his competition. If he is never given the opportunity of international

competition, he will never improve sufficiently to achieve that ultimate goal. There is no incentive.

I can illustrate this from practical experience. For the first time, Canada had a men's team in gymnastics in the Pan-American games and, as a result of the opportunity, placed second to the United States, beating Argentina, Mexico and Cuba, teams that have had previous experience.

After all, if we look at this competition solely from the viewpoint of winning, or of bringing home gold medals, then competitions would end up with only 2 or 3 countries entering certain events and the rest of the world refusing to enter.

It is better to have played the game and fought well than never to have played at all. We cannot always win but we can learn by playing.

Here is what British Columbia is doing. This is an article from the Woodstock *Sentinel-Review*, Tuesday, September 15, 1959. A Canadian Press writer, Jim Peacock, says:

AMATEUR SPORT COUNCIL TO AID
B.C. TRACK, FIELD GROWTH

Over the years, raising funds has proved one of the greatest stumbling blocks to improved achievements in amateur athletics.

It listed a three-point aim:

To stimulate province-wide interest in international competitions; to provide continuing financial support to supplement individual clubs and sports when they had extraordinary expenses; to stimulate British Columbia athletes to raise their performance standard.

These are the 3 points, or 3 aims of this programme.

The provincial government has thrown in financial support, too—to the tune of \$10,000, with \$4,000 earmarked for the national Pan-American games, committee and the remainder to the British Columbia council fund.

Mr. Speaker, let us stop kidding the people of Ontario. The speech from the Throne mentions, on page 7, "A new physical fitness programme will be inaugurated."

Will hon. members please note: "will be" inaugurated.

Yet, when it comes to the estimates, under vote No. 601, item 33, we have: "Fees and expenses, Ontario physical fitness study committee, \$35,000." Is this a programme? This \$35,000 is for a study, not a programme.

It is a half-cent per capita. How fit can we make our citizens for a half-cent?

Let us get down in earnest about this. Let us invite the Pan-American games to Ontario, for Canada's centenary in 1967.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, I am listed as one of the speakers tonight, but unless we get more attention from the other side of the House, I refuse to enter into this debate.

I noticed, a few minutes ago, a magazine in front of me, and I saw, I think what was the picture of the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Cathcart), and I just forget what the line was, but it said something about courtesy.

I am not accusing the hon Minister of discourtesy, but I certainly am accusing some of the hon. members from the other side of the House of discourtesy.

No matter what one thinks about any hon. member over here, nevertheless, we are here for a very definite purpose. Some hon. members opposite, I suppose, feel they are compelled to come here. But I certainly think it is very discourteous to the hon. members on this side of the House, particularly those of us who are in this chamber for the first time.

Now, conscious of the fact that I am one of the baby members of this House I rise to take part in this debate, and as I do, I must at the outset congratulate you, Mr. Speaker, on your elevation to this very historic office of the Speaker of this House. I hope that you will be able to have some smooth sailing, although I notice that at times there has been heavy water on some sides.

As a former teacher, retired from the active ranks, I must extend my congratulations to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Robarts) who was recently elevated to that position. I understand that at one time he was an hon. Minister without Portfolio, and he had something to do with the Ontario water resources commission. I am sure that experience will serve him in good stead because, with all due respect, there is some stagnant water in The Department of Education.

Coupled with my felicitations to the hon. Minister I also must mention the former Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop), a man whom I have known for many years when I was at the University of Toronto, when he was in the department of extension and then as Minister of Education, and again because I was intimately associated with him on a citizenship committee in one of the veteran's organizations.

I regret very much that illness has caused his retirement because, without doubt—and I am sure every teacher in this province will agree—the former Minister of Education has done much for education in this province. The method or manner in which he had to retire is to be regretted, too, I think. I know that he fell victim to certain regulations in his department and I do not think—at least from reading between the lines—that the hon. former Minister got the support he should have had from a certain quarter where he expected it.

I hope that he is spared long life and will be able to give of his experience to this House, and to The Department of Education, for some years to come.

I recall seeing the picture "The Browning Version" recently, and I remember a line that was spoken there and I think it applies to the hon. former Minister Dr. Dunlop. This line reads: "God looks kindly from afar upon a gentle master"—and I think that applies to the hon. former Minister of Education.

Mr. Speaker, earlier I said that I had retired from the teaching profession. But I am one of those fortunate ones who unconsciously, possibly, prepared myself for this particular position. Dr. Wilbur Penfield, one of the outstanding neurological surgeons in this country and certainly of world renown, had said that men should, in their middle ages—the years of the forties—prepare themselves so that they will have something else to do on retirement.

I think possibly because of my experience as a teacher and in various fields, and also in a couple of world wars, that I have prepared myself possibly for some of the battles that may occur in this House and certainly have prepared myself to serve my riding well.

Fortunately, through the errors of omission and commission of the administration, I am now the member for Nipissing. I crossed the line as my friend the hon. member for Sudbury (Mr. Sopha)—who is quite critical of commissions, particularly of the racing commission, would say—I crossed the line under wraps.

But sometimes I think I am really back to school again, not as a teacher, but as a pupil with the teacher out of the room. There is so much noise here at times and there are—I do not know what to call them—exchanges, but nevertheless it is sometimes exciting and sometimes not.

I may say, Mr. Speaker, that I read with interest, not very long ago in my local newspaper, the North Bay *Daily Nugget*—one

of the outstanding journals in this fair province and in this fair country—an article about a gentleman in my home town, a Mr. French.

According to this article, he is a very interesting personality. The French family has the process of colouring bronze which comes down from the long, long past. But it says in the article that Mr. French had to do with some of the carving and of the metal work on the chair in which Mr. Speaker now sits.

I thought the hon. members of this House might be interested, because it also said he had something to do with decorations on the Sarnia post office and also a certain building in Oshawa.

By the way, speaking about Oshawa, I must bring to the attention of this House that another young man won honour for Canada at the Olympic games.

I thought that the hon. member for Oshawa (Mr. Thomas) might have mentioned it this afternoon but it escaped his memory. Young Jackson of Oshawa won third prize in the figure skating contest, and I am sure hon. members all agree that his name should be included, as well as that of the Dutchmen.

We always have a deep interest in North Bay in these Olympic and world championship teams, and Bobby McKnight—whom I had the honour of coaching one time—was a Dutchman. But I am sure we also honour Mr. Jackson who is an outstanding figure skater, and that is one sport that requires hours and hours of study. If some of the youngsters I have had to teach in other years had as much persistence as a figure skater, they would have done much better.

Now, before I took my place in this House, I was told that I would see in action, in the hon. leader of the government (Mr. Frost), a master craftsman in the art of politics. I had read about him in the press. I had seen him occasionally on TV. I had never, except on one occasion, seen him in person.

I have watched him closely in the past 4 weeks, and I must say that he is a master craftsman—the suave manner, the bantering voice, the warm smiles—but I am sure that behind that face is a cool, calculating mind.

Certainly, as I have seen him on certain occasions, I would say that he has certainly a cool calculating mind, and there is something else in the glove other than just the fist. He is the real “Big Daddy.” One likes to see a professional in action, and I am sure that he is a real pro.

I am honoured, sir, to take my seat as a member of the Liberal party under the

leadership of the hon. leader, the member for Waterloo North (Mr. Wintermeyer). He is a cultured gentleman, and I am sure that the hon. members of this House will agree with me that he is such. I am sure, too, that in the not too distant future, he will lead the Liberal party to the heights in Ontario. He has a depth and a sincerity that is refreshing, and my admiration for my hon. leader grows daily.

I have found my brothers in arms here to be a group of happy warriors and, inexperienced in politics as I am, I am deeply grateful to the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) who is the Nestor of our party and also the Dean of this House—and too, I might say, the crafty, wily Ulysses, the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver). They have been of great help to me in my work so far.

I take pride also, Mr. Speaker, in following the footsteps of those who have served the district of Nipissing, members of both parties, in the past, and I hope I can emulate, at least, their endeavours.

In the speech from the Throne, I find references made to the development of the rich northern Ontario and its connection through Moosonee.

In fact, reading through the speech from the Throne in 1959, I find this reference to the port at Moosonee. We all know that there are rich iron ore deposits, not only on the Belcher islands, but also on the mainland. Now we have—with the expansion of the Hydro at Otter Rapids, and the other expansions there and with the expansion of the natural gas system through the Northern Ontario Natural Gas—we have ample power, as the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Spooner) has pointed out.

So we hope that there will be a development of the rich resources, not only of northern Ontario, but also of the vast reaches beyond in the far north. I hope that this government will ask their friends at Ottawa to expedite matters, particularly about the port at Moosonee.

I understand also that the northeastern Ontario development association is making a survey of the economic possibilities of all that region for the hon. Minister of Planning and Development (Mr. Nickle). I hope that is soon on his desk. And certainly, it is a consummation devoutly to be wished that there will be a port at Moosonee, and that, in addition to that, we will have the development of the resources of the north and development of her secondary industries.

Also, it is envisaged, too, I understand, that there will be a rail connection to Georgian

Bay by way of North Bay. And this mention of Georgian Bay brings up the Georgian Bay canal. When I first came to North Bay, some 37 or 38 years ago, even at that time, there was mention of the Georgian Bay canal which was a great dream of the early settlers in that region.

Recently I read that the hon. member for Pontiac in the federal House (hon. Paul Martineau), had mentioned that in his address. He spoke to the federal House about the possibility of linking the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, the Mattawa, and so on, so that again we have the revival of the Georgian Bay canal project.

Mr. Speaker, I represent the riding of Nipissing, whose history goes back 350 years. My riding borders mainly the Lake Nipissing, the former home of the Nipissing Indian bands. Before the white man came, and long after him, this historic route was the avenue of commerce.

If hon. members will look, as they come into this building by way of the east door, on the relief map of Canada, they will see, graphically illustrated there, just how, the route from the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, the Mattawa and Lake Nipissing, and French River on to Georgian Bay, goes deep into the heart of the continent. This, Mr. Speaker, was the historic route over which the voyagers, *coureurs de bois*, the fur traders and those who opened up this country, traversed.

In 1610, Etienne Brûlé who was the advance guard for Champlain, camped on the shores of Lake Nipissing. Five years later Champlain came with his people and stayed at Lake Nipissing for a while, and on down the French to Georgian Bay. Then there followed the Jesuit fathers, Brébeuf and Lallement and all, who later were to fall to the blood lust of the Iroquois. They also passed that way.

Father Issac Jogues who was massacred at Auriesville in the state of New York, also rested at Nipissing, and in his writings he mentions about the salubrious climate of Nipissing. People today find the climate of Nipissing very, very fine, particularly those who suffer from hay fever.

Pardon me, Mr. Speaker, do I continue on? It is now 11 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: Finish your address.

Mr. Troy: I am certain I do not want to bore some of the hon. members of this House.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Very commendable.

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): Ten minutes?

Mr. Troy: I have something later to say to the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Cathcart) for another plaque they can put up some time. I will tell them where. As I say, I represent Nipissing and it is the historic route.

Through the instrumentality of the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity, recently a plaque was unveiled in North Bay in Lee Park to Jean Nicolet, who was also a companion of Champlain. We have also on the La Vasse River, down which Champlain travelled, a cairn. Unfortunately, I do not think there is enough attention given to these historic sites. Markers should indicate there is a historic site nearby.

Over the Mattawa and French River trail passed the wealth of the rich fur country. There was mention here today of the Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company. The hon. Prime Minister of this province had spoken about their records. Their freight canoes also passed through North Bay. It was the great freight route long before there was such a place as Toronto, other than a settlement of the Indian bands.

But when the settlers gradually pushed through, and the capital was established in Niagara-on-the-Lake, and then later in Toronto, and the development of shipping on Lake Ontario, this route of ours became a thing of the past, and for a long time Nipissing was peopled by the Indian bands.

As hon. members know, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, British Columbia became a province, and one of the stipulations—at least one of the conditions of entering the Dominion—was the fact that Canada had to build a transcontinental railway. That brought the Canadian Pacific Railway, it brought settlers to the Nipissing.

Because of the Canadian Pacific Railway, North Bay was born. And because of its strategic position, North Bay has continuously been a great crossroads for all kinds of transportation, both rail, highway, and air, and I hope the hon. Minister from Cochrane South (Mr. Spooner), the hon. member for Cochrane North (Mr. Brunelle) and the hon. member for Temiskaming (Mr. Herbert) will not chide me for saying that this is the gateway city to the North, and with its adjoining townships of Ferris and Widdifield, it is the hub of the riding of Nipissing.

In recent years, North Bay, together with its adjoining townships, as I said, has had a remarkable growth, and quite spectacular, until now, it has a population of more than 40,000 people.

As hon. members know, too, North Bay, because of its strategic position, is becoming a convention centre. I notice too, that it is becoming the fur centre for the North, and recently we have had fur auctions there.

North Bay, too, and Widdifield—that is the township in which the installations have taken a very foremost place in the defence plan of this country. For some time following the war, in the township of Widdifield, we have had the RCAF station with all-weather fighter squadrons and the personnel of that station are on 24-hour alert. They are just as much in the service as they would be if they were flying out of the advanced air fields of France and Belgium 20 years ago.

Also we have at North Bay one of the Bomarc sites. Now construction crews are busily tunneling to prepare for the installations. I do not know anything about the Bomarc, I see confusing stories about it. It seems that the federal hon. Minister of National Defence, who was a very fine soldier in World War I and, like the Sergeant-of-Arms of this House, bears the signs of it on his chest, does seem quite convinced that the Bomarc is all right. I hope that we never have to use such weapons but nevertheless, I pray that we will have a much more effective missile than the one they are working on now.

The town of Sturgeon Falls, Mr. Speaker, is the leading municipality in the western section of my riding. It is, like many sections of my riding, bi-lingual. The district of Nipissing has a large population of very fine citizens of French-Canadian origin.

Sturgeon Falls had a very rough time during the depression, but through the persistence of its citizens and the leadership of the town council, and its chamber of commerce and other organizations, it has now recovered and is rapidly expanding.

Indicative of the growing prosperity of the municipality, Mr. Speaker, I noticed in the local newspapers and *Le Droit* recently that the new Hydro substation was opened. It is also the centre—and I can say this without fear of contradiction—of French culture in northern Ontario. I noticed too, in the press that Sturgeon Falls may have a TV station. I sincerely hope so, because they are a very fine group of people in that municipality.

At the moment, I think it is apropos to mention what I read in the *Hansard* of 1958. The passage refers to Sturgeon Falls, and I am sorry to see that the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell) is not here. The former member for Nipissing (Mr. Chaput) who was a supporter of this government was quoted in *Hansard*, in February 1958, as saying:

In 1954 a new headquarters—
and the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests will be interested

—a new headquarters building for the Department of Lands and Forests has been promised for Sturgeon Falls. I have the assurance that this building will be built this year at a cost of approximately \$225,000. It will consist of an office—

and it goes on to say various other things

—and a site has been purchased.

This is what the hon. member for Nipissing said at this time:

I am sure that the citizens of Sturgeon Falls will rejoice when they see the start of that project.

Well, I am sure they will, because it is now 1960 and no building yet.

To provide employment for the unemployed tradesmen, I wrote to the hon. Minister of Public Works last fall asking that he expedite this project which was promised in 1954. In reply he informed me that, because of certain technical difficulties, the work is not being proceeded with at the present time. Promised in 1954—to be built in 1958—then suspended in 1959 because of technical difficulty. I hope the technical difficulty was not something that happened on June 11.

Mattawa, the oldest established municipality in my riding, has joined the ranks of those who are applying for a new police college. When I was home in my riding last weekend, I had a delegation from that town ask me, if I would, to point out to this House the facilities that this little town has, which are ideal facilities for such a college.

Mattawa, as many hon. members know, is the oldest municipality in the riding of Nipissing. It has a beautiful setting. After I had written about Mattawa I noticed that, if I had waited a day or so, I could have read in the *Telegram* and I would have seen the description of this beautiful little town. It is nestled at the confluence of the Mattawa and the Ottawa Rivers with the Laurentian hills in the background. It was the first municipality.

Up the Mattawa to Nipissing, and up the Ottawa to the Abitibis and beyond, went the early settlers in this country, the lumbermen and the fur traders and so on.

There are, too, a number of parcels of Crown lands in Mattawa, and they would like to get rid of them some way. They are of no use to the town, nobody is making any use of them, and they do not get any taxes, so they wonder what the province is going to do with them.

Speaking of Mattawa reminds me there is a highway, No. 533 which was a former bush road, and it now links Mattawa with the highway to Temiskaming, Quebec. I must point out to the hon. Minister a little later, when he is here in the House, in the estimates for The Department of Highways, that there are a couple of death traps on this highway near Timber Lake, and now it has reached the stage that, because of the dangerous conditions, motorists—instead of going across that highway—prefer to go all the way to North Bay and up to Temiskaming, a distance of 80 miles. If the road was in proper condition, they would cut the distance in half.

Now, further in this connection, I might suggest to the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests that he consider linking existing roads in Algonquin Park area so that the northerners may have as easy access to the wonders and the beauties of this area as do the people from the south.

I understand, too, that there is a road that runs northwestward in the Pembroke or Petawawa area—runs in a northwesterly direction through the park—and it would only take a short stretch of new road to connect that with highway No. 17.

The Legislature, I understand too, set up last year in The Department of Lands and Forests a certain sum of \$500,000 for provincial parks. But the enabling legislation, I understand, has not been spelled out yet.

I understand that the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests mentioned that there was a possibility of certain of these parks adjacent to municipalities to be returned to them. I sincerely hope that the little St. Antoine Park—apparently it does not find favour with the department as it should—does not go to the township. The township of Mattawan, in which this park is, could not possibly administer it—they have not the personnel—and I hope the hon. Minister will continue the control of that park.

Hon. J. W. Spooner (Minister of Lands and Forests): May I ask the hon. member a question?

Mr. Troy: Certainly.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: What is the size of the St. Antoine Park?

Mr. Troy: Well, it is not very big. It is narrow, I know—here is what it says right here though, this is from the department of the hon. Minister.

Regardless of where a park may be located or in what setting, campers and visitors can become bored due to their not having knowledge of the points of interest.

Now it goes on about St. Antoine. It is 4.5 miles east of Mattawa, I think it is along there on highway No. 533. This park is located on the shores of the Ottawa River, it does not give in any way the exact size of it. I know it is somewhat narrow, but the park is along the Ottawa, near LeCave Hydro Development.

Last year—I presume the hon. Minister knows this, too—we had a great number of visitors, and they wanted lights in the park. But now they do not want the lights. They would rather have some attention given to the shore line for swimming.

Hon. Mr. Spooner: I may say to the hon. member that last year there were almost 39,000 visitors in St. Antoine Park, and I know that further development will take place there this year, as well as another park in the riding of the hon. member, the Champlain Park.

Mr. Troy: Oh yes, I know, that is being developed now, but it will be some time before it is finished. I understand that the visitors numbered in the thousands—much more, I think, than even in some of the parks in the Temagami area.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I agree with the hon. member for York-Humber (Mr. Lewis) when he spoke of the decentralization of industry. This is something that we have been talking about in northern Ontario, in fact ever since I got there we have been talking about the development of the north, even in the days when the late hon. E. A. Dunlop was Minister of Northern Development, I think it was. No matter what the political stripe was, we have always talked about the development. Now I think we should have decentralization of industry.

By the way, I notice, too, that last May, when the planning and development com-

mittee sat in North Bay, this point was stressed, not only by the chamber of commerce in my own riding, but also by the Timmins representatives. I notice that the members of the chamber of commerce, including the then mayor, stressed the point of inequality of freight rates.

But I am pleased to see now that, as I understand from the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren), the issue of the inequality of freight rates is being wrestled with by this government.

The hon. member for York-Humber and other hon. members have mentioned, too, something that is of interest to all hon. members, particularly those from out of town. They mentioned the fact that it costs us more to stay, and even though I am a recent member to this House, nevertheless I am sure that the people in our party are interested.

In regard to liquor control, once again we find the government a step behind the public. The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts) has proposed certain minor changes to The Liquor Control Act, and these are just practically legalizing practices which people have followed for years. These practices were more honoured in the breach than the observance.

I am glad to see that more attention is to be given to the disease of alcoholism. I note that the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer) has been appointed to the liquor commission, and he certainly has a great challenge here. But I know from my brief personal experience, and from what I have heard about him—his service as a Chaplain overseas—that he has the qualities of heart and mind that will enable him to give leadership to this very, very grave problem.

Now, as one who, ever since I was a teenager has been deeply interested in boys and girls, I note that a great number of them are becoming involved with liquor. The hon. Attorney-General said that one of the reasons he was retaining the permit was the fact that it was to be a deterrent to the teenager.

One does not have to have a permit to get a case of beer or ale, one does not have to have a permit to get a gallon of what the hon. member for Kenora calls "goof." One does not need any permit for that. These are alcoholic beverages.

And if one does not need a permit there, well surely I do not think the argument of the hon. Attorney-General holds water in that regard.

I would like to see some sort of—perhaps the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Thompson) might not like this—but I would like to see some kind of a registration form, something even for everybody. Certainly it will not find favour, but there must be some way that we can legislate to keep the youngsters away from easy access to liquor.

Such a form might have some effect, too, against these objectionable films. I notice the ads say, "Restricted to youngsters 18 years of age," but I have gone by a theatre and have seen "adult entertainment" advertised, and the bulk of the persons in the queue are youngsters.

I shall speak about the Liquor Control Act at length later, but I want to register at this moment, on behalf of my fellow hon. members, and fellow veterans of the armed services, strong disapproval of the existing regulations of the liquor control board as they affect veterans' club houses. The board has already listed the number of permits that a branch may have during the year, and then recently they raised the fee from \$2 to \$15, some 750 per cent. Well, that is usury in the extreme, I should think.

The board also raised the gallonage tax to such a degree that it is almost commensurate now with the tax that the hotels pay. By so doing, they have cut down the profits of our various veterans' organizations, their clubs and their branches to such an extent that they are hard pressed to carry on their community projects.

The hon. Prime Minister of this province is a veteran himself. I remember in Cornwall, where my first experience of seeing him in person occurred. He stood there and said: "We in this government have a veterans' preference. It is strong now, and we are going to make it stronger." Well, if what I heard at a meeting yesterday of veterans is true, I do not think the hon. member for Hastings West (Mr. Sandercock) will agree with his hon. leader, because I was told there that the hon. member said that the war was over a long time ago, and there is no such thing as veterans' preference anyway.

Also, resolutions presented at veterans' conventions that I have been at—particularly as far as the liquor control board is concerned—would cause me to conclude that the commissioners of the liquor board have never heard of such a thing as veterans' preference. But I will have more to say on that later.

And all too frequently we read in this province of highway traffic accidents in which fatalities occur, and sometimes while the

victims have not been killed outright, they die because ambulances are not available.

Now the member for Nipissing, last year I believe, presented to this House, a resolution that the chamber of commerce from my own home city of North Bay had adopted, and it was endorsed by the city council of North Bay. This resolution referred to the provision of equipment in provincial police vehicles so they would have these equipped with first aid gear.

Mr. Speaker, I know it is now 11.30. I usually like to have something before I go to bed. I notice the hon. member for Parry Sound (Mr. Johnston) smiling. He and I were old buddies in the services. He knows what I mean. But, Mr. Speaker, I would offer to adjourn this debate on condition that I might be permitted to resume.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Ask Mr. Speaker for his decision.

Mr. Troy: What about you, Mr. Speaker? Thank you very much.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Oh, Mr. Speaker, I think it is desirable that another hour be given.

Mr. Troy: Well, all right. I am just a young fellow, though I have retired from the profession. It is not too long ago since I coached and refereed football games, so I can stand it if the hon. members can.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: They are going to be all right, do not worry.

Mr. Troy: Oh yes, I wanted to mention this, and I am glad the hon. Minister is still here, as I notice some of the hon. members have gone.

I must say that I was surprised and disappointed—I repeat—I must say I was very much surprised and disappointed, when the resolution about the Elliot Lake crisis was before this House, that I did not hear the loquacious Minister of Reform Institutions. He did not speak. The hon. Minister of Lands and Forests was in Montreal. I do not know what he would have done, but at that time, the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin (Mr. Fullerton) was here. He is the chairman of the mining committee. None of them dropped a word.

Here was the poor little place.

At least one goes to a wake if a person is dead or is dying—at least one goes to the hospital and says: "All the best to you, and get better." One offers a few condolences.

But the hon. members across did not even give them that.

At least I expected these hon. members for northern Ontario, who know that up in various sections, that forest fires have burnt out towns and disasters have come to say something. The hon. member for Nickel Belt (Mr. Belisle) is also from a mining area, but he said not a word about it at all. That is—

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: They are going to be all right, do not worry.

Mr. Troy: Thanks very much. We pray so.

Well, the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests said today earlier, that one thing characteristic of the people of the north country is that they have faith.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: That is right.

Mr. Troy: And it is certainly going to take faith that will move mountains. I am sure that the people of Elliot Lake will have to have that kind of faith. But faith without the good works from hon. members opposite is not going to be of much help to them.

My friend the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Newman), spoke about the examination centre at Windsor. I notice that the former member for Nipissing said a lot about things that have not become realistic yet.

I am very happy to learn from the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Yaremko), that a transport driver examination centre is definitely contemplated for the vicinity of North Bay. However, the hon. Minister of Transport and I discussed this question and he said that it was not quite that far advanced.

Now the cry, as the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests just said, is for more and more better roads. We, in Nipissing, certainly echo that cry. We need improvements in all types of roads. I shall speak of those at greater length during the budget debate.

I heard the young hon. member for Peel (Mr. Davis) and others speak of the opening of the trans-Canada highway.

Well, every day I have seen truck after truck—great transport trucks go up the north highway—and then I see others coming down from the west via highway No. 11, and I understand they are coming from the west. I do not know what they do when they get up beyond Cochrane. Do they take through the air?

If the hon. members on the other side do not know about it, we have had the trans-Canada route through highway No. 17 to

North Bay and up highway No. 11 on to the west, but I have noticed that this postcard announces the trans-Canada highway opening.

The hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity says that the postcard was not issued by his department.

The first time I spoke in this House, I mentioned the "hon. Premier of Ontario." When the transcript came back from *Hansard*, it was cut out in red ink. I understand that red ink is what the *Hansard* people put in. My words were "hon. Premier." Well, I do not know. On this card I find these names: "Prime Minister Diefenbaker" and below "Prime Minister Frost." If they were both listed as Prime Ministers it is rather hard to say who is the Prime Minister of Canada.

When I look at this little postcard, depicting the wild goose, I am glad to see exemplified what the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests referred to, the faith and also independence of the north. It is refreshing to know the people of Wawa won out over bureaucracy, and instead of Jamestown it is going to be Wawa, just because of the wild goose. That is an historic name, and that is what they wanted to keep.

I asked the hon. Minister of highways (Mr. Cass) just the other day when the million dollar building was going up. That million dollar building, was to be built in 1960. I asked him about it but he had never heard about it.

"Well," I said, "it was in your party's election campaign." "Oh," he said, "that's just newspaper talk, in an advertisement."

I don't know, they must use mirrors.

Oh, that reminds me, I was a signaller during World War I, and then in World War II, I had experience with radio telephone, and I am very interested in what kind of communication system they use over on their side of the House. Really, they must have a wonderful system, because I notice how—it must be mirrors or something like that—messages pass, people get up and then they sit down without saying a word.

Again on highways, and I also go to *Hansard*, and I attribute these words to the former member for Nipissing. He says, while on the subject of highways,

I ask my hon. friend, why it is that highway No. 64 which connects highway No. 69 to highway No. 17 and highway No. 11 in 1957, and was taken off in 1957. I do not see it in 1958. And then it was put in again, and it was priority until last September, and then it is off again.

I am not going to bore hon. members, but I could read a letter from the chamber of commerce in Noelville. I will just mention a few things:

Roads in our area are our lifelines. Our nearest railroad is 15 miles away and we have no water transportation.

I know that the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests said the money in that pot is getting less and less, but I hope it is not because of changes in government, changes of parties in the great district of Nipissing that these projects are suspended.

We have two hospitals in North Bay, I shall touch briefly on this. I noticed that there are changes mentioned in the budget. As hon. members know, the federal government apparently has no intention of making any immediate changes, according to the federal hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Monteith). He said that radical changes or modifications of the Hospital Insurance Act should only be made in the light of further experience.

The city of North Bay and the Civic Hospital Commission, are quite concerned because an addition is necessary to the Civic Hospital, one of our general hospitals. They have gone on record as favouring a change in the establishment of *per diem* hospital rates to include interest on capital debt and depreciation on buildings. I hope that the changes that outlined the address of the hon. Provincial Treasurer will meet their request.

I touch briefly on the question of mental health. I thought that the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter) did very well, but apparently he did not find favour with the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), but this young man has done a great amount of research, and I am not going to speak on that matter except to say that we have a mental hospital in North Bay serving the people of northern Ontario.

The heart of the hospital is the surgical wing. Now, I asked the hon. Minister of Health about this wing, construction of which had been announced on two occasions by hon. Ministers of Health. He said, blame it on The Public Works Department. So, again, that is another mark against them.

The people of my riding will rejoice with parents throughout our province that the administration plans increased services for children who are mentally retarded, which includes expansion of hospital facilities. The hon. Minister of Health has promised that there will be one hospital in northern Ontario.

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I know that other centres have applied for this hospital but I suggest to the hon. Minister that he could not have a more ideal location than somewhere in the district of Nipissing. I endorse a resolution I received from the Catholic Women's League of Ontario asking that steps be taken to increase the number of hospitals.

Regarding retarded children, I was very happy to hear the hon. Minister of Education say that there are possibilities of bringing them within the purview of The Department of Education. I am sure that the parents of these children will welcome that announcement. They are happy to know that their children will be treated just the same as are the children who are able to attend regular schools.

The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) is to be commended for the statement that the widows' pension under The Workmen's Compensation Act is to be increased. I am sure that all hon. members of this House will say this action has taken too long.

I urge The Department of Public Welfare to consider changes in The Child Welfare Act to allow for higher education for children under the care of the children's aid society while they are taking higher education.

Under the direction of The Department of Public Welfare a home for the aged is being built at North Bay for the people of Nipissing, while Sturgeon Falls is awaiting the final approval from the municipal board to get a start on theirs.

I want to raise the question that was brought in by the hon. member for Kenora. It has to do with the lumbermen and bushmen who, at this time of the year, are hard pressed to get their logs out, and I hope that officials will show tolerance in that regard, because—at this time of the year—there is a great rush on to get the logs out to the mills.

I suggest, too, that the government enact legislation that would prohibit the truckers from hauling logs unless they have a chain at either end, and then a complete chain around the whole frame. I am sure the possibility of accidents would then be greatly reduced.

Agriculture is another basic industry of my riding, particularly in the dairy industry, and while I shall speak on it on the estimates for The Department of Agriculture, I call to the attention of this House that Miss Dairy Queen for Ontario was Miss Anna Spaul, who is a resident of my riding in the vicinity of Warren.

We in Nipissing congratulate the people of the Algoma and Nickel Belt sections that progress has been made in establishing the Laurentian University. We, at this time, would like to inform this House that we, in northeastern Ontario, plan to have a university also, and a first year Arts course will be offered this year at the North Bay College, which is an institution under the direction of the Fathers of the Resurrection who operate the St. Jerome's College at Kitchener. We envisage, too, at least a junior college and are laying plans for a university later on.

I touch for a moment on fluoridation. I notice that the hon. Minister of Health says he will not push a committee. Well, I must say that I do not know when that committee started, but I must call to the attention of hon. members the resolution of the northern Ontario dental association which asks the reason for the delay.

I am sorry again that the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Phillips) is not here, because I believe he made certain remarks about the attitude of this government on fluoridation, and if I recall rightly he said that this government would never legislate for fluoridation.

I shall not speak on physical fitness at this time, although I do know a little about it. I will leave that for some other time.

The tourist industry is most important in my riding. Here again is reason to stress the need for better roads. I shall defer my remarks on this industry until the estimates are presented.

The hon. member for Durham (Mr. Caruthers) was wrong when he mentioned my name in his speech. He was not certain but he thought I had said, in an education committee meeting, that this government has no programme on education. I do not want to say that. I know it has a policy and a programme, but we feel in my party that we can improve that policy broadly and objectively.

I was not making any carping criticism because I feel that I certainly have a stake in this country. I feel, as a veteran of two wars, that I have a big stake in this country, and it is my aim—and I think it is the aim of every hon. member in this House—to see to it that we have the best programme of education we possibly can have, and that is why I may criticize. But I certainly did not make those remarks.

I have much to say on education, but I think I shall postpone—I would rather continue with it but it is going to take a little time.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Oh, go on. We can take it.

Mr. Troy: All right. Thank you very much. Well, I hope the hon. members can. I shall shorten it as much as I can.

This complex society certainly needs trained and educated brains, and that is the job of our schools and universities. To achieve that, we must have scholars as teachers and no matter what we do, scholarship is the basis, and we must insist on that. True, this government says that there are enough teachers in training, but unless they have the scholarship the programme will not be suitable.

It was refreshing to read recently, in the metropolitan press, that the president of York University, Dr. Ross, has brought out the fact that his university is going to strive for liberal education with particular emphasis on the great ideals and the movements of the last 100 years. May I quote him?

The nuclear physicist—

he says,

We are reminded *ad nauseum* that this is the age of the specialist.

But to have the specialist only, and nothing else, we would only be half educated. He says:

The nuclear physicist, the social psychologist, the bank economist, the cultural anthropologist, each burrows deeper and deeper into his own hole in the ground. The further he gets in, using his special digging tools, the harder he finds it to turn around and come up for air to meet the other specialists under the common sky.

I think that is quite refreshing. One of the favourite myths of ours, apparently, is that the Russian universities have a great amount of specialization and scientific education. I understand from Dr. Ross, who knows something about it, that they have 2.5 years of general education before they specialize.

In September, 1951, following the Hope commission report, the Canadian research committee on practical education was organized, and it published the results of a 4-year survey. I will just summarize this part and will bring it out more thoroughly later.

My great concern is with the "drop-outs." We have two—the matriculation streams on to university, and then the second, the school diploma stream. However, I notice the figures show that in 1954, if I remember correctly, possibly 55,000 enrolled in grade 9. Four years later in grade 12, it had dropped down to 26,000. There were 26,000 enrolled in grade 10 of that year, that is, from 55,000 it had dwindled down to 26,000—and then

entering grade 13 of that group there were 12,000.

So there is a big drop-out.

There are two ways of meeting this situation: let them quit school or lower the standards.

Now, we do not want to lower the standards, so I think then we should have another stream. We should have trade courses in this province somewhat similar to the trades course that we have now down on Jarvis Street in Toronto, and the building of these schools should be expanded greatly.

I will give hon. members some figures just to show them what is happening in the city of Toronto at the present time. These are quite illuminating, and there must be a reason.

In the day classes of the city of Toronto in the technical schools now, the 4 technical schools have 6,387 enrolled. In the night classes of those 4 technical schools, there are 9,906. Altogether, including Metro, there are 8,242 day students enrolled in the technical schools of the city of Toronto proper under the Toronto board and then under the Metro board. In the night schools of this area, the Metro area including the city of Toronto, there are 15,000 enrolled.

Now, if hon. members consider this number that are actually in day schools, and then the number attending night schools, they will agree there must be a reason for this situation. The reason is that many of those who are in the night schools now—I am addressing this to the hon. Minister of Education and to you, Mr. Speaker—is that these night school pupils must be ones who were in technical schools, but dropped out at an early age, and went into industry. Now they are back attending the technical schools because all they are getting there is the particular technical subject they want to work on, together with that amount of academic education related to that particular trade. And so I certainly think, Mr. Speaker, we should have this third group.

In fact, I know that a committee, of which I was a member, prepared a brief for the Canadian conference on education in 1958, and we strongly urged that that third stream be put in, for those who need a general education of an elementary to intermediate standard in preparation for citizenship, or unskilled or semi-skilled labour for citizenship.

In general, the delegates at that particular conference were in agreement that the planning and the testing and guidance for

those streams should begin under trained personnel. So a resolution was presented, which I believe has gone to The Department of Education through the director of education.

Hon. Mr. Robarts (Minister of Education): Would the hon. member permit a question?

Mr. Troy: Yes, certainly.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: I wonder if the hon. member is suggesting that these people who are attending night school would continue their formal education—if I might put it that way—on a full-time basis if some facilities were made available to them which are not presently available? Is that the point of the hon. member?

Mr. Troy: Yes, if there was a special course of study for those—you see, so many drop out because there is no challenge for them, because they have not the ability to take the regular secondary school technical course, nor the academic. They just drop out of school when they are 16, and, as time goes on, the working force is going to be flooded with young men who have very little training.

When I think of trades, I mean all those trades like shoemaking, barbering, bricklaying—maybe that is skilled trade, but general bench work and trade of that nature.

I think we should have some sort of trade school. I notice that it said in the northern Ontario eastern development association bulletin that this government had announced an institute of technology—I noticed the hon. member for Ottawa South (Mr. Haskett) had mentioned about the technological institutes. I agree with him that we should expand, that we need technicians. But also we need to do something for this vast number of youngsters, boys and girls, who have not the intellectual ability to take these other courses, because the technical course now is designed for youngsters of fair ability; and certainly the academic course is.

Now, it is said in this bulletin from the association that a provincial trades school will be opened in Kirkland Lake. We have a trade school here on Nassau Street, I believe it is, but to enter that school one must be an apprentice, and he must come from industry. But what I want to see is an expansion of the trade schools. Even in our existing installations we could perhaps have a couple of rooms set aside. Definitely there should be a third stream set up by The Department of Education.

But the point is that if we are going to have those trade schools, the students should be permitted to enrol in the trade schools direct from school, without having to go through the procedures as laid down in the school of trades here in Toronto, such as being an apprentice and so on.

There is no doubt about it. We have adequate legislation to establish those courses on practical education. I understand that Mr. J. B. Seath, who was the superintendent of education here years ago—in 1911 I believe—put out a report, Mr. Speaker, on practical education. Then, later on, so did Mr. Robertson, also on practical education.

I have this recent clipping from one of the newspapers, which says:

Eleven high school teachers last night asked Burlington board of education to provide junior clerical and industrial courses for students of low-learning ability.

This statement was attributed to the principal of Nelson high school.

A study of student repeaters facing exclusion from school showed 90 grade 8 and grade 9 pupils should be transferred to such courses. Now, that is the type of school that I think we should have, that other stream.

We have the legislation to establish the courses. But, without the active leadership of the hon. Minister—with all due respect—and his department, we will not take advantage of the legislation we have.

Now, I think we should take a leaf out of the book of Quebec. Quebec is using federal funds for education, but it is not under The Department of Education. It is under that department which the late hon. Paul Sauve headed, who was later Premier of Quebec. He was the Minister of Youth and Welfare and it is under that department.

During the war years, they saw the value of trades courses, and I understand that their technical schools and their trades courses are very well advanced. I hope, before this year is over, to go to Quebec and see how they operate. There the schools are administered, not by The Department of Education, but by The Department of Youth and Welfare.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: We do not have such a department.

Mr. Troy: I know that. They are using federal funds.

Hon. Mr. Robarts: So, where else would the hon. member put it?

Mr. Troy: That is right. But they are using federal funds, and by having it under The Department of Youth and Welfare they are preserving their autonomy in the field of education. They are jealous of their integrity and autonomy as far as education is concerned, and they are using these funds in The Department of Youth and Welfare.

But the point is—

Hon. Mr. Robarts: We will take anything that the federal government will give us for education.

Mr. Troy: I know, sir. Therefore I hope that at the federal-provincial conference which the hon. Prime Minister of this province will attend very shortly, he will see to it that there is more money coming from the federal government for education. I do not say for a moment that the government will not take the money, and take all they can get, I am just saying that the province of Quebec has done very well in developing the type of trade schools I am talking about.

Now, it is just about midnight and the witching hour, as they say, but before I conclude my remarks, I must heartily endorse the splendid presentation of my hon. friend and fellow veteran, the hon. member from Kenora, on education, particularly as it referred to Catholic schools or separate schools.

I do so not as a member of that faith, but as a Canadian, and one who has served his country in the military services, both active and reserve, from 1916 until last June.

This government must realize that one of the basic problems of the separate schools is an ever-mounting enrolment without a commensurate increase reflected in the assessment. The burden, I reiterate, is so unrealistic and

so unfair that, at long last, this government should take action in spite of the opposition that will come from at least one quarter.

It is high time too, I believe, that the supporters of the separate schools should throw off their cloaks of timidity and say they are no longer satisfied with a grant here and a grant there. A bold step forward must be taken so that we can truly boast in this province of an equal opportunity for education for each child, regardless of his or her ability to pay.

I subscribe also to the views of my hon. leader and my hon. colleagues that the burden of the cost of education must be removed from the municipalities as far as possible. I feel, though, that to give autonomy in this field to the municipalities, and to maintain interest and participation in education, that they should share a portion of the cost.

As I said, Mr. Speaker, there are other aspects of this great problem of education on which I could expand, but I shall postpone my discussion until later in this session.

Mr. Speaker, I hope your enjoyment of this session has been as refreshing and as revitalizing as mine so far. I thank the hon. members and the hon. Ministers who are here for their attention. I just regret though, that most of the "big brass" are not here.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 12 of the clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Tuesday, March 1, 1960
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1960

3 O'CLOCK P.M.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always glad to have visitors to the Legislature, and today we welcome, as guests, students from the following schools: Campbellford high school, Campbellford; Blessed Sacrament separate school, Hamilton; Brown public school, Toronto; and John Wanless public school, Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Clerk of the House: Mr. H. L. Rowntree from the standing committee on private bills presents the committee's fifth report and moves its adoption.

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

An Act respecting the city of Barrie.

An Act respecting the University of Sudbury.

An Act to incorporate the University of Lalemant College.

An Act to incorporate Laurentien University of Sudbury.

Your committee begs to report the following bills with certain amendments:

An Act respecting the city of Fort William.

An Act respecting the city of Toronto.

An Act to incorporate Huntington University.

An Act respecting the township of Toronto.

Your committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on:

An Act to incorporate Huntington University.

An Act respecting the University of Sudbury.

An Act to incorporate the University of Lalemant College.

An Act to incorporate Laurentien University of Sudbury.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the motion in relation to the sittings of the House which I mentioned yesterday. The effect is this—for this week and next week there will be no sessions on Wednesdays in order to permit the meetings of the committees. On Thursday of this week, and Monday and Tuesday and Thursday of next week, we will meet at 2 o'clock, and on Friday of this week and Friday of next week, we will meet at 10 o'clock, with no night sessions other than tonight.

Now I move, seconded by hon. J. N. Allan that, notwithstanding the previous orders and provisions of rule No. 2 of the assembly, when this House adjourns the present sitting thereof, it shall stand adjourned until 2 of the clock on Thursday afternoon, and when it adjourns its sitting on Tuesday, March 8, it will stand adjourned until 2 of the clock on Thursday, March 10.

Also, that this House will meet at 10 of the clock in the forenoon on Friday, March 4, and Friday, March 11, and at 2 of the clock in the afternoon of Monday, March 7, and Tuesday, March 8.

That is rather a complicated formula, but it accomplishes what I suggested.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

TERRITORIAL DIVISION ACT

Hon. W. K. Warrender moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Territorial Division Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, since 1954 there have been many changes in the status of municipalities, and this bill is to make clear that these changes are now in the Act.

THE FARM PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT

Hon. W. A. Goodfellow moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Farm Products Marketing Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, The general principles underlying these changes in The Farm Products Marketing Act this year are for the protection of the producer, and to insure that the financial dealings in respect to farmers' products are in the best interests of the producer.

Since the inception of marketing legislation in Ontario, the primary purpose has been to give the farmer an opportunity to market his product to the best advantage in an orderly manner.

In most cases, producers' boards have succeeded in carrying out this principle, but experience indicates that some supervisory power should be exercised to assure the producer that his marketing board is adhering strictly to the principles laid down in the legislation.

It is the feeling of the government that the operations of any marketing board or agency must be on a sound business basis, just as is the case in commerce and industry. There is also a responsibility to insure that service charges to the farmer are not excessive, and that unrealistic reserves are not built up at the expense of the producer.

The amending legislation will give the Ontario farm products marketing board more complete information as to the operation of the various marketing plans. It will also provide for more uniformity in the operation of all marketing plans in the province.

Amendments to the Act are mainly to assure that, if a marketing agency type of marketing is voted out by the producers, regulations may be made to take over the assets of the marketing agency and carry out any phases of marketing deemed advisable.

The second purpose of the bill is to give the Ontario farm products marketing board additional supervisory powers over the operations of marketing plans.

The third purpose of the bill is to make it possible for local boards to take over the functions of marketing which, up until now, have been exclusively for marketing agencies.

For various reasons, a marketing agency may cease to carry on business. This may occur, for example, if a plan is voted out by producers, or it becomes desirable that a local board use its own powers of marketing, or a new plan is established for purposes not requiring a marketing agency.

When this happens, it is important that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council have the necessary authority to place the assets and marketing powers in either the farm products

marketing board, the local board, or a trustee, and arrange for the carrying on of the marketing for such time as may be considered necessary to work out another plan of marketing or to arrange for the marketing to pass through a normal transition period.

Section 2 of the bill makes it possible for a delegation to a local board power to require processors, dealers, and so on, to deduct licence fees and pay them over to the local board or marketing agency.

Also, it makes it possible for the Ontario farm products marketing board to supervise the making of grants by a local board or marketing agency, and require that grants not be made without approval of the board.

It also makes it possible for the board to revoke the appointment of a marketing agency without first getting a recommendation from the local board.

Section 3 of the bill deals exclusively with operations of marketing agencies. At present, service charges payable by producers for marketing their products are set by the local board and levied by the marketing agency. The bill provides that the farm products marketing board must give its approval before a local board fixes the levy, and may from time to time require the local board to furnish the necessary information on the full operations of the marketing agency and the local board.

The board will, in the future, receive particulars of any proposed change in the system of marketing and be given supervisory powers over any change.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South): I want to ask, Mr. Speaker, if this bill is to go to the agricultural committee.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes, it will.

THE TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS ACT

Hon. B. L. Cathcart moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Tourist Establishments Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: This bill is composed of two sections. In section 1, subsection (i) of the bill, the definition of tourist establishment is re-enacted in order to include the establishments heretofore known as tourist outfitters' camps. Regarding subsection (ii), the amendment repeals the definition of tourist outfitters' camp, which is no longer required because it is already referred in subsection (i).

In section 2, subsection (i), the purpose of the amendment is to authorize the present

permit system and the clause is not otherwise changed in substance. Regarding subsection (ii), this new provision authorizes the adoption by reference of all or any part of the national building code in regulations respecting the construction, and so on, of tourist establishments.

THE PAROLE ACT

Hon. G. C. Wardrope moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Parole Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill to amend The Parole Act has been debated by my advisory council on which sit Mr. Common and Mr. Macaulay, two of the architects of a very commendable report. It has been passed unanimously by them, and it was also recommended by the select committee on reform institutions to me, and in my opinion is an advancement on the present Parole Act.

Section 2 of The Parole Act presently designates that the board of parole shall be composed of not more than 9 persons. With the exception of the chairman which position is presently vacant, these members are on a part-time basis only.

That is not quite satisfactory, Mr. Speaker, because, although they are dedicated people who are doing a real job, they cannot give the full time that full-time members could give, so the amendment will reduce the composition of the board to not more than 5 persons, 3 of whom will be full-time members.

With most of the members being on a full-time basis, the board will be able to devote more time to investigation and consideration of those prisoners eligible for parole.

It is a surprising fact that the number of prisoners being given indefinite parole sentences by the courts is almost 50 per cent. greater today than 5 years ago, resulting in greater demands on the parole board. With the establishment of the national parole board by the federal government, the Ontario board is receiving increasing requests for assistance in the way of opinions, recommendations, investigations, supervision, and so on, and it is expected these requests for assistance will tend to constantly increase.

In order that we may have effective liaison with the national board, it is advisable that the provincial parole board have full-time members. The appointment of full-time members to the board will enable it to operate with fewer members, hence the amendment to reduce the number to a maximum of 5.

Section 5 of the Act provides for the chairman of the board, the secretary, and parole and rehabilitation officers to be paid salaries and necessary travelling expenses with other members of the board being paid per diem allowances for attendance at meetings plus travelling expenses.

This section is to be repealed, and substituted to provide authority for the full-time members of the board to be paid salaries plus expenses, and the other members to be paid allowances and expenses for attendance at meetings, and so on.

Several sections of the Act have reference to parole and rehabilitation officers by specific designations. Rehabilitation officers, as some of us know, are entirely under the jurisdiction of the Attorney-General, and they should not be under my Department of Reform Institutions, but that was in the Act years ago, and so we are asking to have that changed now.

These sections are to be amended to delete reference to parole and rehabilitation officers, and substitute such other officers and employees as may be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council. This will allow for department reorganization and correlation of some aspects of the work tending to promote efficiency and prevent duplication and overlapping, particularly in reference to territories covered by these officials and others.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES IN ESTABLISHMENT OF PARKS

Hon. W. M. Nickle moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to provide for financial assistance to municipalities in the establishment of parks."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill will be known as "An Act to provide for financial assistance to municipalities in the establishment of parks." It is the intention of the government that every municipality and/or municipalities shall have the right to make an application to the parks integration board to establish a municipal park, the government to contribute 50 per cent. or \$50,000, whichever is the lesser amount, towards the acquiring and clearing of the land.

The park will be maintained by the municipality, they will set whatever fees may be necessary to pay for the administration costs and the supervision. The municipality and/or corporations that may be in partnership in such a programme may pass by-laws to this

effect, the application for the establishing of the municipal park shall be made to the parks integration board, and there will be regulations prepared governing the terms and conditions as to how the park is to be regulated or supervised.

In the event of a grant being made by the government, in relation to a municipal park, there is a reservation that, in the event of the park being abandoned by a corporation, then it can only be sold with the approval of the government, and we shall be reimbursed having regard to the amount of our contribution.

I might say, Mr. Speaker, that there are a number of regulations or conditions that will have to be fulfilled by a corporation making application for such a grant, and I do not think I shall waste the time of the House reading them now. I think the sensible thing to do would be to refer this bill to the municipal committee, in detail.

I have some extra copies, and I will send one to the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) and one to the head of the CCF group (Mr. MacDonald) so they may peruse it this afternoon.

THE CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES ACT

Hon. Mr. Nickle moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Conservation Authorities Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill includes the authority for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council in relation to a conservation authority, to appoint to that authority 3 members, and the said 3 members may, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council, be members of the executive committee that operates and makes the rules and regulations in connection with the conservation park.

There is a further amendment to this effect: Under The Conservation Authorities Act, the parks are referred to as recreation areas, and I am striking out those words and substituting therefor the word "park."

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to draw your attention, sir, to the fact that today, being March 1, is St. David's Day, the day when all Welsh men and women pay homage to their patron saint, St. David.

With the retirement of Rev. M. C. Davies from the political scene, today I feel rather lonely, because I believe I am the only native-born Welshman in this assembly.

But I am very proud to pay tribute to a great little country, for Welsh men and women have made a great contribution to our way of life.

Last year, Mr. Speaker, the Welsh people of Canada held their singing festival, or what we call in Welsh the *Cymanfa Ganu*. At that convention there were over 3,000 men and women from all parts of this continent gathered together, singing the songs and hymns that have made Wales renowned throughout the world.

The hon. Prime Minister was invited on that occasion, and I regret very much that he could not attend. But he sent along a very nice gentleman in the person of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts), and I am quite sure that he enjoyed himself. It was understandable, of course, because he is of Irish descent, and there is a great deal of common ground between the Irish and the Welsh.

In fact, legend has it that in the year AD 600, St. Patrick—who was a Welshman—journeyed across the channel as a missionary to try to convert the Irish, and I think, Mr. Speaker, you will agree with me that he did a very good job.

Mr. H. J. Price (St. David): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to join in the remarks of the hon. member for Oshawa, as it is my privilege and honour to represent the riding which is called after the patron saint of Wales. There have been over the years many people come to Canada and Ontario from Wales, and who settled here, not the least of whom was Mr. David Thompson, whom the hon. Minister of Travel and Publicity (Mr. Cathcart) mentioned yesterday in his remarks.

I might remind the hon. members of the House that he was a renowned fur trader and explorer, geographer and map maker, who really made his mark in Canadian history.

We hope that, in the future, many more people will come from Wales and make their home here in Canada, and particularly in Ontario, as they have contributed much in the past to our history and I know they will do the same in the future.

Mr. G. E. Gomme (Lanark): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to draw the attention of this House to the picture which is on the front page of today's *Toronto Telegram*, that of a fine old citizen

of Lanark county. This article almost reads like a fairy story:

Mr. Henry Marshall of Carleton Place was found to be the only heir of his brother William who left many years ago to make a fortune in the United States. And today Mr. Marshall was found to be the heir and he is coming into \$500,000.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. The annual report of the teachers' superannation commission for the year ending October 31, 1959.

2. The annual report of the Ontario College of Arts for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1959.

3. Report of the board of governors of the Lakehead College of Arts, Science, and Technology for the period June 1, 1958 to August 1, 1959.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would beg your indulgence to draw to the attention of the House some very distinguished guests who are with us today in the gallery. These are a group of Toronto women who meet on Tuesday of each week to assist, directly and indirectly, the party that I have the honour of leading in the province of Ontario.

On this particular occasion, Mr. Speaker, they have honoured us in several respects—firstly, by their attendance at this particular session; and secondly, Mr. Speaker, they have been very kind to the Liberal hon. members of the House today by providing each one of us with a red carnation. As a result of their generosity, we are bedecked as we are today. We are grateful to them and I am sure the House welcomes them.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Might I say that my hon. friend ought to put his carnation on and show—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, I wanted him to know exactly the reason for this.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, we would like to see the hon. leader of the Opposition with it on.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Let the hon. Prime Minister worry about his own affairs over there.

Hon. Mr. Frost: They are coming in here without their buttonholes on.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading, upon motions:

Bill No. Pr13, An Act respecting the Sarnia board of education and the Sarnia suburban high school district.

Bill No. Pr21, An Act respecting the municipality of Shuniah.

Bill No. Pr27, An Act respecting the municipality of Neebing.

Bill No. Pr33, An Act respecting the Canadian National Exhibition Association.

Bill No. Pr37, An Act respecting the city of Windsor.

Bill No. Pr39, An Act respecting the village of Streetsville.

Bill No. 42, An Act to amend The Police Act.

Bill No. 58, An Act to amend The Reformatories Act.

Bill No. 63, An Act to amend The Department of Highways Act, 1957.

Bill No. 64, An Act to amend The Statute Labour Act.

Bill No. 65, An Act to amend The Highway Improvement Act, 1957.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, before proceeding with the budget debate order, I would like to clean up items 44 to 50 and certain private bills, so I would move you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole.

Motion agreed to; House in committee of the whole, Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON

House in committee on Bill No. Pr1, An Act respecting the township of Kingston.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr1 reported.

TOWN OF INGERSOLL

House in committee on Bill No. Pr8, An Act respecting the town of Ingersoll.

Sections 1 to 9, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr8 reported.

TOWNSHIPS OF RALEIGH AND HARWICH

House in committee on Bill No. Pr12, An Act respecting the townships of Raleigh and Harwich.

Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr12 reported.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO GENERAL HOSPITAL

House in committee on Bill No. Pr14, An Act respecting the Kitchener-Waterloo general hospital.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr14 reported.

CITY OF OSHAWA

House in committee on Bill No. Pr18, An Act respecting the city of Oshawa.

Sections 1 to 16, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr18 reported.

CITY OF OTTAWA

House in committee on Bill No. Pr29, An Act respecting the city of Ottawa.

Sections 1 to 7, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr29 reported.

TOWN OF OAKVILLE, TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR

House in committee on Bill No. Pr34, An Act respecting the town of Oakville and the township of Trafalgar.

Sections 1 to 17, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule A and B agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr34 reported.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, I move the committee rise and report certain bills without amendment.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report certain bills without amendment, moves the adoption of the report, and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Resuming the adjourned debate on the

motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into the committee of supply.

BUDGET DEBATE

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Speaker, in rising to lead off in the budget debate for the Opposition, may I say what a personal honour I consider it to be. I feel honoured personally by my own hon. leader (Mr. Wintermeyer), in my own caucus, by the confidence they have placed in me, and I hope that I will not let them down in any way.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Hurdled.

Mr. Whicher: Secondly, I feel honoured in the fact that to some degree I am the first representative of the majority of those people in the province who do not agree with the financial policy of this government.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition, it will be my duty this afternoon to oppose, not for the sake of opposing, but on the other hand, because I conscientiously and sincerely believe that many mistakes have been made in the financing of this province. My keen desire, however, is to emphasize that the criticisms I will make have nothing personal about them.

In my Throne speech, I reminded this House of the many friends that I have made here in the past 5 years, including representatives from all parties, from all creeds, and from all parts of Ontario. Therefore, I remind my hon. friends in the government that the words that will be hurled in their direction this afternoon, are the words of a representative of the Liberal party, who believes that he is right, just as they believe they are right, even though most assuredly they are wrong.

Mr. Speaker, we are going to be over there, and they are going to be over here, and I am going to give them a real good shove this afternoon. In fact, so sure am I of this that I am amazed at the hierarchy of the Tory party, as they jockey for position for the leadership. In passing, I earnestly suggest to the aspirants that, when they have their luncheons, cocktail parties, and social events—

Hon. Mr. Frost: We never have such things.

Mr. Whicher: —that they send the Liberals an invitation, because we know many Tories in our ridings and will be glad to put in a word for them.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is where we get most of our recruits from.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, may I give my sincere compliments to a fine hon. Minister,

a jovial fellow and, above all, a gentleman. I refer to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan). He brings a dignity and respect to his high office, and he is held in high esteem by all hon. members of the House and, most assuredly, by myself. You see, Mr. Speaker, we have something in common. We are both in the dairy business.

Most respectfully, I remind him of a fact of which he is well aware. If he ran his dairy business in Dunnville, financially, in the same way that he runs the province of Ontario, he would go broke in a few hours. Of course, to his credit, all of us know that he does not have the same interference in Dunnville that he has in Toronto. I say this because well we know that, while the words last Thursday were spoken by the hon. Provincial Treasurer, the architect of the whole budget was the hon. Prime Minister of this province.

And while mentioning the hon. Prime Minister, I wish to pay my respects to him now. He is the only member of this House, who has been Provincial Treasurer of this province before, as he was for many years. As I have said before, we wish him the best of physical health for many years to come.

In fact, unlike several of his colleagues sitting in the government benches, we do not wish him to retire. He has proven himself to be the New York Yankees of Canadian politics. Everyone likes to beat the Yankees, and we are going to do it next time.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is what the hon. member said the last time.

Mr. Whicher: I did not say it. I, Mr. Speaker, did not say it the last time, but I said it right now.

Before getting into the actual budget, I wish to pay my compliments to the former financial critic of the Liberal party, my hon. leader. If any new hon. members of the House have not read his speeches, then I suggest that they do. For me to be as successful, this afternoon, will be an impossibility. All that I can hope for is a partial degree of success. And now for the budget.

After reading it carefully many times, and with the greatest respect for the integrity of the hon. Provincial Treasurer and the hon. Prime Minister, I find this budget to be a complete and absolute distortion and misrepresentation of facts and figures.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): The people seem to like it.

Mr. Whicher: It is a similar budget to those of the past number of years, a pattern

created by the hon. Prime Minister of this province since he assumed that office in 1949. It represents the fiscal thinking of this tired government and I make reference to the hon. Minister from Port Arthur (Mr. Wardrope) when I say this tired government, financially, has used again this motto: "Never do today what you can put off until tomorrow." In short, they say: "Do not pay for things today, we will make the Liberals do that when they assume office."

The hon. Prime Minister has used this policy of claiming a surplus for many years for his own political advantage which may be good politics, but very poor financing.

What is the budget of the province of Ontario? It is simply like the lady of a house keeping her housekeeping account, only on a much larger scale. So much money or income is taken in, and so much is spent or goes out. As any housekeeper or businessman knows, if one spends more than one takes in, then money must be borrowed. If one has to borrow, then that money has ultimately to be paid back. This government has now reached the gigantic net debt figure of over \$1 billion.

My first question to the hon. Provincial Treasurer is simply this: When and how does he intend to pay this money back? What are his plans for the future? As he and I well know, in the dairy business, or for that matter in any business, when we borrow money from a bank, the manager wants to know when are we going to pay it back, what are our plans?

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I ask the hon. Provincial Treasurer, what are his plans? When is he going to pay the money back, or are the people of Ontario going to have to wait for a Liberal Treasurer and a Liberal Prime Minister before they get a satisfactory answer to this very businesslike question? When is he going to pay it back?

Hon. Mr. Frost: It will be a very considerable time.

Mr. Whicher: The facts are as follows, backed by their own budget statements, by the Provincial Auditor and by public accounts: Since 1949, the year that the hon. Prime Minister took over the leadership of this province the debt has increased every year; this is shown by their own budget statements, and certainly by what the hon. Provincial Treasurer said last Thursday.

These are Ontario's most prosperous years. Ordinary citizens are better off. Business is making more money. Everyone is doing

better financially except the government of this province. The only big business that has not prospered is the government. Only the government is losing money.

It is true that governments are not in the business of making money. On the other hand, there should be at least planning. Many economists and political men of foresight claim that governments should go into debt in what is commonly known as "hard times." If this is true, then it is equally certain that government should have a surplus in good times. Most governments, particularly governments here in Canada, are run this way.

But this Tory government in Ontario, in the province's most prosperous years, has still had unbalanced budgets. Perhaps this government has reached the stage where it cannot afford to be prosperous any more. It is so prosperous that it keeps going into debt. Last year it went into debt at the rate of \$13,000 per hour, every hour, 24 hours a day, every day, Mr. Speaker, I say, some prosperity!

It reminds me of the young housewife who was being besieged by an energetic salesman trying to sell her a deep freeze unit. He explained that she could pay for it by the month, only a few dollars each month, and that, in reality, she and her husband would save money by being able to buy food in quantity.

Her answer was as follows: "We bought this house on monthly payments to save on rent, we bought our car in the same way to save transportation costs, we bought an automatic washer to save on laundry costs, and it has just got to the point where we can't afford to save any more money."

Mr. Speaker, I suggest that this government has financially reached the point where it cannot afford to be prosperous.

In spite of the increase in debt each year, the government insists that it has 17 consecutive surpluses. This is calculated misrepresentation. It is a synthetic fabrication arrived at for political expediency at the whim of the hon. Prime Minister of this province, for everyone knows, in spite of the fact that the hon. Provincial Treasurer delivered the budget last Thursday, the words were those of the hon. Tory Prime Minister of this province.

Let us once again go back to 1949. The hon. Prime Minister was then also the Provincial Treasurer of this province. And he announced a surplus of \$9.213 million, and yet in the public accounts we find the debts have increased by \$16.646 million.

Mr. Speaker, in my hand I have the statements for the years from 1948 up until the present time, including the forecast of the budget for 1961. I find, for example, in 1950 that there is an ordinary surplus announced of over \$8 million, and at the same time the debt increased by \$25 million.

I can skip along here—in 1954, the ordinary surplus announced was \$993,000 and yet the increase in debt from the previous year was over \$25 million. I see in 1957 there was an ordinary surplus of \$1.8 million, yet the debt increased by over \$52 million. In 1959, there was a surplus of \$304,000, and yet the debt increased by over \$81 million.

This year, we find that in spite of a surplus announced by the hon. Provincial Treasurer the other afternoon, of \$632,000, there is an increase in debt and these are "whoppers" as the years go by, of over \$113 million in one year, and next year, Mr. Speaker, we find that this government is budgeting for a surplus of \$546,000, yet the debt is going to increase by over \$140 million to a total of \$1.154 billion.

So this year, Mr. Speaker, to get back to the budget of last week, we wind up with a net debt of over \$1 billion in spite of 17 consecutive Tory surpluses. It is some surplus, and it is some government, and it is some debt—and Mr. Speaker, it is some fairy story.

The excuse given by this government is that, each year, there are capital structures of various types built in this province. The government on numerous occasions, over the past number of years, has claimed that it pays a certain percentage of its capital costs out of this ordinary account.

Mr. W. B. Lewis (York-Humber): That's good.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I want to get this straight now—this is better than the hon. member—

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, I want to get this straight now. When the hon. Prime Minister says this is better than I did, I remind him that I was not even born in the days that he is talking about. That will give hon. members an idea of how old they are getting to be now.

I have read a lot of things and I have heard how brave the hon. Prime Minister is, and we will see how brave he is this afternoon as he sits over there, the boss of this place.

Interjection by hon. Mr. Frost.

Mr. Whicher: I was reading the other day some of the speeches of the gentleman who

the hon. Prime Minister condemned at every opportunity now that he is dead, Mr. Mitch Hepburn, and I say, Mr. Speaker, that when he and the hon. Prime Minister were in this House the hon. Prime Minister was so meek and mild that he did not even bother with him.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): He made a mistake, didn't he?

Mr. Whicher: To continue, Mr. Speaker, in other words there are two accounts in this province, ordinary and capital.

May I remind this House, Mr. Speaker, that the federal government only has one account. It pays all of its capital accounts out of the current revenue, and even the Tory government in Ottawa is at least fair in financial reports to the people by giving them a true picture of its finances each year when the budget is brought down.

In other words, when a debt goes up, which is rather hard to get away from under any Tory government, the federal government at Ottawa announces truthfully that they have a deficit, completely unlike the Great White Tory Chief in Toronto.

Mr. Lewis: Hurray for Ottawa.

Mr. Whicher: Let us look at another province, our sister province of Quebec, as an example. Here we have a province which is also prosperous. Their population is also increasing. Their industries are expanding. Their people are demanding and getting the same social services that the people of Ontario are getting—

Mr. Grossman: Oh, no.

Mr. Whicher: —but what is their financial picture?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Whicher: I assure you that they are, Mr. Speaker. It is all very well for these howls to come from the other side but, as a matter of fact, if I could talk French, and looking at the debt of this province, I would not mind moving down there to Quebec.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Well, they have better liquor there.

Mr. Grossman: Bigger bottles.

Mr. Whicher: But what is their financial picture? Mr. Speaker, not only does the province of Quebec pay for all its capital

structures out of ordinary accounts, but they balance their budget. They actually have a true surplus each year.

Last year it was \$374,000 after paying all of the capital structure directed in Quebec last year of over \$98 million. More than that, they are reducing their debt instead of increasing it. This is a steady pattern of the only province that can really be compared to our own.

Are not the Tories proud of themselves? If the public knew what they were doing they would be the only ones who are proud.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Tell them what we do.

Mr. Whicher: However, let us accept for this government's sake the fact that it makes no pretence of paying all of its capital obligations in any one year, but only a certain percentage, as has been claimed by this government in years gone by. Yes, I will give them every break, every consideration, because I am right and they are wrong—

Mr. Lewis: That is only the hon. member's opinion.

Mr. Whicher: —and when I finish with them, their claim of a surplus each year will be spiked again and again, and any fairminded person, even a Tory, will admit that there is no surplus, no planning, only a manipulation of figures

Mr. Grossman: Who is the Whip over there?

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, when the hon. Dana Porter was Provincial Treasurer, he claimed in his exuberance that this province paid two-thirds of its capital budget out of ordinary account.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Hear, hear.

Mr. Whicher: This is a completely fictitious figure.

However, in order to document these facts, I wish to say what was given by the hon. Dana Porter, Provincial Treasurer, on April 1, 1957, in *Hansard*, page 1866:

We can borrow readily in the volume that we need, and the reason is that we do pay two-thirds of the cost to capital expenditure out of revenue.

That is what the Provincial Treasurer said then.

Mr. Lewis: That is good.

Mr. Whicher: This is a completely fictitious figure. This government has no set percentage. The percentage used is the one that fits the budget of each particular year, so that a surplus may be claimed.

As an example, let us look at their own statement given last Thursday. On page 4 of the budget, and I quote the exact words of the hon. Provincial Treasurer:

I am therefore happy to report that from our surplus on ordinary account, which is the seventeenth consecutive surplus of this government, we have been able to finance from ordinary revenue.

Applause by Progressive-Conservative hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: Now get this:

We have been able to finance from ordinary revenue over half of the province's new construction and capital expenditures.

Mr. Grossman: His speech is getting better.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, I don't know.

Mr. Whicher: They will not clap so much when I am through with them here, Mr. Speaker. I continue to read:

In these years of extraordinary growth and development, that is a notable achievement.

What are the facts? On page 5, I quote:

Over and above our expenditure on ordinary account, we have spent \$228.7 million for capital purposes.

On page 6, and this is the point I wish to press, the hon. Provincial Treasurer says as follows:

The interim residual surplus of the province is estimated at \$632,000 after . . . financing \$66 million of capital construction out of ordinary revenue.

In other words, they finance \$66 million out of a total capital outlay of \$228.7 million, or 34.5 per cent. of the total capital cost. This is a long way from the 50 per cent. as claimed by the hon. Provincial Treasurer. Had they done as they claimed, and paid 50 per cent. of the \$228 million, they would have had a deficit on ordinary account of 50 per cent. of the \$228 million, or \$114 million minus this \$66 million that they did pay, or a deficit on ordinary account of \$48 million—

Applause by Liberal hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: We may well bang our desks, because that is the truth.

I will say this much for the hon. Provincial Treasurer—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member has got mixed up, that is all.

Mr. Whicher: I beg your pardon?

Hon. Mr. Frost: He got mixed up, that is all.

Mr. Whicher: I am not mixed up. These are the hon. Prime Minister's figures. I do not know whether they are his or not, but they are the hon. Provincial Treasurer's over there.

I will say this much for the hon. Provincial Treasurer. When he makes mistakes he makes big ones. These are facts taken from his own budget.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Mistakes?

Mr. Whicher: But what would have happened if the government had paid two-thirds of the capital cost out of current revenue as claimed in the past by the hon. Prime Minister and other responsible Tories? Then this government would have paid two-thirds of the actual \$228 million expenditures, or \$152 million, instead of the \$66 million actually paid. In other words, there would have been a deficit on ordinary account of over \$85 million. That is what the Tories call balancing the budget.

The evidence is overwhelming that this government has no set percentage of paying capital projects out of ordinary revenue. They simply pay as much out of ordinary accounts as will still allow them to show a surplus. This manipulation of figures has gone on for years, but for the last 3 or 4 years the flagrant disregard of the accounting rules has been more totally promoted by this government.

Mr. Speaker, I say this after due consideration.

If financial houses manipulated figures to clients the way this government does with the taxpayers, the heads of the financial houses would go to jail.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Stick to the facts. That is too strong.

Mr. Whicher: I do not care how strong it is. If I could say it in an unparliamentary way, I would make it still stronger.

Mr. Grossman: Watch your language there, boy.

Mr. Whicher: There are no rules, Mr. Speaker. The total effort is put forth to show a fictitious surplus.

Hon. Mr. Allan: No—

Mr. Whicher: As if this system of concealing deficits were not enough, this government has one further way. Besides having an ordinary account and a capital account, it also has a sinking fund. It is another way to confuse the public. For example—

Hon. Mr. Allan: No—

Mr. Whicher: Well, I will prove it to the hon. Provincial Treasurer. If he believes he is right, he is the only one. For example, last year this government provided \$18.1 million for a sinking account. Does the hon. Provincial Treasurer agree with that, Mr. Speaker?

Anyone who can add, forgetting the capital account entirely for a moment, knows that if \$20 million had been put in the sinking fund out of ordinary account, instead of the \$18 million, there would have been a deficit of approximately \$1.5 million on ordinary accounts. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Provincial Treasurer agrees with that.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Sure.

Mr. Whicher: He does agree with that. We are getting somewhere. My question to the hon. Provincial Treasurer is this. Why did they put \$18 million in the sinking fund, instead more or less? Why did they put \$18 million in the sinking fund, instead of more or less?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, \$18 million is more than less—is it not?

Mr. Whicher: The answer, Mr. Speaker, of course, is obvious. Had they put more in, they would have shown a deficit. There is no question of this, it is a fact. They put in the \$18 million instead of \$20 or \$30 million strictly for political expediency, to once again confuse the people—

Hon. Mr. Allan: He said that about—

Mr. Whicher: —and I respectfully suggest, the newspapers of this province.

Mr. Speaker, what is the hon. Provincial Treasurer's policy as far as sinking funds in this province are concerned?

Mr. Crossman: We are waiting with bated breath.

Mr. Whicher: There is no policy other than guess work, confusion and straight politics, to try to keep the Tory regime in office.

Let us look at the payments made to the sinking fund during the past few years. Mr. Speaker, I have in my hand the provision for the sinking fund since 1950 including the forecast for the 1961 budget and we find this.

In the year 1950, when I remind the House that the debt was not anywhere near what it is today, this government put into the sinking fund over \$20 million. In 1951, they put in \$21 million, in 1952 they put \$34 million in. In 1953 they put \$30 million, in 1954 they put \$29 million, and so on and so forth.

In 1957 this government put \$40.729 million into the sinking fund of this province. In 1958 they dropped down to \$17 million, in 1959 it was \$17 million, in 1960 it is \$18 million, and the forecast for 1961 is \$16.954 million.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the government this question. Why did they put \$18 million into the sinking fund last year?

The answer, Mr. Speaker, is completely obvious to anybody who can add whatsoever, that the reason this was done was strictly to try to confuse the taxpayers of this province and show a fictitious surplus.

Let us get back to this complete misrepresentation of facts and figures—the budget of last Thursday. Surely by now even the most hardened Tory will agree that there was no actual surplus. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Provincial Treasurer really feels yet that there was an actual surplus.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Sure, a great big one.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Cannot the hon. Provincial Treasurer speak for himself?

Mr. Whicher: But there are others—well, we will have a few other questions here yet.

Interjection by hon. Mr. Frost.

Mr. Whicher: If I do not have the hon. Prime Minister up off his feet before I am through it will be because he has weak knees.

But there are other interesting figures in this budget. On page 4 of the budget the hon. Provincial Treasurer said:

We undertook a re-examination of our spending programme for this current year with a view to paring any outlays, no matter how desirable, which could, for the time being, be deferred.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Can he agree with that?

Mr. Whicher: I continue with the quotation:

In consequence of this policy, we were able to reduce our expenditures below appropriations. Our net ordinary expenditure was cut by \$12.5 million, and our net capital expenditure by \$19.5 million, thereby effecting a saving in our appropriations of \$32 million. Final figures will probably show that even greater savings have been achieved—

Applause by hon. Mr. Frost.

Mr. Whicher: The hon. Provincial Treasurer said further:

—but as against these we are proposing to pay out supplementary estimates of \$8.2 million.

In other words, after \$8 million had been spent in supplementary estimates, they saved out of the appropriations of this Legislature about \$24 million.

My question is this, Mr. Speaker, to the hon. Provincial Treasurer. What roads in this province did they not build because of this saving? What roads in the province were neglected because they would not spend the money that was authorized by this Legislature and as such should have been spent by the government?

I assure you, Mr. Speaker, that we as Liberals do not mind them spending the money that is authorized, it is the millions spent that are not authorized that bother us. But in any event they claim that they saved \$24 million. I have a further question.

Did they use the money that they hold in their hand to not pay the civil service when they had a legitimate claim to higher salaries?

Hon. Mr. Frost: We gave them a very square deal.

Mr. Whicher: The hon. Prime Minister will be up on his feet, do not worry. He may as well get up now, because there is plenty to get him there.

Or did they save the money, Mr. Speaker, did they save the money by not building a new modern hospital in place of the one at Orillia when they had the money? What hospitals did they not build?

Hon. Mr. Frost: How could we have the money if we—

Mr. Whicher: I do not like this mumbling. If the hon. Prime Minister has something to say, let him stand up like a man. This House, and the public at large, will look forward with

eagerness to his answers, but he does not have any, if indeed he had any.

The truth is that, before the election in June, they had this extra \$24 million in the kitty. They used it to make promises for roads, public buildings and hospitals, promises that they have no intention of keeping.

Now they come to us saying that, instead of spending it for the good of the people of the province of Ontario, they put it in the bank.

Hon. Mr. Frost: How could we spend a deficit? Please tell me.

Mr. Whicher: They had the \$24 million. I have just been told that they saved it. How did they save it when they did not have anything to save, Mr. Speaker? You know, I have used the phrase in this Legislature before, "Hayfork Centre," but all of us are not from there, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Frost: From where, did he say?

Mr. Whicher: Hayfork Centre.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): That is up in Victoria county.

Mr. Nixon: Victoria county.

Mr. Whicher: The people of this province, in certain areas where they need roads and hospitals, will certainly appreciate their generosity by not spending the money that was authorized by this Legislature to spend.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to say something now about the supplementary estimates that are given each year by the hon. Provincial Treasurer and which we passed the other day.

Hon. Mr. Frost: We have not passed them yet.

Mr. Whicher: I beg your pardon, which we will be passing any day now.

Mr. Speaker, I notice this year, because of the fact that we have no highway appropriation in supplementary estimates under the highway construction account, that the supplementary estimates will only be in the neighbourhood of \$8.238 million, whereas in years gone by—for example, last year—they were \$37 million; the year before \$57 million and they are all much larger figures than the figures used this year.

Mr. Speaker, these are the questions that I would like to ask.

Each year the education supplementary estimates include \$1 million to the teachers' superannuation fund. This \$1 million has been

incorporated in supplementary estimates in each and every year since 1954. Why cannot this item be included in the regular estimates at the commencement of each year? I think that is a fair question.

Hon. Mr. Allan: We wait until we see how much surplus we have.

Mr. Whicher: In other words they would not give the teachers' superannuation fund anything unless they borrowed enough money to provide the surplus.

Mr. Singer: That is government policy, eh?

Mr. Whicher: This year, in our supplementary estimates, there are only 3 items that are involved—Education, Health and the Treasury. I would like to ask now about the Treasury.

This \$1 million item indicated in the Treasury estimate, has been the same item in every year since 1954, and is a special payment to the public service superannuation fund. Why cannot this amount be paid annually in the regular estimates? Why must it be added at the end of the year?

Mr. Speaker, I most respectfully suggest that the hon. Provincial Treasurer take this into consideration; and next year, when the budget is being prepared, I would hope and trust that these matters could be put in the ordinary budget, because it does nothing but confuse us who are on the other side—

Mr. Crossman: That does not take too much.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is very easily done.

Mr. Whicher: —which, of course, is the reason they have it there.

Mr. Speaker, there is another matter that I would like to speak about now, in connection with the actual budget itself, and that is in regard to Treasury board orders and special warrants. The reason I refer to these matters is because it was taken up in the Gordon committee report on pages 31 and 32.

Mr. Speaker, I would tell the hon. members of this House that, as I understand it, a special warrant is a sum of money. Now these monies are not put through this Legislature, they are put through by the government of this province, and they and I—as members of the Legislature—have nothing to say about the matter whatsoever.

A special warrant is a sum of money approved by the provision made in estimates, considered of unusual nature, part of an emergency. The Treasury board passes on

special warrants, but has no authority over them. Only the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council can grant a special warrant.

As far as Treasury board orders are concerned, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959, \$7.6 million were approved.

Special warrants were issued in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959, totalling \$1.9 million, and these are shown in the Provincial Auditor's report for 1959 on pages 58 and 59.

Monies approved in Treasury board orders and special warrants are not voted in the succeeding estimates. The orders and warrants are set out in the Provincial Auditor's report and public accounts, and that is all that we know about it as members of this legislative assembly. We have no say about the authorization of that money whatsoever.

The Gordon committee on pages 31 and 32 points out the following:

The practice followed at the federal level in Canada—namely, the use of supplementary estimates—would, under present circumstances in Ontario, be of limited practical value.

In Ottawa, with longer parliamentary sessions, it will generally be possible for the federal departments and such agencies as are required to do so, to obtain parliamentary authorization where the need for supplementary funds becomes apparent.

In Ontario, with the relatively short sessions taking place toward—and extending over—the end of the fiscal year, only such cases as suited this timing could be handled in this way.

Supplementary estimates have been presented to the Legislature in Ontario on occasion, but these have usually consisted of items upon which decisions have been withheld until the amount of provincial revenues for the year have been determined.

The Ontario Financial Administration Act, 1954, is patterned closely on the federal Act bearing the same name originally enacted in 1951.

The federal statute, with somewhat differing terminology, provides for the issuance of special warrants, signed by the Governor-General, authorizing such payments as may be "urgently required for the public good when Parliament is not in session and there is no other appropriation pursuant to which the payment may be made."

The Act requires that such warrants be published in the *Canada Gazette* within

30 days of their issuance, and that "the amounts thereof shall be laid by the Minister before the House of Commons within 15 days after the commencement of the next ensuing session of Parliament."

We wish to direct particular attention to subsection (4) of the federal Act, as amended in 1958, as follows:

"(4) Where a special warrant has been issued pursuant to this section, the amounts appropriated thereby shall be deemed to be included in, and not in addition to, the amounts appropriated by the Acts of Parliament enacted next thereafter for granting to Her Majesty sums of money to defray expenses of the public service for a fiscal year."

By including amounts appropriated in this way in the next ensuing budget, the federal statute insures that such items will be subject to parliamentary review.

This seems to us a desirable means by which control by the Ontario Legislature in this sphere might be strengthened, and we recommend that The Provincial Financial Administration Act be amended to accomplish the same purpose.

Mr. Speaker, we most certainly agree with this statement by the Gordon report.

We do feel, regarding monies that are expended by this government, that the people of Ontario have the right, through us, the voted representatives of the people of this province, to closely scrutinize and criticize the government on expenditures they make. I do not think it at all right that last year approximately \$10 million was expended by this government without being under the scrutiny of this legislative assembly.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to advise you that, not only has the budget, as a whole, been mishandled and mismanaged, by a government that has been bluffing its way along for years, but in many instances there are departments of government whose chief claim to fame are the huge figures that they give to the newspapers.

One of the finest hon. Ministers of the government—and I regret to say that he is not in his seat this afternoon—is a gentleman who is certainly doing his best, and I may add successfully, though always having the stigma of this bungling Tory government over his head. I refer to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass).

Let us look at the way that the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Provincial Treasurer look after his finances.

Looking at last year's figures makes me sick, so let us look at next year's for this particular department.

On page A-11 of the budget address is the forecast of ordinary revenue for the fiscal year from April 1, 1960 to March 31, 1961. The main monies taken in from our highways are as follows: \$68.5 million from Transport, which includes licences, permits, and so forth; \$159 million from the gasoline tax; and \$7 million from the motor vehicles fuel tax or diesel tax. This totals \$234.5 million, paid for by the motorists of this province for the upkeep of the roads and highways of the province.

This can certainly be called ordinary revenue. In fact, it is so described by the hon. Provincial Treasurer.

One would naturally expect that ordinary revenue such as this would be spent as ordinary expenditure for the purposes of the car owners of the province who paid it, namely, for the maintenance and addition to the roads and highways of this province. But let us look at how the champions of mismanagement handle it.

Of this \$234.5 million, taken in as ordinary receipts, only \$75.5 million are to be spent for our roads as ordinary expenses, leaving \$159 million to go into the general coffers of the Treasury. It is ironical that this \$159 million is the exact amount of the estimated gasoline tax for next year.

To the hon. members I say this: The next time they purchase gasoline for their car, take particular note that not one nickel of their tax money is going into the ordinary maintenance and capital costs of the roads. How ridiculous can you get, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is what they will say about the hon. member, with that statement.

Mr. Whicher: I beg your pardon?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I say I am just wondering about the hon. member with that statement. How ridiculous can he get?

Mr. Whicher: I would like to answer the hon. Prime Minister by saying all I am doing is taking his figures. He shows \$234.5 million coming in in ordinary revenue, and in his budget he shows \$75.5 million going out in ordinary expenditures. So I suggest, if there is anything ridiculous around here, the hon. Prime Minister should look at himself tomorrow when he is shaving.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I use an electric razor.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, all I am doing is taking these figures exactly. When the people of this province catch up to them as they most assuredly will in the next 3 years, they will murder them at the polls, and I hope that the hon. Prime Minister is there as leader to take his trimming.

We are going over there and he is coming over here.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, the rest of the money to be spent on highways next year is to be all capital, all borrowed, \$176 million as shown on page A-14 of the budget, in spite of the fact that this government had \$159 million left over in ordinary highway revenues.

Sir John A. Macdonald pulled a good one out of his bag of tricks in Owen Sound at one time. He was feeling sick at his stomach and plainly showed it. His crack was that, "these Grits make me feel so sick."

Mr. Grossman: Now, do not attack the dead.

Mr. Whicher: I wish to advise this House now, that I have the same feeling when I look at this Tory budget.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Better hurry outside, do not get that way around here.

Mr. Whicher: When one looks at the various departments of government listed in the budget, and appreciates the insane boastfulness of this government, patting itself on the back, it is enough to make anyone sick.

Let us look for a moment at the winter works programme. This year this government has made an appropriation of \$3 million for this purpose, for the unemployed of the province. Two years ago we had a frightful row in this House, when I had the privilege of telling the hon. Prime Minister that his plan was as phony as his government.

Do the hon. members of this House realize, in order to qualify for the pittance to the unemployed of the province, that the municipalities must hire people who are unemployed and unable to qualify for unemployment insurance? Do the hon. members realize that not one nickel's worth of material is paid for by the hard-hearted Tories of Toronto and Ottawa? The project concerned must be one not normally to be undertaken at the present time.

Two years ago the hon. Prime Minister rose in his magic seat, spread out his hands, and delivered his normal line of nonsense. He blew his own government up to the sky, told us what a wonderful plan it was.

"All of the municipalities are for it," he said,

"If they need more money, we will get it for them. The \$5 million we are appropriating now will do until the end of March. Then we will give them some more."

He gave such a wonderful speech that he convinced every Tory in the House that he was right. It was not a hard job, I might say. And when he finished, the hon. member for Welland (Mr. Morningstar) almost put his big fist through the desk because he pounded so hard—on orders of the party Whip, of course. Even I was almost convinced, but not quite.

Imagine my surprise, on reading the Provincial Auditor's report for 1958-1959—the last one—on page 13, that not one nickel of the \$5 million authorized was spent in that year. The amount authorized was \$5 million, the amount under expenditure was \$5 million, the amount the municipalities got for winter works programme was no dollars, and the amount the unemployed got in that year from this Tory government was no dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I will say no more about it, but wait until the estimates come along. My fondest hope is that this year this programme will be more successful than in the winter of 1957-1958.

Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention to say too much about agriculture today. I covered that reasonably well a week or so ago. May I point out, however, that first sentence in the budget under the heading of agriculture, and I quote:

Ottario's farmers last year again achieved a new high in farm cash income.

Mr. Speaker, this statement is typical of this government. They insinuate that they are responsible for a new high in farm cash income. I tell hon. members this, Mr. Speaker, that the only new high for the farmers of this province at the present time are higher taxes, higher debts, and a lower standard of living. And this government, with their Tory brethren in Ottawa is responsible.

Where are the promises now to the agricultural people of this province for a fair share of the national income? Where are the promises now when they were dealing with our farmer union friends for parity prices? Down the drain is where they are, down the same drain that the farmers of this province will put them at the next election.

Mr. Speaker, I would remind the hon. members that things have changed greatly since the last election, unfortunately.

Mr. Speaker, since I last spoke in this

House on the agricultural situation, a serious matter has arisen dealing with the same.

A senior civil servant in The Department of Agriculture has publicly, and sincerely, taken sides in the proposed hog marketing vote that is to take place this year. He definitely stated that the heads of the hog marketing board held a big stick over the hog producers of the province and furthermore instilled fear in them. This was not so bad, but then, in answer to a question, the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Goodfellow) rose in this House and endorsed the views issued by the senior civil servant.

Mr. Speaker, in my 5 years in this Legislature I have never seen a more flagrant disregard of democracy than in this matter. It is true that The Department of Agriculture has always been against the hog marketing board since the last vote on the question.

But they have never stated publicly their complete disregard for it as the hon. Minister did the other day. By his actions, the hon. Minister has suggested that there is "a weasel in the woodpile," and that the voters should turn out the hog marketing board at the next vote.

Where are the grandiose statements of the hon. Minister now, when he proclaims, on more than one occasion, that the hog producers should be allowed to run their own show?

Did the hon. Minister ever think that the hog producers should be able to pick out their own officials in a free vote without government interference? That is how he is elected to the legislative assembly, by a free vote of the people. Is this really democracy at work in free Ontario? People say it cannot happen here, but it can and is happening under the dictatorship of The Department of Agriculture. Let us hope that this government never attempts to dictate our votes at a general election, as they are attempting to do by their insinuations to members of the hog marketing board.

It is not my intention, Mr. Speaker, to go into too many of the various government departments this afternoon. Certainly not as many as the hon. Provincial Treasurer.

One very amazing heading in the budget, true for the moment but completely erroneous in the main, is the statement; "No new taxation." How brazen can this government get, Mr. Speaker? How stupid do they think we are?

Mr. Grossman: Shall we tell the hon. member? That is a fair question.

Mr. Whicher: Was there any additional tax put on beer in the last 12 months, and now let us hear them laugh. Was there any additional tax put on beer in the last 12 months? Let us hear them pound the tables over there now.

Mr. Nixon: The poor man's drink.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, in the *Toronto Telegram* of July 31, 1959, we have a heading:

PRICE HIKES, GLASS 5 CENTS,
BOTTLE 2 CENTS

The article says this:

Starting in September, a glass of beer will sell for 15 cents—

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Too much.

Mr. Whicher: I continue with the quote:

In the midst of a sweltering heat wave, the news is all bad for beer drinkers. Beverage rooms will up the price of a bottle of beer from 26 cents to 28 cents, starting tomorrow. And although you still pay the same for 12 bottles of beer in the retail store, you get 5 cents less when you return the bottles. The new prices—

and listen to this, Mr. Speaker,

—the new prices, along with higher taxes on breweries and licenced premises, have been announced by the liquor licence board.

And they have the unmitigated gall to say there is no increase in taxes.

Mr. A. Wren (Kenora): Taylor wanted to buy a new horse.

Mr. MacDonald: That was after the election.

Mr. Whicher: The hon. member for Beaches (Mr. Collings), the liquor commissioner for the province of Ontario, in our report, said that the brewers will gain about \$4 million in revenue; licenced outlets about \$6 million; and the government about \$4 million. Is that too small for them, or do they not call that new taxes? I do, Mr. Speaker. I simply cannot understand—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Where are the new taxes in the budget?

Mr. Whicher: Never mind where the new taxes are in the budget, the reason they did not put them there was for this reason: They only sit here for two months trying to do a \$1 billion business, and the chances are that, as soon as we leave, there will be more additional taxes. That is the answer.

Mr. Speaker, this was also announced. Also hit were banquet permits, formerly \$2 per wedding reception, now \$10. Other permits were also increased—do they still say that there are no new taxes?

An hon. member: Shame. Same old stuff.

Mr. Whicher: Private clubs holding beer licences, including veterans and labour clubs, formerly paid the government a flat \$25 a year licence fee, but now they are paying a tax of 8 cents a gallon up to 10,000 gallons a year, and graduated upwards to a maximum of 13 cents a gallon for sales in excess of 40,000 gallons. Are there still no new taxes?

The liquor commissioner said in his report that the move to tax these clubs was made because they presented severe competition to commercial outlets and paid very little in taxes. But the point is—

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Over the authority of Parliament, too. A king lost his head for that about 300 years ago. We do not have any more kings.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member had better watch his.

Mr. Sopha: I will watch mine.

Hon. Mr. Frost: His will be next.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, now that I have finished the quotation, I ask this question of the hon. Provincial Treasurer. Was there an additional tax put on beer in the past 12 months, or was there not?

Mr. Reaume: He does not know.

Mr. Whicher: If there was, did he get the money? Of course, there was. Of course, there are additional taxes, he cannot figure his way out of that. It is an obvious fact that there were. He is telling us a fairy story.

Hon. Mr. Allan: I was presenting a budget.

Mr. Whicher: He is worse than Cinderella.

Mr. Speaker, I ask him this, have banquet permits not been increased in price? Mr. Speaker, has there not been an increase in some automobile licences in this province in the past 12 months? Yet the hon. Provincial Treasurer still sits there, with a smile on his face, and says that there is no increase in taxes in this province.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Oh no, no.

Mr. Whicher: Who is he trying to fool, anyway? Has there not been an increase in

various licences and permits across the province in the past year?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Sure. That is right.

Mr. Whicher: No new taxation?

Hon. Mr. Allan: That is right.

Mr. Whicher: Balderdash.

Naturally there is no new taxation during this Legislature sitting, because we only sit for 2 months out of 12, while attempting to do a \$1 billion business. What will happen when we go home, Mr. Speaker? The government may increase any tax without notification to the Legislature—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Oh no, no.

Mr. Whicher: —or without ratification of the same. Yes, Mr. Speaker, this is dictatorship de luxe.

An hon. member: If E. P. Taylor wants some more money, he will get it.

Mr. Whicher: Another heading in this masterpiece of selfpraise and adoration is "provincial assistance for water and sewage work."

An hon. member: If that is right—

Mr. Whicher: It is not any more right than the fact that they did not raise any taxes out of the official income tax last time. In this paragraph, this government claims that, during the past year, they vigorously tackled the problems of finding an ample water supply for Ontario's growing industrial and domestic markets.

An hon. member: He is right, there.

Mr. Whicher: They go on to say that, in the past year, these comprised 12 water works systems and 7 sewage works, and the estimated cost of these plants is \$5.3 million, raising the total value of the work done in the past two years to \$12 million.

However, the budget hastens to add that, during the past two months, 7 new sewage projects and 3 water works systems, estimated at \$8.7 million, have been placed in operation, making the total value of the plants now operated by the Ontario water resources commission, to almost \$21 million.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer has the audacity—

Hon. Mr. Allan: We want to keep him informed.

Mr. Whicher: —not to claim, but to at least insinuate, that this province is putting up the money for these projects without the municipality doing any financing at all.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, now. We did not say any such thing.

Mr. Reaume: The hon. Prime Minister does not say anything at all.

Mr. Whicher: The truth is—

An hon. member: No, no, we put up some money. Where is the money coming from? From us.

Mr. Whicher: They are putting up quite a bit of bluff. They are putting up taxes pretty well.

The truth is, of course, that the municipalities have to pay back every cent that is loaned to them by the Ontario water resources commission, including the going interest rate that the province pays.

Mr. Reaume: With interest higher, higher.

Mr. Whicher: Plus one-half of one per cent.

While I would not for one moment underestimate the technical assistance that is given the municipalities by the commission, nevertheless, I would not be doing my duty if I did not take some of the glitter from the hon. Provincial Treasurer's words, and point out that, for services rendered, the municipalities have to pay every dollar back, and there are no grants given by this government to the municipalities concerned. Not one nickel.

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): How could they finance it without that help?

An hon. member: What does he know about it, anyway?

Mr. Whicher: How would they finance it? How does one finance without any money? One borrows it, and they could do the same thing.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Yes, but they cannot borrow it.

Mr. Whicher: Why can they not borrow it?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Because they cannot.

Mr. Whicher: Because they have not performed their duty.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: If they could borrow it for a better rate, they would.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words regarding estimates of The Department of Health, and I find, from the year 1951, until this year, 1960, that the estimates have increased from \$33 million to \$81 million. I make no criticism of the estimates, at the present time, of The Department of Health whatsoever. I pointed this out, for the following reason:

Some of the newer hon. members of this House may not know that, 3 years ago, we had great arguments in this House about a proposed Ontario hospital insurance plan. We had great arguments for this reason, and I wish to be very fair to my hon. friends on the left. I think that they will agree with me, certainly, as far as we were concerned in this House, and as far as they are concerned, that we did everything in our power to try to get this government to move and have an Ontario hospital insurance plan.

Mr. MacDonald: They wanted coverage which they were plugging personally—

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): We asked the hon. Prime Minister—

Mr. MacDonald: They were doing the same thing as the hon. Minister from London North (Mr. Roberts). They wanted 50 steps along the way to co-insurance.

Mr. Thomas: Co-insurance, now is that not right?

Mr. Grossman: Well, what about the next point?

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, the reason why I bring this matter up because, when we were arguing this matter some years ago, the hon. Prime Minister of this province gave us his excuse as to why it could not be entered into immediately. He said it was because it was going to cost such a huge sum of money and if the figures, as I remember, that it was going to cost approximately for this whole plan, approximately \$210 million, and out of that \$210 million, the federal government were going to put up a third or \$70 million, the province was going to put up a third or \$70 million—this was his excuse—and the taxpayers, or the people who paid the premium were going to put up the other \$70 million.

One thing that I do know is that now we do have the Ontario hospital insurance plan, and that it has been successful.

But with this, I do not agree—time after time, hon. members of this government have the audacity to rise and take credit for this great plan. The only reason, Mr. Speaker,

why this plan ever went into effect was because of the prodding of the Opposition and the public demand by the taxpayers of the province of Ontario.

Mr. MacDonald: There is a 13-year-old example in Saskatchewan, that is why.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, the reason this government gave as to why it was not able to have this plan immediately, was because they simply did not have the money. They were going to have to get \$70 million out of the taxpayers of this province and they could not afford it. That was the answer.

Mr. Speaker, because the hon. Ministers on the government benches take undue credit for introducing this plan, I want to ask them this question: How much money is this government putting into the Ontario hospital insurance plan at the present time? How much money?

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am going to tell you.

In 1959, when this plan started, the budget for the health estimates for this province was \$73 million. The year before, it was \$60 million, and I suggest that this is a natural increase of health costs in this province.

I say this much, that the government of this province, this hon. Prime Minister, who has the audacity to say that he is the father of this plan, did not put in one single 5-cent piece. Once again, Mr. Speaker, he has used the methods of which he is the complete champion, he has taken credit for what he considers to be something good. But when something bad comes along, of which there is much in his government, he forgets all about it.

Such things as hospital insurance plans take a long time to come about.

Mr. MacDonald: The Liberal government—

Mr. Whicher: Never mind about the Liberal administration in the past. There are millions of people in this country who wish that it was still there.

When I hear this brigade around here start clapping for the hon. Prime Minister when he takes credit for this hospital insurance scheme, and when I think of a gentleman down in Windsor, Ontario, who was really the father, not only of the Ontario hospital plan—

Mr. Nixon: Hurrah for Paul.

Hon. Mr. Frost: He took office before we could do anything.

Mr. Grossman: He might have been the father but he did not feed his child.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, when I was a very young boy, we had quite a number of hens where my father lived. Their cackle reminds me a great deal of the Tory hon. members. The hens did not bother me and neither do they.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say something about the provincial-municipal partnership as outlined in the budget, and I quote from the budget:

I think it can be said without contradiction that we have been fully cognizant of the financial impact of growth upon our municipalities, and that—in spite of our own burdens, which have multiplied many times—we have brought into operation in the last decade and a half, a provincial-municipal partnership that has been little short of a revelation.

Mr. Speaker, I say “some revelation.” The answer, of course, is very simple. The other day the chairman of the committee on private bills pointed out that the municipalities are creatures of the province, and that it was up to the committee to see that municipalities allowed them only the proper legislation. I suggest that we also owe them the right not to allow them to strangle themselves, in the financial mess that this government has forced them into.

It is all very well to say that grants to municipalities have increased from \$24 million in 1944 to \$342 million in 1960-1961. But the answer is that municipal taxes have increased from \$107 million in 1944 to \$465 million in 1958, the last figures that I have, while their debt has increased from \$252 million in 1944 to \$1.169 billion in 1958. Some revelation, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: What is the population increase?

Mr. Whicher: On top of this, and I quote from the budget:

In the last year or two, the annual increase in the budgets of all Ontario municipalities and school boards, exclusive of capital outlays, has totalled \$100 million, well above the growth of revenue from increased real property assessment and provincial assistance. The outcome has been higher local taxes.

Higher taxes, I suggest, from only one main source—namely, real estate. The government suggests caution; how can there be caution when a municipality has to provide sewers,

watermains, and schools for all of the children that we talk about? These expenditures must be made. I suggest that the whole provincial approach to the municipalities is phony.

There must be a federal-provincial and a provincial-municipal conference to change the taxing powers and money sources that each government will be responsible for. There can be no other alternative. Otherwise, some of our municipalities are going to be driven into bankruptcy. This province, paying half of the tax burden of the whole of Canada, must take the lead, and not ask for but demand such conferences.

Another way that this government, along with their Tory government in Ottawa, have handicapped the municipalities, is by the well-known phrase "tight money." They have done it in two ways; firstly, by deficit financing, a policy with which this government is the champion of all time. Secondly, they have done it by consequently drying up the money market, and forcing borrowers to pay a much higher rate of interest. If such was their desire, how successful they have been!

How well I remember the chastising that the Liberal government in Ottawa got from the Tories sitting in the government benches when the hon. Walter Harris first started talking about tight money. How they screamed when the interest rates for their borrowing went a little higher, and consequently the municipalities had to pay more.

One thing that they did not kick about was the fact that the then Liberal government were taking all of the monies from the banks and financial institutions. Of course, they did not take any, they did not need to borrow, they balanced their budget.

Mr. Speaker, when it comes to tight money, hon. Walter Harris was an amateur. The Tory government, either in Toronto or Ottawa, can step to the head of the class, they are the undisputed champions.

Mr. Speaker, let me explain in a very short time how their deficit financing has created tight money across the whole of Canada.

Commercial banks make loans using money placed in the bank by depositors and money earned from its investments. To a bank a deposit is a liability, a loan their asset. The commercial banks create deposits by making loans. For example, if one deposits \$1,000 in a bank, the bank is required, by statute, to hold \$80 in reserve, leaving \$920 available with which to make loans. Suppose a bank makes a loan of \$920 and the borrower deposits it in the same bank. The bank is

then required to hold in reserve 8 per cent. of the deposit, or \$73.60. The bank now has \$920 minus the \$73.60 or \$846.40 available to borrow.

This process can be repeated until the required reserve builds up to a total of \$1,000. This end point is reached, for practical purposes, when the bank has extended about \$12,500 worth of credit.

Thus the banking system in total can create \$12,500 worth of credit from a \$1,000 deposit and the money said to be in circulation is the same \$12,500.

Thus, if this government borrows \$100 million, which they did in the last year, from the bank and the people of this province, they have in reality taken away 12.5 times of that amount of credit from the little people of this province. The federal government is doing the same thing on a larger scale—drying up the money market.

This is the cause of tight money and this, speaking generally, is the main reason why the little business men in Ontario cannot borrow the money that they require.

The Tories are taking, not all there is, but far more than their share. By their policy of deficit financing, along with their Tory friends in Ottawa, they have dried up a great deal of the necessary money on the market, and consequently have driven the interest costs of municipal borrowing sky high.

For example, in 1949 the interest costs for Toronto were 2.62 per cent. In 1959, for Metropolitan Toronto 6.46 per cent. The city of Ottawa paid as low as 2.72 per cent. in 1949, and in 1959 it cost them 5.69 per cent. to borrow money. The city of Barrie paid 2.95 per cent. in 1949, and last year borrowed money cost them 6.6 per cent.

Mr. Speaker, need I say anything more to emphasize the critical financial position that this government and their friends in Ottawa have placed the municipalities of this province? Yet how the Tories used to scream in 1957, Mr. Speaker, when the phrase tight money was synonymous with the name of the hon. Walter Harris. They screamed that the municipalities simply could not finance their capital expenditures because the interest rate was too high.

Mr. Nixon: Ruinous, they called it.

Mr. Whicher: Look at the interest rate now, Mr. Speaker. Are not the Tories proud of themselves?

Mr. Singer: They are very quiet over there now.

Mr. Whicher: In the budget they stated that, in the capital expansion in Ontario Hydro and the government in the past 15 years, they have borrowed nearly \$4 billion, and of this amount only \$450 million, or 11 per cent. has been financed by borrowing in the United States.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Is that not good?

Mr. Whicher: What they have forgotten is the fact that, by drying up the Canadian money market, they have forced large municipalities such as Metropolitan Toronto to go to New York on various occasions to borrow their money.

This is a dangerous thing to have to do, because it is impossible for us to know what the exchange rate on American money will be at the time of repayment—and if, by chance the Canadian dollar were at a large discount, it could place any municipality under great financial strain at the time of repayment. By borrowing in New York, they are gambling with taxpayers' money themselves, and forcing the municipalities to do likewise.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to deal with a paragraph in the budget under federal-provincial relations. In that paragraph, or in that page, they told us of their troubles in Ottawa. It is all very well to tell us about their troubles with Ottawa. Personally I do not feel the least bit sorry for them.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Oh, shame on him.

Mr. Lewis: The Liberals put them there.

Mr. Whicher: Let me take hon. members back to the session of this House in the year 1957. The phrase \$100 million was the one most used all during that session. Do hon. members remember the great Tory meeting in Massey Hall in April 1957? Do they remember when Rt. hon. Mr. Diefenbaker promised to look after Ontario? Do they remember that our Ontario hon. Prime Minister promised that, if Rt. hon. Mr. Diefenbaker were elected, the people of Ontario would be looked after?

Mr. Speaker, my question is very simple, given sincerely and as a taxpayer of this province. I ask the hon. Prime Minister where the \$100 million is.

Mr. Reaume: They do not know.

Mr. Whicher: And, Mr. Speaker, even if they did get what they asked for, they would not get \$100 million anyway.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Oh yes, we did get—

Mr. Whicher: No, I am not wrong, I am not the least bit wrong.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Sure he is wrong.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, they are asking for 15 per cent. of personal income tax, instead of 13 per cent.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): That is right.

Mr. Whicher: Fifteen per cent. of corporation taxes instead of the 11 per cent. that they now collect; and 50 per cent. of succession duties as at present.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Right.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Prime Minister did get all of this, according to the hon. Provincial Treasurer's own budget figures, the addition would only be some \$80 million.

Hon. Mr. Allan: The hon. member is comparing it to 13 per cent. Ten, start at ten.

Mr. Whicher: Well, surely he would not—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Oh, I will help him figure that out. Sure I will help him figure it out.

Mr. Whicher: The hon. Provincial Treasurer will have to get some of those mathematicians at the side to help him out. They did all his figuring in the budget, anyway.

Mr. Speaker, surely he would not suggest that if the Provincial Treasurer got 15 per cent. corporation tax from Ottawa that he would not relieve the corporations of that 2 per cent. that they now charge them more than any other corporation in the Dominion of Canada, would he?

Hon. Mr. Allan: Ask about the income tax.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, ask him if he still will accept the 15, 15, 15 formula.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, in any event they are not going to get that much because the federal government does not have that much. May I remind hon. members that hon. Mr. Fleming has said that there will possibly be no change until 1962.

Hon. Mr. Allan: He did not say that.

Mr. Singer: He certainly did say it.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, threatening Ottawa is no use.

Once again I say, where is the \$100 million? Perhaps I can tell hon. members where it is going to come from. The hon. Prime Minister does not make many political mistakes. His sins up to the moment have been reasonably well hidden.

Last Thursday, budget day, the hon. Prime Minister had a press conference. At that press conference he did two things. He whispered softly, he wanted \$100 million from Ottawa, whispered so as not to embarrass his Tory crony. But he roared like a lion when he hinted directly at the possibility of a provincial sales tax for Ontario next year.

Mr. Reaume: They had better not.

Mr. Whicher: When I read this, Mr. Speaker, I thought that I needed a new pair of glasses, but I quickly changed my mind. What I needed was a new brain. Of course, that is the answer.

Hon. Mr. Allan: He is right there.

Mr. Whicher: I emphasize it, Mr. Speaker. I did not know what was going on, I needed a new brain.

Hon. Mr. Allan: That is right.

Mr. Whicher: Of course, that is the answer. That is where the \$100 million is coming from, and maybe more than that amount.

I checked with some of his economists and mathematicians in his own government and I am informed that, speaking generally, a one per cent. sales tax in the province would be good for \$50 million. Two per cent., \$100 million—that magic figure. And of course, 3 per cent. would be \$150 million.

"Oh," I thought to myself, "as the financial critic of the Liberal party, you have been 'a bust.' That sly old fox, the hon. Prime Minister of this province, has fooled you and incidentally everyone else." The story unfolds.

The Ottawa government at the conference in July will in all probability say: "We have only this much money to do our job. How can we give you any more?" And the answer: "Old Man Ontario is finally caught in his own trap and a sales tax for the people of the province of Ontario—"

Mr. Reaume: They had better not.

Mr. Whicher: "—what a tragic ending for a very fine fellow who made only one serious mistake, he believed the Tories in Ottawa." Mr. Speaker, that is a mistake I will never make.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is where the hon. member made his mistake to date, because he did not believe them. That is one of the reasons why he is over there.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, I near the end. What is the alternative to these Tory critical financial times?

Mr. Speaker, in my opening remarks I said that the government never did today what could be put off until tomorrow. That is the answer. We are living in the past, as far as the taxation laws of this country are concerned.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member sure is, that is where he is.

Mr. Whicher: Well, I do not know where the hon. Prime Minister is, he is living at least 20 years ago.

Mr. Reaume: He is half dead.

Mr. Whicher: There must be a federal-provincial and a provincial-municipal conference to give each form of government a firm base for its taxing rights for the next 50 years.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Hear, hear.

Mr. Whicher: Municipalities cannot carry on under the present financial set-up.

Mr. Speaker, this government of Ontario cannot continually keep going into debt. It is time that the provinces and the federal government sat down around conference tables and, remembering the spirit of the fathers of Confederation, forget that they are politicians and become statesmen. That is the way these problems will be settled.

This government must forget its boastfulness, of telling all who will listen how much they give away. Instead they should humbly remember that never have they given so much away, because never in history has there been so much money extracted from the Ontario taxpayers' pockets. And, in spite of this, they have no money.

Tory times, Mr. Speaker, are hard times. For this reason, Mr. Speaker, we of the Liberal Opposition cannot support their motion, and therefore I move, seconded by Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant), that the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into committee of supply be amended by adding thereto the following words:

But this House regrets that the budget:

1. Fails to present a true picture of the province's financial position by claiming the

seventeenth consecutive surplus when, in fact, net debt is increasing at the fastest rate in history;

2. Has failed to show the proper leadership in agriculture with the result that chaos and consternation are rampant amongst Ontario farmers;

3. Fails to deal with the problems of responsibilities and revenues in provincial-municipal relations and makes no provision for the holding of a provincial-municipal conference at which a solution for municipal financial and jurisdictional problems could be sought;

4. Does not make provision for the institution of a province-wide comprehensive medical and drug plan and that not enough emphasis has been given to preventive and rehabilitative services for our population;

5. Shows that this government has failed to make any satisfactory financial arrangements with the federal Conservative government in the field of Dominion-provincial relations;

6. Makes no provision for loans to the tourist industry and for small business.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Notice that it should be the "Progressive Conservative Government" at Ottawa.

Mr. Reaume: With a small "c".

Mr. C. S. MacNaughton (Huron): Mr. Speaker—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I rise on a question of personal privilege on behalf of this group.

Mr. Speaker: State your point of privilege.

Mr. MacDonald: Speaking to the question of privilege which I raised, let me say it was the understanding of our Whip until about an hour ago, and I believe it was indicated yesterday by the hon. Prime Minister, that in the budget debate we would hear the Opposition speech from the financial critic of the Liberal party and then from "the other group," and he waved in our direction.

But within the past hour, the order has been switched and the government spokesman is going to be put in.

Mr. Speaker, I want to put this in a broader context. I have been going to rise on a number of occasions during this session of the Legislature and draw attention to the fact that the government has persisted throughout this session in trying to ignore the fact that the CCF party exists in this House.

I would draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to the fact that in Ottawa, and in Westminster at London, third parties are acknowledged in general party arrangements and have been for years. No man ever added to his own stature, and likewise no party ever added to its own stature, by denying the basic rights of any other man or group. This is what has been attempted all during this session.

Mr. Speaker, if I am being—

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker—

Mr. MacDonald: Let me finish my point, Mr. Speaker, before the hon. Prime Minister interrupts.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I have no objection to—I think I can clear this up for the hon. member.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, the hon. Prime Minister concurs in it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, I can clear it up.

Mr. MacDonald: Just let me conclude my point, and then if it can be cleared up, that is fine, because it became very clouded in the past hour.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, if the hon. member talks too much we will not clear it up.

Mr. MacDonald: I would draw your attention, Mr. Speaker, to the fact that in the budget debate of last year, the sequence of speakers was Mr. Frost, Mr. Wintermeyer and myself, each of us being the Opposition critic, the critic for the Opposition parties.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Not last year. I did not speak first, surely.

Mr. MacDonald: This is the year 1958.

In the year 1957, the sequence of speakers was Mr. Porter, Mr. Wintermeyer and Mr. MacDonald.

Now, I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that we regain the traditions of Parliament instead of violating them once again, and give the Opposition parties an opportunity to make their criticism of the budget before you bring in all the government speakers.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I thought that last year the Opposition critic went ahead and was followed by a government speaker. I think the hon. member will

find that is what occurred last year. Am I not right about that?

Mr. MacDonald: I do not know. I have the records for the last couple of years.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, here is the situation: I have discussed the matter with the Whip, I have sent a message to the hon. member for Huron. We have no objection to the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) proceeding at the present time. As a matter of fact, the reverse. But I point out to the hon. member that this is by no means a precedent.

The official Opposition is the group led by the hon. leader of the Opposition, and hon. members of the CCF must fall in line in the ordinary course. As a matter of fact, there are not two Opposition speakers in sequence. Actually, the government has every right to interpose speakers.

This was not a matter referred to me, it was a matter that was worked out with the Whips—

Mr. MacDonald: It was not worked out with the Whips—

Hon. Mr. Frost: —and I understood, when the matter was referred to me by the hon. member for Oshawa (Mr. Thomas) a few moments ago, that this arrangement was satisfactory.

Now, at that time I was quite prepared to reverse it, but I thought that the hon. member for Huron would speak about 30 minutes, which would take up the balance of this time, and then the hon. member for Woodbine would proceed.

But I have no intention of making a mountain out of a mole-hill, and I would say that, if the hon. member for Woodbine desires to proceed now, I think we would be very happy to acquiesce. There was nothing prearranged. The only thing I point out is that it is not a matter of right at all. The matter of right is this, that in such a case, the hon. leader of the Opposition, or his nominee, speaks and is followed by a government speaker and then is followed in the ordinary course by one from the other group.

Mr. MacDonald: In 1957 and 1958—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I think the hon. member will find that he did not hunt hard enough in 1959. My recollection in 1959 is that the reverse plan was followed. I am perfectly prepared to let the hon. member for Woodbine go ahead, it is quite satisfactory from our standpoint. As a matter of fact, it

seemed to me that it was a matter that might convenience him because of the time. However, let him go ahead.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): I might say, as Whip for our group, that the plan changes by the hour. Now, this morning it was the hon. member for Russell (Mr. Lavergne) who was to be the speaker after our hon. member, and then it was changed to the hon. member for York East (Mr. Beckett) who was to be the speaker. Now it has been changed to the hon. member for Huron. It just changes by the hour.

Hon. Mr. Frost: What is wrong with that?

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): May I just say a word, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Tell them about the agreement the hon. member and I had.

Mr. Cowling: The hon. member is pretty mouthy, too. If he would just sit and listen for a while, he would learn a few things.

Mr. Sopha: I will listen, but we do not come to listen—

Mr. A. Wren (Kenora): We cannot learn from the hon. member—

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Let us go on with the debate.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member for High Park has a right to speak.

Mr. Sopha: But, Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Cowling: Just shut up over there for a second. Can I go on now, Mr. Speaker? Thank you very much.

The hon. member for York South mentioned about the Whip, and he was insinuating that we were endeavouring to, I think he said, "push our group around."

Well, I would like to say this, that, as far as the Whips are concerned, I think we have co-operated very well. In ratio to the hon. members in the House, I think that the CCF group, Mr. Speaker, have had the advantage, there have been far fewer government hon. members speak than there have been hon. members of the CCF party.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): We have not spoken on this budget yet.

Mr. Cowling: Well, the hon. member is going to have his chance right now. I just wanted to point that out. He will get nothing but co-operation.

Mr. Nixon: Oh, sit down. Let us go on with the debate.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now, is the hon. member for York South pleased with that arrangement?

Mr. MacDonald: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to point out and say, on behalf of all the members of the House, that I know it is extremely difficult to keep the speakers in the order in which it is first arranged, and strictly stay with it. Members have changes in plans, some members speak for two or three hours, other members for half an hour, and I know it has always been the custom in the House to make rearrangements. I am quite sure that the Whips can continue to do that.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, it would appear that this speech will be born out of a certain amount of minor turmoil. I am afraid I cannot give the undertaking that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) was giving on behalf of the hon. member for Huron (Mr. MacNaughton), that I will complete my remarks within half an hour, because I doubt very much if I will.

I believe—and I am going on at this point because I believe this—that a separate group with a separate point of view should have an opportunity to present its position on the budget immediately after the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) has presented his.

I take it the hon. Prime Minister does not necessarily accept that proposition, and he is not accepting my going on as any precedent. But I believe it is a sound principle, and that is a major reason why I wish to go on now.

In commencing my remarks in this debate, Mr. Speaker, I would like first of all to join with the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher) in congratulating the hon. Provincial Treasurer on his budget presentation. It was his duty to express government policy in terms of dollars and cents.

When one realizes how little he had to work on, I think we should recognize in all fairness that his achievement was quite remarkable. It is true he did not succeed in concealing the total inadequacy of government policy in relation to the conditions of the 1960's, but one cannot expect the impossible. At least he did succeed in conveying clearly and lucidly the government's lack of policy.

Budget time is usually an exciting time. My reading of British constitutional history

leads me to believe that it has almost always been regarded as an exciting time. The public waits expectantly for the government to present its financial plans for the coming year. Those plans often have quite profound effects on individuals and on the community as a whole.

Therefore, the day after the present budget was presented, I looked very carefully in the newspapers to find signs of excitement. Naturally I looked first at the Toronto *Globe and Mail*, not merely because it comes out first, but also because its editors can almost always be relied upon to work themselves up into a lather over almost anything.

And there was, I admit, a certain degree of excitement in the *Globe and Mail's* editorial, about the same degree as one would expect to find at a chess match.

The Toronto *Telegram* could not even muster that much enthusiasm. This fine old Tory lady of Melinda Street said, in its headline "A stand-pat budget"—

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Prosperity.

Mr. Bryden: —and then it went on to express considerable maternal concern over the obvious complacency of the government.

When I listened to the hon. Provincial Treasurer in his very fluent presentation, I could not help but think of a group of scholars who are at present, I understand, compiling a dictionary of Canadian usage. These men claim—and I have no doubt they are right—that there are a great many expressions used in Canada in a way in which they are not used in any other country in the world.

I believe that this government has a great many definitions to contribute to this dictionary. I will not go into them all, but I will mention a couple.

There is one I mentioned in an earlier debate and that is the word "pioneering." This government defines that word to mean "doing that which others did long ago."

Another word that they use in a special sense, which would be worthy of inclusion in the dictionary I am talking about, is the word "leadership." The government defines that word to mean "looking on amiably while those we are leading leave us far behind."

I think that leadership in that sense is the keynote of the present budget. Essentially, it is a spectator budget. I am not now talking about the Hamilton *Spectator*, either. This is a spectator budget. The government observes what is going on around it, nods

approvingly, tries to claim credit and then goes back to sleep.

Take, for example, the case of housing. The hon. Provincial Treasurer noted that somewhat more than 50,000 houses—almost 55,000, I believe—50,000 to 55,000 houses were built in Ontario last year. This total—as he pointed out himself—is less than in the previous year. It certainly is a great deal less than sufficient to meet requirements for housing in the province, and the amount the government contributed to even this inadequate total is so little that it really is not worthy of mention.

But the hon. Provincial Treasurer, I am afraid, had so little to talk about that he mentioned it nevertheless.

The same is true of development. One can read the budget and other policy statements very carefully, and I defy anyone to find any indication, in any government statement of policy of any real plans to stimulate development, to encourage it, and certainly none to guide it in socially desirable directions.

However, the people of this province are active. They are doing things, they are taking advantage of the tremendous resources with which nature has blessed us.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Prosperity by this government.

Mr. Bryden: The development taking place has nothing to do with the government, but development is taking place. It is very significant, however, that a great deal of this development is taking highly undesirable forms. It is producing vast urban sprawls, concrete jungles filled with fumes and noise, traffic snarls, architectural dullness, and without any true social communities with which individuals can identify themselves.

I am going to talk a little bit about mental illness later, but I might indicate here that, in my opinion, this is a big factor in the increase in mental illness. The development which is taking place, without any planning at all is not necessarily good, although admittedly much of it is. But undoubtedly, it is taking place.

So the government scrambles to provide, usually on a very inadequate basis, the services which development requires. The development takes place and the government scrambles around, since there is an emergency, to provide some services, and then it proclaims proudly: "Look at the development we have created."

I would also like, in these preliminary remarks, to refer to human betterment as the hon. Prime Minister loves to call it. I believe that expression is an invention of his, perhaps it should be included in the dictionary of Canadian usage, too. In my opinion, it is a very patronizing term. I do not like it, but I will use it here, because I have no doubt the government will understand it, since it is their favourite expression.

I will attempt to demonstrate later, Mr. Speaker, that current efforts in such fields as mental health or penal reform—those are only two examples but they are two I will deal with later—are less than enough to compensate for the neglect of the past.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is when the Liberals were still in power.

An hon. member: Oh, not that far back.

Mr. Bryden: It includes that period, Mr. Speaker. When I am referring to the past in these fields, I am referring to the past as far back as the hon. members want to go, starting from this year, and it has essentially been a period of neglect.

What the government is doing, and I certainly do not claim that they are doing nothing, but what they are doing, I submit, is not enough to compensate for the neglect of the past. However, the government is so overwhelmed with the fact that it is doing anything at all in this field, that we have an almost endless series of boastful utterances about what they are doing.

As I said, I plan to deal with some of these matters later. But before I proceed with my analysis of the budget and some of the comments I have to make on it, I would like to make one or two friendly references to the analysis of the budget made by the hon. member for Bruce. It was quite an interesting analysis and I listened to it with great interest. And what it boils down to, Mr. Speaker, is this.

First, he berated the government for not balancing the budget. Second, he berated the government for not spending enough. Third, he berated the government for raising taxes. Now, I will be frank with you, Mr. Speaker, and I will admit quite freely, that I have not read *Alice in Wonderland* carefully enough to know how you can harmonize those 3 things.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is right. And then he berated us for spending money that he said that we did not have.

Mr. Bryden: He did not give any indication—and I listened as carefully as I could—he did not give any indication as to how he thinks revenue should be increased, and I, therefore, do not see how he can ask the government: (a) to balance its budget; and (b) increase spending.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): They have not done it for 3 years.

An hon. member: We did not ask them to balance the budget.

Mr. Bryden: Oh, he did not ask it. He criticized them for not balancing the budget, but apparently, did not ask them to do so. I must say that I should have read *Through the Looking Glass* as well as *Alice in Wonderland*.

Mr. Singer: I will talk about the budget, I have been talking about it all along.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): They wanted the tax taken off whisky.

Mr. Bryden: I plan to engage in some analysis of the budget, too. I have no doubt that the government and other hon. gentlemen may disagree with what I have to say. But at least I plan to make some constructive suggestions as to what the government may be able to do. They may not think they are valid. I do not know. But I plan to do that sort of thing.

Now, I want to make it clear that, when I make this criticism, I am not in any sense directing any personal criticism at the hon. member for Bruce. I believe, hon. members will be able to judge for themselves later, but I believe that I will be able to make a more constructive presentation than he has, but that does not involve any comparison of him and me.

You see, I have a big advantage over him in this matter, because I represent a party that has a basically different philosophy and programme from the government opposition.

Mr. Singer: When is that new party going to tell us what they believe?

Mr. Bryden: I am talking about the CCF.

Mr. Singer: Well, what has happened in Saskatchewan?

Mr. Bryden: Well, what has happened in Saskatchewan? I may say that I do not know how it is that hon. members are so preoccupied with Saskatchewan. I have never myself raised the question of Sas-

katchewan in this House, but hon. members always ask me about it.

So, I would say what has happened in Saskatchewan, if the hon. member wants to know, is that the government, within the terms that are possible in a provincial economy and within the constitutional limits of a province, has been putting into effect the type of philosophy the CCF stands for.

One manifestation—I do not wish to get diverted in a discussion of Saskatchewan because there are many more important matters to talk about here—but one of the manifestations of the application of the philosophy was that that province had a hospital insurance plan, better than the plan in effect in this province, 12 years before the plan came in here. That is one manifestation. There are other manifestations, but I will not go into them.

However, as I was saying, I have this advantage, I can make fundamental criticisms of the budget, whereas the hon. member for Bruce is pretty well confined to quibbling about a few entries here and there. I approach it with a different philosophy, and I will hope in time—

Mr. Singer: What is the philosophy?

Mr. Bryden: I approach it—the hon. member will see some of it later.

Mr. Grossman: He is after the leadership of the party, but he dumped those policies in.

Mr. Bryden: I will express it. Wait, and maybe he will agree with it.

Mr. Grossman: Did the voters of Woodbine vote for his philosophy?

Mr. Bryden: I believe so.

Mr. Grossman: He knows they did not.

Mr. Bryden: I believe they did. I have run for election twice. I was defeated once and I was elected once. On both occasions, I was very frank in telling people exactly what I stood for, because I would not want to be elected except on the basis of what I stand for. And I plan to express, as well as I can, what I stand for in this House?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Is the hon. member for St. Andrew not really glad he won?

Mr. Grossman: Of course not.

Mr. MacDonald: He would be awfully embarrassed now if he had not.

Mr. Bryden: That is another matter that I will not discuss.

However, I was just trying to point out that I really approach this matter from a somewhat different point of view than does the hon. Provincial Treasurer, so therefore I suppose it is inevitable that we will have differences of opinion. There would not be much life to democracy if we had no difference of opinion.

Before I get into some of my basic contentions about the budget, I do want to undertake a very brief review of one or two points. In doing that, I would like to refer to what a man said to me the day after the budget was presented.

I was quoted that day in the press, quite accurately I may say—I do not always admit that I am quoted accurately in the press, but this time I was quoted quite accurately—as saying the budget was unimaginative.

A man who is an expert on matter of public finance told me that I was quite wrong in that assertion. He pointed out to me—and I have to admit that he was right—that it takes a very high order of imagination indeed to contrive to find a surplus year after year when, in actual fact, there is a deficit.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member is running up that blind alley, too.

Mr. Bryden: I did not criticize that. As a matter of fact, the hon. member for Bruce belaboured this point at great length, and I do not want to belabour it too much, but certainly I concur with him entirely that there is no surplus in this budget.

I disagree with some of his conclusions, but there is certainly no surplus in this budget, nor has there been for a number of years.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer's forecast, on the basis of actual and estimated receipts and expenditures, is that there will be a surplus of something over \$600,000 in the current fiscal year.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the process by which this alleged surplus was arrived at is a masterpiece of organized confusion.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): How does that compare with Saskatchewan?

Mr. Bryden: Well, as a matter of fact, if the hon. Minister wants to know—I am not volunteering this information, but for his edification—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Keep it hidden.

Mr. Bryden: —I will tell him this, that the budget presented by the Treasurer of Saskatchewan recently shows a balanced budget with a slight surplus—and a true one, not the kind we have here, but a true one.

Mr. Grossman: That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Bryden: Oh, no. The surplus was arrived at after charging capital expenditures that should properly be charged up; at any rate, charging far more than is charged here, whether the hon. member calls it true or not. He showed a balanced budget again, and furthermore, in the past 15 years, the net debt of the province of Saskatchewan has decreased from \$150 million to \$18 million. I cite that only for the edification of the hon. Minister since he asked about it. I attach no supreme significance to it.

I hope to have a few words to say about budget deficits and surpluses, and I do not attach nearly the importance to them that the hon. member for Bruce apparently does, but I mention it only because the hon. Minister asked, and I would hate to conceal important information that he is anxious to get.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Are there many people left there?

Mr. Bryden: Furthermore, if he wants to raise the question of population, we might as well in these dying moments before supper time clear up a lot of these misconceptions. In the 10 years before the CCF government came into office in Saskatchewan—he can check this if he wants to check the population figures—in the 10 years before it went into office, the population in Saskatchewan declined drastically. When the CCF government took office, the population curve levelled off within about 3 years and started moving up slowly.

Hon. Mr. Frost: It is going down of late, though, I see.

Mr. MacDonald: It is not.

Mr. Bryden: Those are just estimates the hon. Prime Minister is talking about, so how does he know?

I would like to point out that it is quite false to say that the decline in population in Saskatchewan, before the CCF government took office, had anything to do with the Liberal government of that day. I would not be so dishonest as to criticize them for it. The population trends in that province, as in most provinces, have very little to do with the government in office.

Hon. Mr. Frost: It has a lot to do with it around here.

Mr. Bryden: If the hon. Prime Minister is talking about population movements, as referred to me, all I can say is that I am an émigré from Victoria.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member is not, he is an émigré from Saskatchewan.

Mr. MacDonald: He is not, he was born in the hon. Prime Minister's county.

Hon. Mr. Frost: He gave up a good job out there to come back here.

Mr. Bryden: I will explain that point for the hon. Prime Minister. I was brought up a Presbyterian, and we were always led to believe that the acme of human conduct is missionary work. So, as the hon. Prime Minister said, for a matter of a few years I did have a job that I enjoyed very much.

Mr. Singer: I thought they did not need missionaries out there, that they had seen the light.

Mr. Bryden: Well, that is why I came down here, you see. They did not need them out there, so I came back here. I did have a job that I enjoyed very much out there, but I thought that perhaps I would come back to my native province. Since my efforts were not very badly needed out there, I decided to come back to my native province.

Hon. Mr. Frost: How did he backslide from a good old Liberal family, anyway?

Mr. Bryden: I do not know if there is such a thing, but I can assure the hon. Prime Minister that my family was hardly a good old Liberal family.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is the way I always rated them, that is the way I met them on the voters' list.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I had mentioned the fact that the hon. Provincial Treasurer was trying to tell us that he had a surplus of something like \$600,000, or will have in the current fiscal year. Actually, if one accepted his definition of ordinary expenditures and deducted them, along with the debt charges and sinking fund instalments, from the ordinary revenues, one would find that he had a surplus, or will have in this year, of somewhat more than \$81 million.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Sure, that is right.

Mr. Bryden: Well, why does the hon. Provincial Treasurer not declare it if he thinks that is the surplus? It is because he fears that, if he declared such a surplus, the municipalities and old age pensioners and underpaid civil servants and various other people might jump to the conclusion that he has lots of money. I suspect that is the reason why he did not declare his surplus as \$81 million.

Mr. Grossman: Oh, the hon. member has heard of Parkinson's second law.

Mr. Bryden: But I think that is the reason, and actually I would agree with the hon. Provincial Treasurer. He certainly does not have lots of money, and it would be a very serious tactical error on his part to declare anything like a surplus of anything like \$81 million because he has not got it; but on his system of accounting, it seems to me that that is what he should have declared.

However, he apparently thought that was too much, so he took \$15 million out of revenues and put them into this strange animal called the highway construction account. Now, why he put it in there I do not know, because he almost immediately took it out. He not only took out the \$15 million he put in there, he took out an additional \$25 million that was already in there.

I realize, Mr. Speaker, that last year was an election year, and I have no doubt that the hon. Provincial Treasurer said to himself: "Now is the time for all good highway construction accounts to come to the aid of the party."

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member got his education out in Saskatchewan. We do not do that around here.

Mr. Bryden: At any rate, he cleaned it out, and he announces that the account is to be discontinued, and I am happy to know that. I could never see any purpose in that account, except to contribute to confusion, and I am glad to see that it is to be discontinued.

But anyway, through that account he put \$15 million of current revenues into capital, and then he took another \$66 million out of current revenues and put it into what he called capital expenditures, selected absolutely arbitrarily.

Now, I defy anyone to show me any basis on which this \$81 million worth of expenditure was selected as properly chargeable to revenue, as over against other capital expenditures—other than such things as loans and advances, which I quite agree are not chargeable to revenue.

This figure, as far as anyone can see, was selected for no other reason than to get the millions out of the hon. Provincial Treasurer's surplus and to leave only the thousands.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I thought the hon. member said we did not have a surplus.

Mr. Bryden: Well, we will come to that.

Mr. MacDonald: He is right, the hon. Prime Minister cannot add.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, may I point out an inaccuracy on the part of the hon. member for York South. May I say that I have looked up the budget arrangements for last year, and the hon. leader of the Opposition was the financial critic, and on March 3, 1959, he presented his budget criticisms, which were ended up on page 731 of *Hansard*, with his castigation of the government in the form of an amendment which was not quite as severe as that one we heard today.

He was immediately followed by the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Maloney), and the

debate was adjourned by the hon. member for Oshawa (Mr. Thomas) and the hon. member for York South followed.

Mr. MacDonald: Did the hon. Prime Minister look at the two previous years?

Hon. Mr. Frost: The method to which my hon. friend objected so strenuously was followed out last year.

Mr. MacDonald: Look at the two previous ones.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I say to the hon. member that what is being done this afternoon—we are so anxious to hear the hon. member for Woodbine in this address, we cannot wait until we hear him, but this is not to be taken as a precedent.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Prime Minister is getting his first real criticism from him.

It being 6 of the clock, p.m., the House took recess.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Tuesday, March 1, 1960
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1960

8 O'CLOCK P.M.

The House resumed.

ON THE BUDGET

(continued)

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, when we broke off for the supper hour, I was talking about the alleged surplus the government has declared, and which, I think, both Opposition groups are in agreement is not really a surplus but a deficit.

The hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher) dealt with this particular point at some length this afternoon, and I will not belabour it, except to say this, that surely it is proper and reasonable to charge all non-realizable, non-revenue producing assets to revenue. They have to be paid for somehow, and since they do not pay for themselves, then they can be paid for only out of revenue.

Futhermore, if they recur year after year, as capital expenditures on highways, public works, buildings, and so on as they appear to be doing, then it seems to me that the simple and sensible way to handle the problem is to charge capital expenditures of that type, which are incurred in any year, to the revenues of that year.

I will not go into that in detail, but it seems to me that is a sound principle, and one that should be recognized. If we do that with regard to this year's accounts, last year's accounts, or next year's estimates, then there certainly is no surplus, there is a quite substantial deficit—I would say \$100 million or more. I am not too interested in the exact arithmetic, but certainly it is a very substantial deficit.

Now, I would like to make clear, Mr. Speaker, that I do not attach nearly as much importance to this deficit, which I think truly exists, as does apparently the hon. member for Bruce and the official Opposition generally. If the official Opposition is of the opinion that the budget of a large province like this is in the same category as a housewife's housekeeping accounts, I would submit to you, sir, that they have a very limited concept of the role of public finance. I do not think those Gladstonian ideas about public

finance have any applicability in this day and age.

The only argument that I heard from the hon. member from Bruce, that seems to me to have any merit at all, was his suggestion that deficit financing is perhaps not a good idea in an inflationary period. Even there, I feel that, when there is no coherent fiscal policy at the national level—and I certainly fail to see any—then it is quite a lot to expect a provincial government to engage in what is known as counter-cyclical financing. I just do not see that that sort of concept is relevant to the budget we have before us.

Now, having said that in trying to make my own position clear, I would at the same time like to suggest that the recurring deficits we are now suffering in the province of Ontario should be matters of some concern.

It struck me—I could be wrong—but it struck me, that the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) had a tendency to dismiss them in a very cavalier fashion, in fact, to refuse even to admit that they exist. I believe that is a mistake. I am not crying havoc about the deficits of the province, but I do think that they should be receiving serious consideration.

I think, first of all, that everything possible should be done—this is always important but it is more important when we are suffering deficits—to insure very careful control over expenditures. I believe in addition—and this is much more important—that we should be actively seeking new revenues.

Now, if I could just spend one moment on the question of controlling expenditures, the Gordon committee recommended some procedures in this regard, and apparently some of its recommendations are going to be implemented. This is good, but I would like to assert the proposition that real control over expenditure should start with the budget.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer announced that, in the current fiscal year, expenditures on a variety of items will be \$32 million less than the amounts voted. He claims that this is evidence of economy in operation.

This argument might be valid if this sort of thing occurred only once, but when it happens time after time, as it has in this

province, I submit that it is evidence of something else, and that is chronic overestimating. The government consistently overestimates its requirements and the effect is that every year it has a cushion in its budget. The only possible result of this cushion is administrative laxity and sloppiness.

If we are going to have really strict control over expenditures, such as we need at all times—and particularly at this time—then overestimating should not be tolerated. It used to be held that overspending was the cardinal sin, but I, myself, am of the opinion that overestimating is a much more serious sin. It allows all sorts of unnecessary spending without any real pressure to eliminate it.

I suggest this is a matter the government should give consideration to. In the interests of real economy, its estimates should be much more carefully drawn up. However, that is a minor point.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Of course it is.

Mr. Bryden: It is a minor point but it is significant. A much more important matter is the question of new sources of revenue. If we are, as I submit we clearly are, suffering a deficit of something in the vicinity of \$100 million, we should be considering ways and means of closing that gap.

One could probably carry the argument further than that. There are many expenditures that it would be desirable to make, that are not being undertaken. If we could eliminate the present deficit, maybe we could go on to some other expenditures.

Now, I have a number of suggestions to make as to possible new sources of revenue. I will point out right now—I am going to make 3 that I consider of particular importance—all 3 of them have been advocated in this House by my hon. leader (Mr. MacDonald) at various times in the past few years.

Unfortunately, it seems to take the government rather a long time to grasp new ideas. So, I find myself in the position where I have to repeat all of these suggestions. But the importance of getting new revenue makes it necessary to repeat ideas, if there is reasonable hope, as there certainly is, that those ideas can produce new revenues.

My first suggestion is this, that the government should greatly increase the pittance that is now received from exploitation of mineral and forest resources. These resources belong to the people of the province. They are leased out to private interests for exploita-

tion, with the government acting as steward for the people.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): How much more money are we going to get there?

Mr. Bryden: Well, we will see.

Mr. Singer: It is a pity he could not see on the eve of the last election.

Mr. Bryden: Oh yes, I could.

The government's stewardship to date—and this refers not only to the present government but to those that preceded—its stewardship to date has been undistinguished, to put it mildly.

For example, in the case of the forest industry, the amount that the government receives from this industry, for the natural resources that belong to the people of the province, is little if any more—in fact, I think it is somewhat less—than the amount it spends on services of benefit to the industry. So the forests belonging to the people are being exploited by private interests for their own gain, and the net payment the government is exacting for these resources is approximately zero.

Now, in his budget statement, the hon. Provincial Treasurer complained that Ottawa is hogging the revenues from the forest industry. These are his exact words:

The provinces provide, at heavy cost to themselves, extensive services for forest conservation, protection and regeneration, yet by far the largest proportion of taxation paid by such companies goes to the federal government. This is an anomaly and an injustice which we have sought to have rectified.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer also pointed out that once timber stands are cut, a new crop cannot be harvested for a period of 70 years, and therefore, timber operations involve a genuine depletion of resources.

I would be inclined to go along with this argument of the hon. Provincial Treasurer, and I was inclined to go along with it, until I discovered the remedy he had in mind. His proposal is that the federal government should grant to companies engaged in logging operations the same sort of depletion allowances for income tax purposes as are now enjoyed by mining companies.

In other words, his suggestion is that the revenues, which the federal government is now receiving from Ontario's forest industry should go, not to the people of this province whose forests are being depleted, but to the

companies which are depleting them. That is all that will be involved in giving these companies higher depletion allowances, or giving them depletion allowances similar to those in mining.

This is a very touching form of solicitude for the pulp and paper companies, Mr. Speaker, but I suggest that it would be more appropriate if it were directed to the people of the province.

We have much the same situation, perhaps to an even greater degree, in the case of mining. The budget statement indicated that in the year 1959 the value of mineral production in Ontario was just under \$1 billion—\$960 million plus. Out of this value the province, acting on behalf of the people, will receive revenues of roughly \$12 million.

I submit that there is a great deal of scope for getting revenues from the resources of the province for the benefit of the people who own the resources.

The government at the present time is merely playing with mineral taxations. Private companies, many of them controlled by foreign interests, have made killings out of irreplaceable minerals belonging to the people.

An hon. member: Gold mines?

Mr. Bryden: There are some mining companies that are not making killings, but there are some that are making killings, and the gold mines made killings in their day when the hon. member's party was in power, and we got even less then than we are getting now. Unfortunately, it is too late to do anything about that now, but I submit that we should remedy the present situation.

Mr. Singer: How much are we going to get out of it?

Mr. Bryden: I submit we should remedy this now, we should get some true—

Mr. Singer: How much are we going to get out of it?

Mr. Bryden: We should get some true representation of the value of the resources that are being used.

Mr. Singer: How many dollars? Hundreds? Thousands? Millions?

Mr. Bryden: Several million dollars, but I am not presenting the estimates. A good many million dollars could be—

Mr. Singer: His hon. leader could not say it in the last election either.

Mr. Bryden: So what has that got to do with it? Is the case sound or not? It is sound.

Mr. Singer: Well, it is only sound if he can spell it out.

Mr. Bryden: I have spelled it out, that what we are getting is most inadequate. I submit that we should get a substantial amount more. There should be some realistic taxation policy more concerned about the welfare of the people and less concerned about the profits some companies get.

Now there is another area where I submit more money can be raised, and that is in the field of liquor. I face the fact—

Mr. Singer: They already said we should lower the taxes on beer.

Mr. Bryden: I have noted that the profits the liquor control board turned over, or will turn over, to the government in the current fiscal year, are about \$76 million, which is a very tidy sum and no doubt very much welcomed by the hon. Provincial Treasurer. I still submit that it is far less than it ought to be, when one considers the handsome profits being made in this industry—both in manufacturing and in licenced premises.

Now, I want to make it very clear, since this is a matter on which some hon. members seem to get confused very easily, that I am not advocating any increase in the price of beer. In fact, for reasons I will not take time to go into here, I am quite opposed to any increase. They are not purely any personal reasons, Mr. Speaker, but I think—

Mr. Grossman: Political.

Mr. Bryden: No, they are not political. I think that the relative cheapness of the less strong beverages is an important consideration in any overall liquor policy.

Mr. Grossman: Remember, a king lost his head over it.

Mr. Bryden: But I submit that the government can get substantially increased revenues from this industry without any increase in consumer prices at all. The government controls prices in the industry, or can control them—how much control it is exercising at the present time is very difficult to determine—but it has the power to control prices of alcoholic beverages at every stage from the manufacture right through to the prices paid by the consumer.

If it exercised this power with less concern for the profits of the industry, it could squeeze

a great deal more revenue out of this industry, without increasing consumer prices.

Mr. Singer: How much?

Mr. Bryden: And without producing unduly low profits.

Mr. Singer: How much?

Mr. Bryden: A good many million dollars.

It could do this, and I would say this, Mr. Speaker, that I see no reason why we should feel that it is necessary to make production of alcoholic beverages a particularly attractive investment, as it is at the present time.

I certainly agree that we have to make it attractive enough that people will produce beverages, since there is a demand for them.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Would the hon. member nationalize the production business?

Mr. Bryden: I would not particularly. But if that was necessary, I certainly would not shy away from it.

Mr. Singer: What is his policy?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): We listened all afternoon, and did not hear the policy of the hon. member for York Centre.

Mr. Bryden: I am telling the hon. member my policy. That was my second point. Now, my third suggestion as to sources—

Mr. W. E. Johnston (Carleton): What was his first one?

Mr. Bryden: New revenue is corporation profits.

An hon. member: That is a good one.

Mr. Bryden: I know that there are many hon. gentlemen here to my right and across the way who are very, very concerned about our very hard pressed corporations, who, we are told, are already paying a tax on their profits of 50 per cent.

Mr. Grossman: How high is he going to put corporation taxes?

Mr. Bryden: It is not entirely true, that they are paying 50 per cent., but that is not the point I am trying to make. My point is that the 1950's saw record high levels of corporation profits after taxes, and there is every reason to believe that this trend will continue in the 1960's. Certainly, if we accept the forecasts of the hon. Provincial Treasurer on which presumably he based his budget, it

will certainly continue and profits will become even higher.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): How high is the hon. member going to put the tax?

Mr. Bryden: If one needs money, and certainly in my opinion the government of Ontario needs it, it is a good idea to look for it where it is. The corporations are the people who have it and that is the place to look for it. At the present time, Ontario levies an 11 per cent. corporation tax, but 9 per cent. of this 11 per cent. is offset against the federal tax, so that actually the net increase the corporations have to pay, as a result of the Ontario tax, is 2 per cent.

An hon. member: Where else do they have to pay any more than Ontario?

Mr. Singer: How high can we put it without driving the companies out? His hon. leader could not answer that—

Mr. Bryden: I have been engaged in many forms of endeavour relating to government activity for a long time, and it does not matter what one proposes to do—whether it is to establish a minimum wage or put limitations on hours of work, or get proper revenues, or whatever it is—always the cry is raised: "You are going to drive the poor corporations out. They are going to run away from you to some other place." We are not going to drive any corporations out by putting a reasonable tax on them.

Mr. MacDonald: They are coming in great numbers.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon member for Woodbine what a 1 per cent. corporation tax would produce in Ontario.

Mr. Bryden: Well, if we increase the tax by 1 per cent., making the net they pay 3 per cent. rather than 2 per cent., we would get about \$16 or \$17 million out of that 1 per cent. If we made it 3 per cent., we would get about \$50 million. That would be 5 per cent. over and above what they would have to pay if there were no corporation tax in this province. That would get us \$50 million, which I think is pretty good money.

Mr. Wintermeyer: What per cent. increase—3 per cent.?

Mr. Bryden: It is not my function to submit detailed estimates, and I do not have

the facilities to prepare them. But, taking the hon. Provincial Treasurer's own estimates of the revenues he expects to get next year from the current corporation tax, I am saying that if we tack 3 per cent. on to it, we would get another \$50 million.

I think we need the \$50 million, and furthermore, I think they can pay it and they will not leave the province as a result. In fact, a very substantial proportion of the expenditures the government is forced to undertake are caused by the activities of corporations, and are for their benefit. I would just like to—

Mr. M. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): What about the state of Michigan?

Mr. Bryden: Surely the hon. member is not trying to give me all that guff that the Republicans are spreading about the state of Michigan.

Mr. Whicher: This is no guff. I am incorporated and I cannot afford that extra 3 per cent.

Mr. Bryden: There is a basic exemption, so the hon. member does not need to worry about it.

Now, I just want to give one example of the sort of thing that corporations do that impose substantial burdens on the people of this province. This is the example of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, which, a few years ago, decided to move a substantial part of its operations from Windsor to Oakville. It did this without consulting or advising anybody, yet its action had profound consequences for the public at large and for the government in particular.

To take one phase—tremendous congestion created on the Queen Elizabeth Way in the vicinity of the 9th line of Trafalgar, so the government was forced to undertake—it had no option but to undertake—heavy capital expenditures to relieve this congestion.

The Ford Motor Company, one of the poor, oppressed outfits that some other hon. members seem to be concerned about, regularly makes a net profit, after taxes, of about \$20 million a year.

Mr. Whicher: And how much is invested?

Mr. Bryden: A good part of its investment has come out of the exorbitant profits it has been able to keep and plow back. It is not new investment at all. The company makes about \$20 million a year after taxes, and I submit that it, along with other cor-

porations, should be assessed to help pay more of the costs that, to an important degree they are helping to create, and to pay for general services of the province.

Mr. Grossman: What a philosophy.

Mr. Bryden: I am not suggesting that we should not give them roads. I would like to see us provide more roads. The hon. Provincial Treasurer has adopted, as I understand it, a hold-the-line policy on highway expenditure. I regret that he has found it necessary to do so, although I would agree that, until he finds new sources of revenue, he does not have much option. So he has to find new sources of revenue. I have suggested 3, and I submit that a very substantial amount of money can be obtained from them. If other hon. members have better ideas—well, let us hear them, but we have not heard one suggestion.

As far as I can make out, from reading the budget statement, the government is pinning its hope on getting more money out of the federal government. Now I submit, Mr. Speaker, that we should face facts. The finances of the federal government are in a mess, and we are not likely to get any significant amount of additional money from the federal government in the foreseeable future. Therefore we must—

Mr. Whicher: Tory times are hard times.

Mr. Bryden: —we must develop our own sources of revenue. In this province, blessed as it is with tremendous natural resources, we have great sources of revenue that have not been tapped as yet, or have not been tapped to their limit.

Mr. Singer: Does the hon. member remember what his hon. leader told the *Toronto Daily Star* when he was interviewed on the eve of the last election?

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Does the hon. member for York Centre remember what his told them?

Mr. MacDonald: Go ahead and read it. He is completely irresponsible and he does not want to—

Mr. Bryden: I said a moment ago that it is not my responsibility, nor it is even possible for me, to submit detailed estimates. But I submit to hon. members that, if the 3 sources I have suggested were properly exploited, the hon. Provincial Treasurer could cover all of his current deficit and quite possibly have money left over for expansion of services.

I suggest that it is time we faced up to this problem in a realistic way. If the hon. Provincial Treasurer is not willing to accept these sources, then he should find some other sources. It is not good enough to sit back and say: "Well, we are suffering a deficit, but the people do not know about it, and as long as revenues are buoyant, it is not going to bother us very much, so we will just not worry about it."

I submit that is not a sound approach. It may work for this year, but I believe that no budget can ever be regarded exclusively in and for itself. It is part of an overall budget policy, and this budget should be forecasting new directions in policy, which it does not do, and certainly not on this basic matter of revenues.

I would now like to turn from revenues to expenditures. I must say that this is an area where one could go on at great lengths, and I will try to avoid doing so. There are a great many things I would like to talk about.

I would like to talk, for example, about municipal problems, which I have mentioned to some degree already in this House. I would also like to talk about pensions, housing, health insurance and so on. However, I am restraining myself.

The CCF programme on those matters is already very well known. It is so well known that even the Liberals have heard about it, and are starting to take over some of it. So it is reasonably well known at least to hon. members in this House.

But I would like—since I am dealing with the budget rather than general matters of policy—to turn my attention to one or two items which I think have particular relevance to the budget, apart altogether from their worthiness in themselves.

I think that some of the types of expenditures—this may sound a little paradoxical at first but I will try to explain it—I think some of the expenditures that I am here going to propose would, in time, help to solve the problem of balancing the budget.

There are types of expenditures which may, in a particular year, represent a net increase in cost, but which, over a period of time, can have the effect of either decreasing expenditures or increasing revenues or both.

I think there is a particular need at this time to consider some of those expenditures. There are a good many that could be mentioned. I happen to have a particular interest in one or two of them, and I am going to deal with those.

The two items in which I am most inter-

ested are mental health services and penal reform.

I doubt if it is necessary for me to deal at great length with the serious problems created by mental illness in a modern, North American civilization. It is undoubtedly one of the great cripplers of our time, and its effects are much greater than merely what we see in committals to mental institutions. Those are the extreme cases, but general mental ill health has a crippling effect in many other ways—in decreasing efficiency, in contributing to other disabilities including such disabilities as alcoholism, and—I would submit—in contributing to crime.

If we can do something in the mental health field—and just in case the hon. Minister might get a little worried, I am not suggesting nothing is done—but let me put it this way, everything we can do in the mental health field can be an economy for us in the long run, because when somebody is committed to a mental hospital—or for that matter to a jail—the community suffers a double cost.

First, there is the direct cost of maintaining that person in the institution; and second, there is the much greater indirect cost occasioned by the loss of his contribution to economic production. When our economic production suffers, sooner or later it reflects back on the hon. Provincial Treasurer, because his capacity to raise revenues is thereby reduced.

This may be a matter on which we could legitimately ask for assistance from the federal government because, if production suffers, the federal government suffers, too. Its capacity to raise revenues will suffer. Anything we can do to solve this problem will be an economy to us if, in the long run, it will assist in the preparation of future budgets. I state this quite apart from the obvious humanitarian aspects involved.

The budget envisages an increase of \$11 million in expenditures on health services, and some of this is for mental health services. I will say quite frankly that the government is to be commended on this increase. I think it is in the right direction. But I submit that it is far less than is necessary, and it is far less than we should be undertaking.

I quite agree that this is a matter of opinion—and the hon. Provincial Treasurer has his problems and he has to try to strike a balance, in consultation with his colleagues, as best he can—but I submit, apart altogether from the humanitarian aspects and considering only the economic aspects, there is a

powerful argument in favour of a very substantial increase in this type of expenditure.

I believe that mental health should be a top priority item in the budget, not merely to build institutions—though these are certainly needed—but even more, to build up preventive services in the community and, even more important than that, to expand research.

As various people know, I happened to be up in Orillia two or three months ago, and I had a number of very interesting discussions with the staff there.

I think one point that everyone made to me, and they were talking quite independently of each other, was that they had tremendous material for research in their institution but no time to do anything about it. That is a tragic situation. I do not know if it is duplicated in other institutions, but I suspect it probably is. And it is a tragic situation.

There is no easy answer to the problems of mental health. Research is most necessary, and as research develops, we will be in a better position to build up better services. But even now, I submit, there are many areas for improvement of services.

I would like to take just one example. I am particularly concerned about this since it applies to young people, because they are at the turning point where they can become productive citizens in the community or they can end up in mental institutions or in jails.

Take the case of the youngster who is so disturbed that he cannot really be kept in a foster home, and yet he is such a serious case that he could appropriately go to a mental hospital. What happens to him? What might possibly happen to him and sometimes does happen to him, is that he goes to jail, or to what we call a reform institution, even though he has committed no crime.

Now, even if we do nothing more than to develop some sort of treatment centres—some of which would have to be residential but small—where these children could get some of the things they have lacked in life, as far as it is possible for trained staff to give to them—some sense of belonging, some love that they have lacked before—then we will not only have done a great thing from the humanitarian point of view, but we will have helped to solve the problems of Provincial Treasurers in the future.

I say this because these people, instead of becoming charges on the community as there is a real danger they may be now, will be

contributing to the production of the community.

Very similar considerations apply in the area of penal reform. It is very difficult to know exactly what the government is doing in this field at the present time. A few years ago, my hon. leader exposed the very undesirable conditions existing in some of the reform institutions of this province, and since then, the government has announced some important changes in policy.

I must say, however, that I have the uncomfortable feeling that these announcements, or some of them, are very like many other government announcements. They catch headlines but they do not reflect any significant action. It is possible I am wrong in that, but I doubt it.

In fact, I have come to the conclusion—watching this government operate over the years—that it has worked out some sort of a formula to the effect that the utility of an announcement is in inverse ratio to the action taken. In other words, if they do not do anything, they can make the same announcements year after year and catch the same headline year after year, and I am afraid—

Mr. Grossman: Is that what the CCF does? That is what the hon. member's party does.

Mr. Bryden: I am very much afraid that may be the case in penal reform.

Mr. Grossman: Those fellows are very adept at that.

Mr. Bryden: Whether or not my suspicions in this regard are well founded, it is certainly beyond dispute—and I would challenge anyone to dispute it—that the reform institutions of this province are a long way from being the therapeutic communities which were set forth as the ideal at the congress of corrections held at Vancouver last year.

Mr. Grossman: That is a pretty safe remark—

Mr. Bryden: I agree it is a very safe remark. I doubt if it can be challenged. But I think it is time something was done. I think it is time our penal institutions ceased to be punitive, and ceased to have any punitive aspects, and became wholly curative in their atmosphere and their objectives.

Mr. Grossman: That is a great dream, that is.

Mr. Bryden: They should be regarded as hospitals, similar in many ways to mental hospitals—

Mr. Grossman: Private?

Mr. Bryden: —where an earnest effort is made to cure disturbed and hostile individuals.

Mr. MacDonald: I thought the hon. member for St. Andrew was on the right side.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Bryden: Now, Mr. Speaker, I heard somebody say that these are fairly tales I am telling. Well, maybe I am telling fairy tales, but I am relying on people who are much better qualified in this field than the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Phillips).

I would refer in particular to some articles which appeared in the Toronto *Globe and Mail* last August, by Dr. Howard Jones, a very distinguished student of penology who, for a year, was a visiting lecturer in the school of social work at the University of Toronto, and this is the sort of thing that he sets forth.

Mr. Grossman: Oh well, we know that he was qualified.

Mr. Bryden: Now, this is like any reform. Whenever a person advocates that something should be done to make the situation better, one can always count on the dead weight of Toryism to say it is impossible, it is an impractical dream. That one can always count on. Then, when finally the circumstances become inescapable and the Tories start moving in the direction that has been advocated—

Mr. MacDonald: The pioneers!

Mr. Bryden: —they start to claim they are pioneering and they say: "Look at what a fine job we are doing."

Mr. Grossman: Well, why are not the CCF in power to do it?

Mr. Bryden: But this sort of thing is already happening in Canada, not in perfection at all but certainly as far as direction of action is concerned.

I boasted before the supper adjournment this evening that I had never, of my own initiative, raised the matter of Saskatchewan in this House. I am afraid I am going to have to break my rule this time. It is Dr. Jones who forces me to do it.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): What paper is that?

Mr. Bryden: I would like to read a couple of extracts from one of his articles.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Where did these articles appear?

Mr. MacDonald: The *Globe and Mail*, the hon. Prime Minister's Bible.

Mr. Bryden: In the *Globe and Mail*.

I would be very glad to let the hon. Prime Minister see these articles if he did not notice them at the time. I think he will find them very interesting.

I will quote a couple of extracts from one of the articles of Dr. Jones. This is an expert from England who has, I am sure, no axe to grind as far as this country is concerned. I think his judgment is about as objective as anyone's could be. He says:

But after all is said and done, it has been left for the sparsely populated and none too opulent province of Saskatchewan to blaze a path for the rest of Canada to follow. It is in the two Saskatchewan jails at Regina and Prince Albert that pioneering work has most nearly resulted in the creation of true correctional institutions.

Mr. MacDonald: Look at Ontario.

Mr. Grossman: I told hon. members he would say that.

Mr. Bryden: He goes on to say a little later;

The Saskatchewan jails have old and unsatisfactory buildings. Their inmate populations are mixed; there is little scope for classification—

Mr. Grossman: Shame, shame.

Mr. Bryden: He does not give any clean bill of health as one can see. I continue:

—but the attitudes of the staff are forward looking and the administration is willing to experiment.

As a result, these institutions are veritable penological laboratories.

Mr. MacDonald: Hear, hear.

Mr. Bryden: I continue the quote:

They are working not only through the traditional methods of social work, but—in their group counselling work for instance—they are expanding these methods. They are even carrying out, in collaboration with the pioneering Dr. Osmond of Weyburn mental hospital, daring experiments in drug therapy.

If Oakalla can be said to have carried into effect most of the ideas of contemporary penology, Regina and Prince Albert can claim to be working out the penology of the future.

Mr. Grossman: I always said Saskatchewan was the place for convicts.

Mr. Bryden: I think, Mr. Speaker, it is the penology of the future that we have to be concerned with—particularly when we are concerned with budget matters—because it is the penology of the future that is going to save us a great deal of money.

I heard the hon. member for St. Andrew say something about convicts. I regret he made that reference. I believe he is fundamentally a very strong believer in human rights. I am myself convinced—and I probably do not have to convince anyone in this House—that the question of the treatment of people who have been committed to jail is a very important phase of human rights, and one that is too often neglected.

It is very easy and very comforting to say of people who end up in jail: "Thank God I am not as other men are," but I submit, Mr. Speaker, that we would be a lot more honest if we said: "There, but for the grace of God, go I."

Mr. H. Worton (Wellington South): At Guelph they said "What a friend we have in Jesus" and then went off and—

Mr. Bryden: Unfortunately, we find it necessary, in our present stage of social development, to lock people up either in mental hospitals or in jail. That we have to do. I do not see how we can escape it sometimes. But I think we should face up to the fact that the act of incarceration—every time it takes place—represents a failure of society, and since we are part of society we cannot escape our individual responsibility.

Mr. MacDonald: Read the *Toronto Daily Star's* editorial today.

Mr. Grossman: That is an old one.

Mr. Bryden: Who are we to pass judgment on human beings who, unloved and rejected, revolt against the society which rejected them? I believe, Mr. Speaker, that this is one of the major problems of our day. It is a major problem from a humanitarian point of view, and it is a major problem from a budget point of view.

I would like to add that the term penal reform, as I use it, includes more than merely the penal institution. In fact, in a way, I think the institution is the least important part. I think it is important that institutions should be improved as much as possible, but

really it would be much better if we could find ways to keep people out of the institutions altogether.

This brings up two questions. I will deal with them one at a time.

First is the question of probation services, which—in this province—comes under The Attorney-General's Department and for which an amount of \$1.15 million is proposed in the estimates for the coming fiscal year.

I do not see any need to exaggerate any point I want to make, and I agree that that is a significant expenditure of money and a very worthwhile expenditure of money.

But I submit that, in a province of this size, it is far from being adequate, and that our probation services should be greatly increased.

I regret to say I have forgotten what the average case load of probation officers is—the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts) would undoubtedly be able to give it to us—but, according to my recollection, it certainly is far greater than human beings can be expected to carry.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Would my hon. friend allow me just to say there, Mr. Speaker, for a moment, that those figures, of course, are the provincial figures, but that there is a lot of money spent beyond that. Municipalities—take Metro itself, which is spending \$500,000—

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Attorney-General has done nothing about it.

Mr. Bryden: Yes, I will concede all that. I am still suggesting that, although it is a significant amount of money, it is not enough for the problem, and the problem is a very important one. Getting back to the point that I am basically interested in, which is to consider the economy of some of these expenditures, I would like to refer back to Dr. Jones' article.

In that article he states that the cost of keeping a man in prison is somewhere between \$1,500 and \$2,500 per year, depending I suppose to some extent on the quality of the prison and the degree of security exercised there.

He then quotes Mr. Coughlan as estimating that first-class probationary supervision can be provided for about \$250 a year.

So I submit that, when I am asking for, or suggesting, an increase in funds spent on probation services, I am proposing something that is going to save us money—if not this year, certainly in the very near future.

Furthermore, there is the other end of the scale, the rehabilitation of the prisoner. Sooner or later he gets out of jail, fortunately. It is a major problem in the case of the person released from an institution—an institution which, to an important degree, is punitive has certainly fallen far short of reforming him—of helping him adjust to the society with which he has been in conflict. So, when he comes back into society, the problem of rehabilitation is acute, and I think every hon. member will recognize it.

What do we do about it? Well, we leave rehabilitation mainly in the hands of private agencies, very fine private agencies—the John Howard society, and the Elizabeth Fry society in the main.

What do we as a province contribute to this rehabilitation work? Well, unless I am reading next year's estimates incorrectly, we are proposing, according to the item headed "prisoners' rehabilitation expenses", the pitiful figure of \$25,000. This, I am satisfied, includes the total grants made to both the John Howard society and the Elizabeth Fry society combined, and I am not sure that it does not include something else besides. Now, Mr. Speaker, this just is not connected with reality.

I am not criticizing the government's policy of leaving rehabilitation, to an important degree, in the hands of these very fine voluntary societies. But I submit that the grants paid to them should exceed the amount proposed for next year by many, many times.

I am not going to tell hon. members exactly how many times, but I think it should exceed it by a great many times.

So those are two areas of expenditure which I think are particularly important from a budgetary point of view, apart altogether from the humanitarian implications. I think they are sound economics and they will help to solve budget problems in the future.

And there is one other item of expenditure, and this is the only other item of expenditure I am going to talk about, where I think it is possible to achieve economies in the long run by spending now. That item relates to the public service of this province.

All hon. members received a few days ago the same documents that I received, which consisted of a brief presented by the civil service association—or a memorandum they call it—to the government in January of this year, a brief they submitted containing specific proposals for amendment of The Public Service Act, and a covering letter.

In their brief, they deal with a great many matters. I am not going to go into them all.

They all appear reasonable to me, but I must confess that I am not familiar with all of the facts of some of them.

They cover such matters as a personnel survey—I believe it is a sort of job classification survey they have in mind—the very important question of casual employees on which surely some action is long overdue, the 40-hour week, group welfare plans, payment for overtime, suggestion award plans, some of the problems related to superannuation plans, and so on. These are all matters dealt in the brief presented to the government.

In the covering letter, dated February 24, which was sent to all hon. members of the legislative assembly of Ontario, we find these highly significant sentences:

You will find, on reading the memorandum, that the subjects contained therein are for the most part continuing ones, and we are a little concerned at the lack of action, particularly in such areas as casual employees, group welfare plans, payment for overtime and The Public Service Act.

We feel, with some justification, that these matters have been deserving of immediate attention, and we would appreciate your support when the matters come before you.

Now, I think that is a very tragic—if I may use that word—sort of letter for the public servants of this province to have to write to the hon. members of the Legislature. They say the matters they are bringing to our attention are continuing ones. They have been bringing them up time after time, and yet they still have to bring them up over and over again. Surely the public servant is entitled to action on the matters outlined here.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that it is a false economy to chisel from the public service, to make them the victims of the Diefenbaker "hold-the-line" policy.

Once again I am raising an issue which has other important implications, but I am particularly interested in it from a budget point of view. The economies the government is effecting at the expense of the public servant are false economies, and this province and the government of the province will pay for those economies in the long run.

The basic problem they complain of is lack of action on a great many matters, and I believe they are justified in this complaint. I may say they also complain about this matter of political patronage, but I will not deal with that because that seems to be a rather sensitive matter.

Mr. Grossman: Yes sir, he has browned off that one.

Mr. Bryden: I will deal with it on some other occasion. Let the hon. members not think they have heard the last from me on it.

Mr. Grossman: Searching your files first?

Mr. MacDonald: You would be surprised.

Mr. Bryden: But I submit that the basic problem is the failure of the government to act on the eminently reasonable request of the civil service association of this province for collective bargaining rights. If there were a recognized procedure for the association, representing the public servants of the province, to sit down and negotiate written agreements with this government, then a great many of these problems would be solved.

I am not saying that public servants would get everything they are asking for, for it is very rarely that any employee group gets everything it asks for. But they would have a proper procedure for dealing with these matters, and for getting proper action on them.

At the present time, the government has created a group of second-class citizens in this province consisting of public servants and some municipal employees—

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Oh, come off it.

Mr. MacDonald: The government is denying them their basic rights.

Some hon. members: Shame, shame.

Mr. Bryden: It states, as a matter of public policy, that employers should bargain collectively with organizations representing their employees. It should be setting an example for private employers, yet it is not willing to implement the same policy itself. It has put these people into the position of second-class citizens.

The very reasonable request contained in the proposed amendments to The Public Service Act relating to collective bargaining—that, at least, should be dealt with at this session of the Legislature. I believe that all of these requests should be considered, but that one cannot wait any longer.

Some Liberal hon. members: Right, right.

Mr. G. F. Laverne (Russell): They are back in bed with you now.

Mr. Bryden: I would like to say that I do not speak without experience in this matter.

There are people apparently who are still living in the 19th century who feel somehow that these basic human liberties should be denied to public servants and that, if they are granted to them, some terrible consequence will follow.

Well, as I said, I speak with some personal knowledge of this subject because, as has been pointed out many times in this House, for a period of 5 years—including the pioneering years—I was associated with a government which granted full collective bargaining rights to its civil servants.

I regret to say it is the only government in Canada that has granted such bargaining rights, but for 15 years that government has consistently negotiated collective agreements, entered into written agreements, and signed them, with associations representing not only the employees of Crown corporations—they certainly are covered—but also with the civil service association of the province representing the employees in the public service. For 15 years it has done that.

In fact, when we brought into effect an Act governing labour relations and collective bargaining, we provided in that Act that it would apply to the Crown in the right of the province.

Mr. W. E. Johnston: How many civil servants are there?

Mr. Bryden: What has that got to do with it? There are as many civil servants as are needed and no more, and they have regularly negotiated collective agreements, and I will say to this government that has been of benefit to the government as well as to the civil servants.

I will also agree—and I was in on many of these matters—that there were times when those of us who were on the employer side of the fence wondered what we had got ourselves into. Sometimes, things looked pretty tough, and we were having trouble getting agreements, but that is just part of the process of democratic bargaining. Certainly, there is no guarantee that there is going to be agreement on everything.

All I am proposing is that the two parties—the employer, in this case the Crown as represented by the government, and the employees, the civil servants—should be prepared to sit down and hammer out their differences. Let us get over this business of saying: “Well, we disagree with you, so therefore you are out of luck.” Let us get to the true democratic basis of settling differences by negotiations.

I submit that this will improve morale in the civil service, it will be of benefit to the government—and therefore, to the people of the province—and it will be an economy in the long run. It may cost us some money in some instances in the present, but in the long run it will be money well spent.

I have suggested 3 specific policies whereby we can increase revenues. I have also suggested 3 items of expenditure which I submit will also help to increase revenues in time, or at any rate to decrease expenditures and thereby improve our position.

Mr. Grossman: How will the last one increase revenue?

Mr. Bryden: We will have a more enthusiastic civil service with better morale, and we will avoid the very serious risk we are running now of losing top grade personnel because we are not giving conditions which top grade personnel would care to work under. If we do not watch out, we will end up by getting the least efficient employees in the labour market, whereas we should be getting the most efficient.

Mr. MacDonald: Tory paternalism.

Mr. Bryden: Now, Mr. Speaker, I have made a number of concrete suggestions which I think, if adopted, would improve the budget we have before us. Perhaps the government will not see fit to adopt them. They may say the suggestions are no good. That is fine, but why do they not come forward with something of their own? They are certainly not facing up to the problems appearing in their own budget.

I have made suggestions for improving the budget, but I would not like to sit down leaving the impression that I believe this budget, if it were patched up even in some major respects—and I believe that the changes I have suggested are pretty major—would be satisfactory. As far as I am concerned, it would be unsatisfactory even with some substantial revision, because I personally do not agree with the fundamental assumptions on which the budget is based.

In my concluding remarks, I want to analyze those fundamental assumptions briefly and try to give some indication of why I do not agree with them. This budget is essentially an expression of 19th century *laissez-faire* Liberalism, modified as such Liberalism has been modified by events. It is modified but essentially the underlying philosophy is that of *laissez-faire* Liberalism which is—

Mr. Grossman: Don't call us Liberals.

Mr. Belanger: They are not Liberals; we are.

Mr. Bryden: Well, if it is an honour to be called a *laissez-faire* Liberal, I will leave the honour entirely in the possession of the hon. member. I am not calling the hon. gentlemen anything, but I am saying their budget is an expression of that philosophy, modified as inevitably it has to be in this modern age.

That philosophy is based—and therefore this budget is really based—on the assumption that greed is a virtue, that the greatest thing in the world is to get more money for yourself. That is the fundamental philosophy of *laissez-faire* Liberalism, and it is the fundamental philosophy expressed in this budget.

A concomitant of that is that the most important thing in the world is private expenditure, that hardly anything is more important than to get a new car, even though the car one already has is quite adequate, that material expenditure is the important thing of life, and so—

Mr. Grossman: Well, it is a pretty good speech, do not try to expound socialism.

Mr. Bryden: Well, the hon. member can use his own words but I am just expounding some common sense. I think it is time—in this year of our Lord 1960—that we recognize the total inadequacy of the social philosophy which is predominant in many aspects of our community. In our economy as now organized, we cannot find ways of keeping the wheels of production going except by further and further stimulation of private expenditure.

A whole industry has grown up to hammer and hammer at people that they must buy, buy, buy. Then strangely enough, when the working man, seeing this on television and in the newspapers and everywhere else, accepts it, and says “Well, by gosh, maybe I should buy, buy, buy and I would like a little money to do some of the buying with,” then the finger of editorial scorn is pointed at him. He is undermining our foreign markets, he is destroying our whole economy.

We cannot have it both ways. We cannot say one must buy, and then say that one cannot have the means for buying. That is the contradiction in which we are involved at the present time. However, that is a phase of the matter I will not elaborate on at this time.

I would like to consider this false philosophy as it affects the very type of document which the hon. Provincial Treasurer submitted to us last Thursday, the budget of the province. With this false, distorted

philosophy, with its emphasis on private expenditure, the result is that public services are constantly starved.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer, I am sure, would like to do all sorts of things in his budget that he has not been able to do, but he is always up against this worship of the false god of private expenditure. He cannot find ways, or he feels he cannot find ways, to raise the money to undertake the type of services he would like to provide.

This is a ridiculous contradiction, and it is time we started to face up to it. Let me give hon. members one example.

The hon. Provincial Treasurer, as I stated before and I believe correctly, has reached the point where he is holding the line—I think that would be the right expression, holding the line—on highway expenditures; but nobody has made any decision to hold the line on turning out cars from the assembly lines, day after day, week after week.

Look at the ridiculous contradiction involved here. A car is totally useless unless one has a road to drive it on, and a car loses a great deal of its utility if it finally is driven on roads that are so clogged up that one cannot get any enjoyment from pleasure-driving or any efficient use of the roads for business purposes.

The public expenditure is absolutely vital in order to give utility to the private expenditure, and yet, we are in the position where public services in all directions are starved. Our streams are polluted, and then we rush and scramble around and try to cure this, instead of taking action to prevent it from happening in the first place. Private profit, private expenditure, is so vital that nobody ever thinks about that until the private enterprise is in danger of strangling itself. Then we do something about pollution of streams, when it costs more.

We allow communities to grow up without any real planning even of their physical aspects, much less of the much more important social phases of community life. We are already building slums of the future on the outskirts of Toronto, and some day we will face the problem at a tremendous cost. But we are unwilling now, in this distorted social philosophy under which we operate, to give due regard to the importance of public expenditure.

I would submit, Mr. Speaker, that this is a problem of world significance. I am not suggesting that the hon. Provincial Treasurer, in his budget, can solve the problems of the universe, but this is a problem of world significance and I do not think we can afford

in 1960 to ignore some of the broad implications of our disregard for some values that are a little more important than merely material values.

For example, I have been very interested in articles I have been getting from Mr. Duncan, the chairman of Hydro, with regard to China. It is very interesting to note that two people with such diverse backgrounds and points of view as Mr. Duncan and Mr. E. B. Jolliffe have both been to China in the past two or three years, and report very much the same things about that country. I think we should be concerned about some of the things that are happening there.

I am not going to quote from either Mr. Jolliffe or Mr. Duncan. I am going to quote from still another authority, Father Gerald McKernan who, for many years, was a missionary in China and who on October 25, 1959, delivered a radio broadcast over CJBC in the World of Religion Series. This broadcast so impressed me that I asked for a copy of it, and the Catholic Information Centre was kind enough to go to considerable trouble to get a copy and to send it to me.

I would like to quote a few paragraphs from Father McKernan's statement. He speaks out of many years of experience of life in China and with all the knowledge of the terrible persecution that takes place there, and he certainly is not understating it in any way. I would like to read what he has to say about some phases of the Chinese experiment:

China gave itself an ideal, drafted its own reforms, callous and ruthless as they may be. China levelled off society, introduced some progress. Above all, China put the little man in prominence, fostered the cult of the common good, the personal spirit of sacrifice. Everyone is urged or driven to dedicate himself to something bigger than himself. To the—

Mr. Grossman: Driven?

Mr. Bryden: Yes, driven, quite true. I continue:

To the people of the smaller Asian nations, China is a big brother of awe-inspiring grandeur.

And I think we should bear that in mind. Now, continuing with Father McKernan:

Compare this messianic ideology in its Asian context with the sickening trash they receive from western radio. What do they think of our approach? They listen to our earthy materialism with never a thought, never an indication of anything more inspiring than backyard swimming

pools, juke-boxes, or supermarkets. Whenever will we wise up that, in talking so, we are literally stuffing "communism" down everybody's throat, goading everyone into a well-nurtured hatred of the impossible North American way of life?

And then, continuing a little later, Father McKernan asks:

How long will our individualistic concepts hold out? What impact can they have on the masses? How can they stand up in the face of Red insistence that man must learn to sublimate his ego to the common good? Left in the lurch, with a veneer of theology, we will see the nations of the East arise, inspired by a mystic elan, to practice the gospel on the basis of atheism.

These are the trends and stresses rarely discussed in western circles. We groan over the miseries, calamities, privation of freedom, the frightening upheavals that have befallen China. We are fearful too that something similar may well overtake the other "uncommitted Asian nations." We neglect to consider the inspirations behind the upheaval, the spirit of self-sacrifice for the common good.

Such an ideal is Christian. And here we are sitting idly by, while the communists steal our line. Is it too far-fetched to suspect that some cosmic stress and strain afflicts the world—that the West, softened or hardened by its materialism, greed, individualism, is faced with a lesson that few discern? Certainly we are besprinkled with Christian touches here and there, but we are not definitely inspired altogether by Christian ideals. In the world today, it appears as if "an idealism, a mystic ideal of self-sacrifice, is arising from the atheism of the East," and a "creeping materialism threatens to smother every vestige of idealism in the Christian West."

Somebody said I was reading a sermon. Well, I think this is a sermon and I think that perhaps sermons—

Mr. Grossman: What is the hon. member's suggestion, what should we do about it?

Mr. Bryden: I think perhaps that sermons are of value, and in this world we live in today, we cannot isolate ourselves from the great forces that are operating in countries like China, terrifying as they are. They are there, and we cannot isolate ourselves from them. We must offer something better, and with the crass materialism which is so prominent a part of the society we live in, as

Father McKernan pointed out, we have not too much to offer.

I am not suggesting that the hon. Provincial Treasurer can solve the problems of the universe. I am not suggesting that he can necessarily, in one budget, solve even a great many problems in our own province.

I do suggest, however, that we have been living in a fool's paradise too long, and it is time that we started to consider some of these basic problems, some of the problems of the motivation and objective of our society. Is the purpose of our society merely, or primarily, the satisfaction of some material fancy?

This sort of problem, I submit, is dealt with quite appropriately in a budget address. It goes beyond the scope of the budget, as the hon. member for St. Andrew has been so anxious to point out to me, but I believe that no budget means anything except in terms of the philosophy on which it is based. I believe that the philosophy on which this budget is based is an antiquated, outmoded philosophy which has no survival value in the year 1960.

We cannot solve the problems of the universe, but we can do our part to contribute to some new ideal, some greater ideals than those that are inspiring our society at the present time. We can do our part in that direction, and I want now to get back to a point I was making a little while ago, that some new and realistic consideration of the role of public expenditure, as opposed to merely private expenditure, would be an important new step in that direction.

It may be unpopular, I do not know, but certainly we should start to give consideration to that type of problem. If we did, Mr. Speaker, some of the budgetary problems which the hon. Provincial Treasurer is now faced with would be much less acute in the future.

But with the antiquated modes of thought that we have now accepted, we are going to intensify our budget problems in the future in this province. What is even worse, we are going to be part of a declining civilization that will be replaced by new philosophies, very undesirable and brutal philosophies, but nevertheless vital philosophies. They will take the place of the philosophy that is expressed in such documents as this budget.

Unless we can inspire a new vitality and a new virility in our society—I believe we have everything needed to do that—there will be a much more important issue at stake than merely whether or not the Ontario budget for this year is satisfactory. It will be the issue of survival itself.

Mr. R. J. Boyer (Muskoka): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Mr. Speaker, in my speech to represent the riding of Kent East I want to pay my compliments to you, sir, on your election to this traditionally honoured post as Speaker of this assembly. I well realize your task is no easy one, and I can assure you of my co-operation in making your duties as effective and impartial as you desire them to be.

You follow a very distinguished figure who, in the last 4 years, held the respect of every hon. member in this House for his distinguished service. I know I share the feelings of all the hon. members who served under the hon. member for Dufferin-Simcoe (Mr. Downer) when I say thanks for a job well done.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the hon. member for Ottawa West (Mr. Morrow) who will take on new responsibilities as the chairman of the committee of the whole House. He too has finally earned a deserved recognition of his abilities after a long service in this House.

To the new hon. members I can only say welcome, knowing well how I felt when I first entered this assembly, seeking to become familiar with the rules and procedures, looking about for comfort when I rose to speak.

I just want to say that it will not be long before they will feel at home. They will find here all good people, just as I know all the new hon. members are in the eyes of those people who endorsed them in their respective ridings.

I feel greatly honoured again to represent the riding of Kent East in this twenty-sixth Ontario Legislature. It is with great satisfaction that I look about me and see every one of my Liberal hon. colleagues re-elected on June 11, along with an equal number of new hon. colleagues who helped to double our representation.

Mr. Speaker, having become familiar with my new hon. colleagues' abilities in caucus, I know they will contribute greatly to work in this House.

In our leader, the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer), we have found an inspiration which has led our Liberal party to a new level. He has proved to be a man of great ability, capable of the type of guidance to his followers that is necessary if we as a province are to move forward.

Certainly I, as a farmer, know that my hon. leader has always shown interest and grasp of the problems of the Ontario farmers. My hon. colleagues tell me that he is equally devoted to the problems of labour, industrial development and humanities. Each man must find his mark, and we have found a man who has found his. The next logical step will be his election as Prime Minister of the province.

Kent East is a distinctive part of the province of Ontario, enjoying a moderate climate which produces a rich and diversified agricultural economy. We have no large urban areas, but we have many friendly towns and villages containing businesses and small industries which are vital to our development. Commercial fishing is carried on on the shores of Lake Erie.

Also, we have one of the finest parks in the province of Ontario—the Rondeau provincial park. I have been informed that last year this park had one of its busiest seasons, catering to people both from Ontario and the United States. It creates important business for our towns and villages, and it is a vital medium of advertising in that area. The hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Spooner) has indicated that more improvements will be made at Rondeau provincial park.

At the moment, in passing, I would like to say to the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests that he has demonstrated a real natural ability in filling that ministerial post. He is imaginative, and I want to thank him for the interest in Rondeau provincial park.

Many of our young men are attending the western Ontario agricultural school at Ridgetown, working and making use of the facilities and experimental farm there. Through this farm, great opportunities are available to our young farmers in south-western Ontario who take advantage of the training and experience gained there.

This year, new improvements have taken place including a new livestock building. A bull testing barn was officially opened. We appreciate the fact that the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Goodfellow) ordered these new improvements. The building will add greatly to the effectiveness of this farm.

Mr. W. A. Stewart (Middlesex North): He is not such a bad fellow.

Mr. Spence: I cannot avoid some comments, Mr. Speaker, about one of the foundations of the farm policy in the province of Ontario. For the life of me, I cannot understand why this government ran away from the responsibility of the junior farmers' loans. The junior

farmers' loan board has assisted many young men in this province to get started into agriculture.

The Frost government, in their appeal to the people last June, had this to say, Mr. Speaker. I am quoting from his official speakers' handbook here, faced with the picture that is known across this province as that of the hon. Prime Minister of the province of Ontario. It said first, on page 2, of this historic document:

Agriculture is still Ontario's No. 1 industry.

On page 3 of this New York produced document, it says: "How to Keep Them Down on the Farm", then goes on to say:

The Progressive-Conservative party has long been aware of the need of keeping young people on the farms, offering them loans to become established on their own.

Accordingly it says:

It operates a junior farm establishment loan corporation having as its object the making of loans, assisting qualified young farmers to be established development operators of their own farms.

This is what this propaganda had to say, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): What is that, *Mad* magazine?

Mr. Spence: Because the handbook was bordered on the front page by the picture of the hon. Prime Minister of the province of Ontario, young people interested in agriculture believed this to be true, because in their praise and the integrity of human beings, they could not believe that a party could spend so many hundreds of thousands of dollars to print this beautiful magazine unless they really meant it.

It is, Mr. Speaker, the time-honoured responsibility of the province to undertake the keeping of our young people, we cannot ridicule the great contribution of our agricultural college and school in my riding towards preparing young people for their place in the agriculture industry.

Mr. Speaker, in this very book I have here, it says "still Ontario's No. 1 industry." In the period between the election and the session, the hon. Minister of Agriculture has abandoned his jurisdiction over the junior farmers' loans in Ontario. He said that, regardless of study of possible junior farmer talent in Ontario and our own opportunity to assess these young people, we are transferring to Ottawa the sole right to decide what shall be done with our greatest asset,

our farm youth, and the determination, what they call, last June, Ontario's No. 1 industry.

The hon. Minister did not say anything about the Ontario burley tobacco farmers last week. He should have said: "I will do all I can to help the burley tobacco growers find a market for their surplus burley tobacco in the province of Ontario."

Now, I want to turn to agriculture in the county of Kent East. The people in this industry are not very happy with the trend of that day. During the last federal election, we in the farming industry were promised attention to our problems. Changes in principle from price support to deficiency payments thrust the small producer to disaster. There is a Conservative programme underway to drive the small farmer out of business with bad prices. By creating a shortage, prices will be upgraded; through vertical integration, corporate farming will move in. The end is less than 10 years away if we do not give realistic valuation of the problem.

From official speeches and comments in Ottawa, Mr. Speaker, we are told there are too many misfits in farming, and on looking up misfits in the Oxford Concise Dictionary, I found the word, the meaning of the word to be garment. It does not fit the person for whom it is meant. I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that this attitude to smear among the farmers has caused more trouble than the mismanaged hog vote a short time ago.

Mr. A. Wren (Kenora): He is speaking of those across the aisle.

Mr. Spence: Farmer is looking at farmer to try to decide who are the misfits, and which farmer should get out and abandon his farm to meet the philosophy of the New York advertising people, voiced by the Progressive-Conservative party at Ottawa, and echoed right here, Mr. Speaker, by the Progressive-Conservative party in Queen's Park.

Ontario farmers do not deserve this kind of treatment. It is one thing to be neglected all these years, it is another thing now to be insulted by the elected government.

Who is the farmer and who wears the farmer's garment which does not fit? Name him. Do not smear the whole industry. Tell us if it is the man with the 50-acre farm, the 100-acre farm or the 200-acre farm. Tell us if they want to chase out the egg producer, the hog producer or the corn producer, but do not continue going around telling the people that a lot of farmers are misfits. Farmers fed the people for years, they still continue to feed them.

I know the hon. Minister of Agriculture of this province cannot say very much, because the hon. Prime Minister of this province is the boss. But I wonder why they search for misfits in agriculture, when we might look here in the government.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Look at them over there. Look at them over there.

Mr. Spence: These misfits are suffering from staggering increases in imports from the United States by Ottawa. Reading *Hansard*, dated March 20, 1957, I found the hon. member for Wellington-Dufferin (Mr. Root) had the following to say about the last Liberal government in Ottawa. I quote from page 1411:

Mr. Wren: The honourable Mr. Root. Root-te-toot.

Mr. Spence: This is what he had to say:

I feel that the federal government has failed to discharge their responsibility to our farmers. They have lost many of our export markets. They do nothing about the spread between what the producer receives and what the consumer pays.

He also quotes, right on the same page, a statement of policy of the hon. Minister of Finance that there had been a deliberate policy of allowing goods into the country to restrain the rise in the price of the Canadian goods.

It then goes on to say that we in Canada—

Exported \$24,000 worth of mutton and lamb, and in the same period imported \$1,699,421.

He says the same is true about poultry and turkeys. Then he goes on to say looking at beef:

Our beef producers are faced with great difficulty in finding markets for their products. The government in Ottawa has allowed the importation to this country, in the first 10 months of 1956—

he says,

—of \$6,341,000 worth of beef and beef products because hon. Mr. Harris wishes to keep goods available and restrain the advances in prices.

I think, when one considers these figures, that it will be realized why, in spite of the best efforts of this government—he says—the farmers are in a critical condition.

“As the hon. Mr. Harris says,” he quotes, let me repeat:

Heavy imports, particularly from the United States, helped to restrain the rising

Canadian prices by making more goods available.

In looking at the Dominion bureau statistics for 1959, and for 9 months with a Conservative government in Ottawa, over \$49 million worth of meats of all kinds was imported to Canada, in 10 months of 1959—

Some Liberal hon. members: Shame, shame.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): The hon. Minister will have to make another speech now.

Mr. Spence: My hon. friend was complaining when they imported \$1,699,421 in 10 months in 1956 of lamb and mutton. Now, under Conservative government in 1959, they imported \$15,943,500.99.

Some hon. members: Oh, shame, shame.

Mr. Reaume: Is his face red!

Mr. Spence: Also the hon. Minister from Wellington-Dufferin was critical of Ottawa for importing \$6,341,000 worth of beef products, in 1956 in 10 months. I certainly Mr. Speaker, do not want to frighten him, but the government that he worked so hard to elect, in 1957, imported over \$25 million.

Mr. Whicher: Another speech.

Mr. Spence: I suggest he go to Ottawa and talk to the government he worked so hard to elect.

Mr. Whicher: He could not get in the door.

Mr. Spence: Our Ottawa government is searching its soul for ways and means to cater to the American producer at the expense of our own. I repeat there is a drive on to sell the Ontario farmer down the river.

Some hon. members: Shame, shame.

Mr. Spence: Speaking in Calgary, the hon. Minister of Agriculture for Canada (Mr. Harkness) is reported in the press as saying that, in 1948 and in 1950, 1 hour of wages would purchase 6.8 loaves of bread; and in 1958, 10 years later, Mr. Speaker, it bought 7.5 loaves of bread.

I might say the same wage earner could purchase in 1948, 1.7 dozen eggs with 1 hour of work, but 10 years later he could purchase 2.9 dozen eggs. In 1948, 1 hour of work bought 1.9 pounds of beef. In 1958, it bought 2.3 pounds of beef. He also boasted

that Canadian consumers paid a smaller percentage of their wages for food than any other country in the United Nations.

This, of course, is borne out by the Royal commission on the agriculture price spread, which confirmed that farm prices were no higher today than they were in 1949. The increase of import had been passed on to the consumer.

But, in the remarks of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture in Calgary, there is a direct appeal to the labour unions, and the consumer groups to help him and his government smash the farmer.

Speaking to the association of rural municipalities in Toronto recently, the hon. Ontario Minister of Agriculture goes right along with the tune. Neither Tory Minister ever takes time out to tell the people the real facts, simply that the real farm problem is not production, it is marketing. They do not tell us—the misfits—that they would rather import American foreign foods, already processed, packaged and for sale, than exercise their own imagination or acknowledge the lack of it.

In Ontario nothing has been done to deal with the food surpluses. Even while we have Maritime and Maine potatoes going into northern Ontario, Kent East potatoes are hard to sell. Nothing has been done in Ontario to streamline marketing procedure, or provide information necessary for production schedules.

Oh yes, we see in the London *Free Press* on January 3, 1960, that the hon. Minister announces streamlining by an appointment of a Deputy Minister of marketing and another for production.

We waited so long, that we lost control of the Ontario farm destiny—particularly so, perhaps, when the farmers chose men from farm organizations who are staunch supporters of the very government which seems to be the farmers' enemy.

This government has been warned time and time again. It continues to bury its head in the sand, a position both vulgar and dangerous.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Hear, hear.

Mr. Spence: Due to an insufficient research and marketing programme, agriculture has fallen far behind any other single industry in Canada. Both governments now agree it is a misfit industry, as well as the people in it being misfits.

We hear about the possibility of another hog vote. The last one, due to organization and methods, divided the farmers more than

anything I can recall. Farmer was set against farmer, neighbour snarled at neighbour.

Again I do not personally blame the hon. Minister of Agriculture when he was told what to do by the hon. Prime Minister of the province of Ontario. Corporations want farmers out of the business, and the hon. Prime Minister of this province agrees. So that is it, Mr. Speaker, and it will be that way until the hon. leader of the official Opposition in this Legislature takes over in the year 1963.

Some Liberal hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Nixon: Tory times are hard times.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Very harsh there, John.

Mr. Spence: The men at the agricultural colleges and schools are ready and prepared to carry out a far-reaching plan of research in marketing, packaging and distribution, but instead they are told what to do, they are called misfits, so they throw up their hands in despair. Our products still appear on the shelves with the same lack of lustre and colour.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I asked the hon. Minister the other day, what the department was doing to find a market for the surplus burley tobacco in the province of Ontario. All he said, in answer to me, was that the burley tobacco farmer is finished. I say, Mr. Speaker, if we do not do something for this industry there will be no need to retain this portfolio, because as between him and the federal hon. Minister of Agriculture, the industry will be so crippled that there will be no need for the hon. Minister of Agriculture in the province of Ontario.

This misfit attitude has gone on longer than any of us believe. The ambition of the present hon. Minister of Agriculture is that he will be the last Minister of Agriculture for the province of Ontario. He seemingly hopes to preside over the death of the industry.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that he shall not preside over the funeral of the farmers of Ontario. Instead, I suggest, the farmers will remember and bring new life into agriculture in Ontario, through the election of a Liberal government, headed by the hon. leader of the Opposition.

If there ever was an alternative, it is here. Unless the farmers of Ontario choose an alternative government, we are finished, we will be taken over by corporated farmers. Right now the plan is in action, in Ottawa and

Toronto, to chase the individual farmer out of business, replace him with rivals hired by proponents of vertical integration, so that the death of the individual farmer.

Already this government has moved in to hire the leaders of farm organizations, and fit them into the government thinking, so that they will no longer be able to be a threat against the government. The government hires them, pays them, and tells them what to do. I must admit that the industrial farmer is at fault. The farmer who permits his federation heads to sit on government boards takes away his force of opinion from agriculture as a whole. The head abandons his farm associates for his kind of deficiency payments or a civil service salary.

The farmers of Ontario went along in June of 1959, Mr. Speaker, when they did not elect an additional member to the Opposition. They gave the government a chance to help the farmer. So what has happened? The government takes the attitude that it has 3 more years at least, before calling an election.

They hope by that time the misfits will disappear from farming and whatever farmers are left, will have forgotten the promises of 1959, preceded by the Ottawa promises of 1957.

But I want to assure the hon. leader of the government, Mr. Speaker, when the next election is called, I shall still be a farmer in Ontario, as will all the others they seek to chase out.

Mr. Whicher: And we will be over there and they will be over here.

Mr. Spence: In other words we will stick it out and vote against them.

An hon. member: Does the hon. member want to bet?

Mr. Spence: It is bad enough to be called misfits, but even worse to find the government lined up on the side of the buyer and the corporations.

Mr. Grossman: Pretty harsh, John.

Mr. Spence: I will turn from agriculture to yet another industry, Mr. Speaker, and I refer to the commercial fishing industry. I want to talk about these good people, too, for a little while.

The commercial fishing industry on the Great Lakes is certainly not a new industry, it is one of the oldest occupations. Yet today, the fishermen along Lake Erie tell me they face very difficult times. The trap net fishermen are at their wits' ends.

The commercial fishermen in my area along Lake Erie have two main catches from their trap nets, the smelt and the yellow perch. It is an educated opinion of many fishermen that the smelts are on the increase, and whether or not they are eating up the species of the other commercial fish, it is said that this is the reason why the catch has dwindled down to smelt and yellow perch.

Something has to be done for the people in this industry who do not share in the favours of the north of the province. The lake has to be restocked. Restoration of the species must be followed if this industry is not to perish.

The fishermen are in a two-fold squeeze, Mr. Speaker. First, the species are limited, and then the price of the species which can be harvested is so low that it is ridiculous. I am told reliably that smelts bring as low as two cents a pound, yellow perch bring as low as 6 cents a pound. Neither price will even pay operating costs, let alone provide boats, nets and capital costs.

The sad feature of the fact is that the fishermen's whole life-work investment, like that of the farmer, is tied up to the subject of the whims of the government.

Price stability is necessary. It is my opinion more research is needed into the problem of Lake Erie commercial fishing. A floor price of 5 cents a pound for smelt, 10 cents a pound for yellow perch, is necessary to keep the commercial fishermen in business.

Certainly the spread between the fisherman and the consumer is so wide that somebody in between—and certainly not the commercial fisherman—is cleaning up. If something is not done soon, Mr. Speaker, these good people will be put out of business.

They are people who invested their lifetime in the commercial fishing industry, and they are people, like the farmers, who see their products sold at the consumer level at a greatly increased price. Why, their price is as low as it was 20 years ago. Who is making the money? Certainly not the people who catch the fish.

If it is the intention of the government to chase them out of business, let them be honest and say so. It certainly is the intention of the incoming Liberal government in Ontario, Mr. Speaker, to see to it that all commercial fishermen get a fair price for their catch.

Before certain changes take place, I do seriously appeal to this government to recognize the serious plight of the commercial fisherman and do something for him.

I just wonder where we are heading. The longer I am a member of the House, the more I realize that it is not only farmers to whom this government plays the fiddle. The chief activity seems to be fiddling around with the press.

Announcement after announcement appears in the press. In fact, it is not unusual for this government to take credit for something that will not take place even a hundred years in the future. It seems to me that anticipation replaces action.

This government has become, like a married couple, the man who promised his wife a celebration on their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. When on the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary the wife reminded her husband of his promise the husband said: "Do I have to put up with this bickering every 25 years?"

Every time we ask for consideration for the Ontario primary producers, they are promised the twenty-fifth anniversary. What a shock this government will get when they are turned out of office.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): How does he account for the fact that his people—

Some Liberal hon. members: Quiet! Order! Order!

Mr. Crossman: There is that Liberal steam-roller.

Mr. Spence: It will be like the crowd who gathered together to hear the salesman's will after his death. His lawyer read, "Being sound in mind I have spent every last cent before I died."

Certainly this government is spending every last cent on everything but the primary producers, with a mouse in the kitchen and the government with no cat.

Hon. Mr. Frost: There are a lot of cats over there.

Mr. Whicher: We are going over there. They are coming over here. The hon. Prime Minister will not be here.

Mr. Spence: I would like to say a word about municipal economy. The hon. member for High Park (Mr. Cowling) has expressed his concern at the lack of interest of the municipal electors at the polls. His concern is shared by many. A municipality is a creature of the province.

The trend in the late years has been more and more direction from Queen's Park, more and more control over spending, until today

each municipal council has the discretion of spending less than 15 cents on the dollar.

In short, the elected official is nothing more than a member of a postcard government. He cannot make decisions until the latest regulations arrive from Toronto.

In the midst of this, he is criticized by the local press, the local citizens, for pursuing a policy which has already been given to him in a postcard form. He has become nothing more than a puppet. Is it any wonder that men and women in Ontario, who should be in municipal life, will have nothing to do with it? Good candidates bring out voters.

A sufficient number of the right kind of people will not offer themselves for office because they know that once they are elected their own imagination and leadership will be submerged. They can only move as quickly and as realistically as the clerks of The Department of Municipal Affairs will allow.

Imagination and local self-reliance built strong municipalities in Ontario, but imagination and self-reliance are forbidden now by Queen's Park. Until this attitude changes, until The Municipal Act is rewritten to restore local autonomy, the good candidates will stay away from the nomination meeting, and the municipal electors will stay away from the polls, because what they do, when they vote now, is only to permit someone in their municipality to graciously receive orders from this government. It is indeed a drab situation, Mr. Speaker.

I will talk more about this on the estimates, but now I want to say that this government is surely and progressively destroying local government in Ontario because it will not set councils free.

Mr. Crossman: Not a very good point. Try another.

Mr. Whicher: That is not too bad. That is pretty good. They are all good points. We will enlarge on it on the estimates.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That was pretty dim.

Mr. Whicher: Not half as dim as the hon. Prime Minister is.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Speaker, I want to mention the Ontario retarded children's hospital which is under construction at Cedar Springs near the riding of Kent East. I am pleased to know that the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) proposed to open this institution this year. It will fill a deep need in my area, and it will bring great satisfaction to the parents in our part of Ontario to

know that the facilities are on their way to help the child, and to relieve the mind of the parent at the same time.

In commending the hon. Minister for locating the hospital at Cedar Springs, I pass on the hopes of all concerned that the hon. Minister will give serious consideration to the transfer of youngsters who are now in Orillia, and other places, to Cedar Springs hospital, where they can be visited by their parents and guardians. Such a move would be a great comfort and consolation to the parents.

Hon. Mr. Frost: We have a great government.

Mr. Reaume: Good for nothing.

Mr. Spence: The move is long overdue, Mr. Speaker, long overdue. Let the hon. Prime Minister not let his hon. Minister of Health down.

Hon. Mr. Frost: We are right on the job.

Mr. Spence: We share with the hon. Minister his concern for overcrowding in this type of hospital in the province of Ontario. We certainly cannot delay any longer in finding remedies for this situation. Anything that this government proposes to do in a positive way to relieve this grave problem, they will find ready support here. Mr. Speaker, we cannot delay any longer.

To the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass) I would like to say that we appreciate the improvements taking place on highway No. 2, from the Kent-Middlesex county line to the village of Thamesville. This is long overdue, Mr. Speaker. There have been a lot of accidents there since we drew the attention of the hon. Minister to the problem.

Hon. Mr. Frost: We are right on the job.

Mr. Whicher: Well, they want to get a new one in 3 years.

Mr. Spence: I did not realize, when I pressed these matters last year, that I would find such ready action from the hon. Minister, and I must say to the hon. Minister of Highways I appreciate the results.

The chamber of commerce, and the councils of our towns and villages, and others have been conscientiously pressing for new industries in Kent East. Our towns and villages are having very little success. This leads me to suggest that if highway No. 401 was completed between the town of Tilbury and Tempo, prospective industries would pay more attention to this area.

This gap is not encouraging, especially since it is some 60 miles long.

The hon. Minister might also give consideration to the closing of some of the concession roads, a matter which the municipal board chose to ignore. I would say this is a matter of importance to us, Mr. Speaker.

This, and the gap between Tilbury and Tempo of highway No. 401, would be the next project for the hon. Minister which would continue to make us happy, and I know he would like to keep us happy, and this is the way to do it.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, I have been lined up to speak 3 or 4 times and have been set back as many times, and that has maybe been for the benefit of other hon. members. I do not want to repeat anything that has been said, so I have had to tear up some of the notes and dispense with some of the things I wanted to cover.

First, Mr. Speaker, I would congratulate you on your election to your high office.

The first thing I would like to deal with is, I feel, the most important thing I may say tonight. That is in regards to a situation of 200 people, a couple of hundred miles east of here, up in the townships of Cardiff and Faraday.

Over the weekend the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) was called and asked to attend a meeting by a group of people and to present to this Legislature a petition on their behalf.

This group of people, I say with all sincerity—and as I mentioned this is important—are fraught with fear, the type of fear that people are affected with when the breadwinner realizes that he may lose his job, his home and any investment he might have gathered in over a period of years.

Now, on this petition there are about 165 names, and with the petition is a list of the monies invested which amounts to something over \$600,000.

The hon. member for York South approached Mr. Speaker, I understand, in an attempt to table the petition in the usual manner, and, because of a technicality in presenting petitions, I believe it necessitated two copies which he did not have. I am going to present the petition myself personally to the hon. Prime Minister, on their behalf.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): I already have one.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Not this one.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh yes, I have.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Speaker, this petition is not—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I am away ahead of him.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Speaker, this petition is not a slick legal document, but it is a document that took some work, crawling over snow banks and over blocked roads over the weekend. The reason that they did not comply with the need for two copies was the imposition of repeating that task.

Now the hon. Prime Minister spoke on this situation in the House the other day. I will just quote a little from page 426 of *Hansard* of February 16. The hon. Prime Minister said, in reply to a question from the hon. member for York South:

Well, I would say this. I do not think that the contract should be transferred from those areas. I will give a specific case—the contract of the Dyno Mine.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is right.

Mr. Gisborn: I continue:

The Dyno Mine is employing at present some 300 or 400 men, and that mine is in the one part of the little bush township of Cardiff. That mine just services the people who are working as a result of that contract. It has been necessary to erect schools and to build roads and things of that sort.

Now I say, sir—with all the strength that is in me—I say that it is grossly unfair to transfer that contract from that area and leave those people high and dry. And I would say that if the federal government does that, then the federal government ought to pay the bill.

Now, Mr. Speaker, they are very fine words. But it is now 3 weeks since the announcement was made, or since the situation appeared so acute that there seemed to be no escape, yet no one, at least according to my knowledge, is aware that anything has been done since. And certainly it is about time when we can speak and hear of the little risks that the corporations take in this situation, that the people from the grass roots be given some quick consideration.

So, on their behalf, I do honestly take pleasure in presenting this petition to the hon. Prime Minister.

Mr. MacDonald: There are so many up there to come, it will be a while before—

Hon. Mr. Frost: If the hon. member for York South went up there for a weekend and only got one, he did not do too well, if there are so many around.

Mr. Gisborn: Now, Mr. Speaker, I am gratified with the results of the election. Naturally, I am pleased with the confidence shown by the voters of Wentworth East, and particularly in the CCF programme, by returning me to the Legislature with a majority vote. And I would say, as has been said by the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden), that I was elected in the 1959 election, and in the 1955 election, on the programme of the CCF and nothing else.

I am certain that the people in that area will wait for it, even if it takes some time. They have seen the benefits of a programme with some intent and purpose, in the past years, and they know that all good things come in due time.

I am gratified also, Mr. Speaker, at the election of my hon. colleague from Hamilton East (Mr. Davison) who has already told this House that he realizes the problems of the people in his riding. He will do his best, I am sure, in representing them well in this House.

I am also pleased, Mr. Speaker, with the support shown to the other CCF candidates in the Hamilton district, the riding of Hamilton-Wentworth and Hamilton Centre. The CCF candidate in Hamilton Centre, the riding of the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Warrender) came within 1,300 votes of defeating the hon. Minister, and I would say he must be on his toes and be ready for the next election. In the Hamilton-Wentworth riding the CCF candidates gave Tweedledee and Tweedledum a real strong run.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): 2,300 votes.

Mr. Gisborn: Yes, it was 2,300 for the CCF candidate. He got 7,000—just over 7,000 votes, is that right—and the victor got 9,000 and the defeated Conservative 1,000 less. But we feel that 7,000 people in that area in that condition will smarten up by the time the next election rolls around.

It has been said many times, Mr. Speaker, that politics are unpredictable. We have had periods before of coalition between the Conservatives and the Liberals.

I must say, Mr. Speaker, that never before

have I seen a situation quite like that which took place in the Wentworth riding in the last election. There the Tory executive dropped the candidate who had been duly nominated to contest the riding in that election, and publicly supported the Liberal candidate.

Mr. R. C. Edwards (Wentworth): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, point of privilege. The hon. member has said that the Conservative executive dropped the candidate. That is a misstatement of fact and I ask it to be stricken from the records.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Speaker, it was my impression, and the impression of the press, that the support of the Conservative executive was thrown behind the Liberal candidate.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: That shows how confused they get.

Mr. Gisborn: I must feel, Mr. Speaker, that this quirk of political expediency is sure to be embarrassing to the hon. member in defining his party loyalties and policies. But I do feel, that the hon. member will give representation to all of the people in this province.

As I stated in my first speech in this House it was a thrilling experience, Mr. Speaker, to look at the representation from across this province—the many lawyers, businessmen, trade unionists and the good men of the cloth—and I thought it quite thrilling. But as time goes on, Mr. Speaker, the political side of things becomes apparent.

One situation that I noticed took place immediately following the election, and at that time, the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs just after the election—I believe it was the first day—informed the citizens of Hamilton, by way of the press, that the city of Hamilton would not receive less consideration from the Conservative government because of the ousting of two Conservative MPP's; that he would accept the added burden of looking after the needs of the people.

I query now, as I did at that time, Mr. Speaker, who does the hon. Minister think he is, the government itself? Does the hon. Minister suggest that there is an element of patronage with regard to benefit received by any municipality, rather than consideration of their democratic rights according to the statutes of this province?

An hon. member: That is exactly what he was suggesting.

Mr. Gisborn: Does he not believe in democratic Opposition?

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member can interpret this any way he wants to.

Mr. Gisborn: And I would say, Mr. Speaker, some of this attitude I am sorry to say rubbed off on the Conservative candidate in my riding because, as far as I could see at that time, the only point he was trying to get across to the electors was that they must have government representation. So, Mr. Speaker, with this experience certainly comes enlightenment.

Mr. Speaker, I would now like to deal with a little problem I had with the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs. When I look across the House I feel that he sits there with his self-raised mantle of infallibility because he is the first to cry "smear" whenever the hon. member for York South attempts to make a point of principle on the public administration of this province. I would like to give a little demonstration of how the hon. Minister himself can switch facts and, in his own way, cast some aspersions on the character or the conviction of an individual.

Last year in this House I placed the question on the order paper—yes, on the order paper, and I am going to repeat it because it is important. I quote:

Mr. Gisborn, inquiry of the Ministry—
and this would, I take it, be The Department of Municipal Affairs,

"1. What was the total cost to the province of Ontario of orders placed with Fairclough Printing Company in Hamilton by the Queen's Printer, Toronto, and by the departments directly, for each of the fiscal years ending March 31, 1956, 1957 and 1958, and also for the first 10 months of the current fiscal period?

"2. What are the amounts for each department making up the said totals?

"3. (a) What were the total charges by Fairclough Printing Company for reprinting The Municipal Act during the current fiscal period?

"(b) How many copies were printed?

"(c) What was the average cost per copy?

"(d) On what date was this order given to the Fairclough Printing Company?

"(e) On what date were the completed copies delivered?

"4. In respect of the last previous printing of The Municipal Act in 1956, what was—

"(a) the name of the firm which did the work;

"(b) the total cost;

"(c) the number of copies printed;

"(d) the average cost per copy;

"(e) the date on which the order was placed;

"(f) the date on which the completed order was delivered?"

"5. Why was the order not given the printers of the 1956 edition?"

That is the question I placed on the order paper, and, Mr. Speaker, I was approached by the press following the placing of that question on the order paper for comment as to what was the reason.

My answer to them was that I would make no comment until I had the answer to the question. I wanted to know—and I placed the question there myself—as a member I had the right to—I wanted this information and I do not think that I had to make any explanation at that time and I did not.

But the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs attended the nominating convention of the Conservatives in the riding of Wentworth East and these were his remarks:

Charges that Reg Gisborn, MLA for Wentworth East, had acted against the best interests of the printing industry in Hamilton were made by the hon. William K. Warrender—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, may I ask—

Mr. MacDonald: Why is the hon. Prime Minister interrupting? He had better—

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I ask my hon. friend if there was an answer tabled to that question?

Mr. Gisborn: No.

Hon. Mr. Frost: There was an answer tabled, I think.

Mr. MacDonald: Everyone he wanted to answer.

Hon. Mr. Frost: At the conclusion of last session, I remember it very well.

Mr. Gisborn: No, sir, there was no answer.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, sure, the hon. Minister answered that question. I remember that one—

Mr. MacDonald: Everyone he wanted to answer, the hon. Prime Minister means.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Of course it was answered. I am just asking him to find it.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, the hon. Prime Minister did not answer that one. He just said that now.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, sure we answered it.

Mr. Gisborn: I have checked, and I have not found the answer. Now, if the answer is there I will apologize for saying it was not there. But it has no relevance to the point I want to make.

Mr. MacDonald: Listen to the point.

Mr. Gisborn: I continue with the quote of the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs:

He also asserted that the CCF member had made some "surprising claims" on his own behalf to the riding. Speaking at the Wentworth East Progressive-Conservative nomination meeting in Parkdale public school, Mr. Warrender referred to a question Mr. Gisborn had lodged in the Legislature, protesting against a government contract going to the Fairclough Printing Company, Hamilton, for printing the 1958 edition of The Municipal Act.

"The Fairclough Printing Company," said Mr. Warrender, "has been on the list of the Queen's Printer long before Mrs. Ellen Fairclough, Minister of Immigration and Citizenship, had become an MP. Her husband's company had held many such contracts."

Mr. Warrender then produced two signed copies of letters written as a result of Mr. Gisborn's protest. The first was from the secretary of the Allied Printing and Trades Council, Tom C. Whitsed, and the other from Local 129, Hamilton Typographical Union, signed by Allan Hinstead.

Both letters pointed out that the 1956 edition of the Act had been printed by a non-union shop in Toronto.

Again the Allied Printing and Trades Council letter: "The Fairclough company is a union closed shop, and Mr. Gisborn's action in advocating the taking away of trade from the Hamilton firm is not consistent with trade union ideals."

It goes on to make some other remarks.

Mr. Speaker, the point is that the letter that was referred to, from the allied printing pressmen and the typographical union workers, was read in the House by the former member for Wentworth (Mr. Childs) just a few days after the question was on the order paper.

The two gentlemen from whom the letters came, known to myself, were strong supporters of the Conservative party. That was their business and it did not matter.

But it seems very funny that they received this question that made no reference, in the first place whatsoever, to a trade union shop or a non-trade union shop.

One can look the question over till doomsday, there is no mention there of the trade union shop or the non-trade union shop. All I asked was an answer to a question that I had a right to ask for.

Why did the hon. Minister have to do that, and say nothing to me? I feel his procedure was planned that way. I have had apologies since from gentlemen in the trade union movement. Enough for that.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member wanted to turn business away from Hamilton.

Mr. Gisborn: Why did he not answer the question instead of imputing motives?

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister was just smearing.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Speaker, I want to deal with another little matter that is not too pleasant to deal with, and that is the question of patronage in its term. I do not know whether this case of mine applies to that or not, but we have heard in this House of hon. members receiving letters and writing letters concerning applicants for jobs in the civil service.

I want to say this, I received a letter from the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass), that he signed very personally and I appreciate that. I heard the question raised, "that you didn't answer" as a lack of courtesy. I will tell the hon. members what I felt when I received it. I was insulted.

MR. R. GISBORN, MPP,
26 Martin Road,
Hamilton.

DEAR REG:

Would you please let me know whether you would recommend that Mr. A. E. Heatley, 197 Dunbar Avenue, Hamilton, be appointed as a permanent civil servant on the staff of my department in district 4, Hamilton, as a clerk at an annual salary of \$3,000?

Hon. Mr. Frost: What is wrong with that? What is he elected for? Is he not elected to look after his people?

Mr. MacDonald: What is wrong with their civil service commission, their supervising people—

Mr. Gisborn: I got this letter on October 6, 1959, and it is the first such letter I received since being a member. I went to see the man involved. I had only been on the street once before, campaigning. I met his wife, he was not there. I told her what I was there for and she was very pleased.

Hon. Mr. Frost: So the hon. member looked into it.

Mr. Gisborn: She said: "Now my husband will be able to get on the pension roll. He will get on the welfare roll," or whatever it was. I made some inquiries. He happened to have a large mortgage and 3 children, and he was earning, at that time, \$47 a week. This letter implies he would get a raise to \$57. I did not answer the letter because of that fact.

I hope he got the job, a better job, and I hope he gets a raise, along with the rest of the civil servants in the future. Now, before someone asks me—

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): What did the hon. member go to see him for?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Why did he not help him out?

Mr. Gisborn: I had not made up my mind until I found out that he had been working for them for 5 years already, and was still on temporary staff, and he was only getting \$47 a week.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Why did he not help the fellow out?

Mr. W. E. Johnston (Carleton): Why was he not helped on his merits? Does the hon. member not think he deserved it? Why did he not go through the regular channels?

Mr. Gisborn: Now before someone asks me if I ever wrote any letters to the departments, I can say, yes, I have. I wrote two letters to two departments, both of them under extenuating circumstances.

Mr. Grossman: Does he not think ours are extenuating circumstances?

Mr. Gisborn: I have had many men from my riding come to me, and I have had to tell them that they will have to get jobs through the regular channels. There is nothing wrong with this letter, unless one makes something out of it. I found out who

the director of personnel was for The Department of Highways, and I asked him to write the letter and let me know when he had sent it. I sent this following letter.

DEAR MR. POGG:

Mr. John Doe, 64 Durham Road, Stoney Creek, is a constituent of mine who is making an application for a position with the Highways Department. Mr. John Doe worked at the Mercury Mills, Textile Mill, until they closed down, and since he is a man in his forties, has been unable to find employment in private industry in this area. He has a family to support and finds it increasingly difficult to make ends meet.

Mr. Doe will be glad to accept any position which your department may be able to offer, and I would appreciate it if consideration could be given to his application for employment as an opening occurs.

Mr. Grossman: Well, well, well. How different does he think that is from our letters?

Mr. Gisborn: Let me finish.

This same gentleman gave me the addresses of 7 employers he had approached and he could not get a job with them because: (1) he was over age; (2) he had a disfigurement, not a physical disablement, but a disfigurement through something. He was a little twisted on one side, and he had a burn scar on his face which twisted his lip, and he felt that that went against him greatly. That was the reason I sent that letter.

Mr. Grossman: What does the hon. member think we send letters for?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well what is wrong with that? Nobody is kicking about that. Has he got a guilty conscience, or something? What is wrong with it?

Mr. Grossman: I have not recommended a bank president yet.

Mr. Gisborn: Well, I am just getting this question cleared up because somebody might ask: "Do you write any letters?"

Hon. Mr. Frost: Why, of course. Do not be ashamed of it. He does not need to apologize.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): Talk to the hon. member for York South.

Mr. Gisborn: I will talk about it sometime when we get it straight. The second one was on behalf of a gentleman who—

Mr. MacDonald: They get awfully touchy on this issue.

Mr. Gisborn: —had a small business going. He had been doing some sheet metal work for The Department of Public Works. His business went flat enough so that he could not carry on. He was not eligible, because of that reason, for unemployment insurance and immediately was put on the welfare. He had two adopted children, and was facing a foreclosure of his mortgage at that time. In those cases I do not think there is anything wrong with making that kind of approach.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is for sure.

Mr. Gisborn: But they will never convince me that is the kind of approach that is made in all cases.

Mr. Grossman: That great day for confessions.

Mr. W. E. Johnston: What does the hon. member's sidekick say?

Mr. Grossman: That halo is getting a little loose now.

Mr. Gisborn: We are asked what is wrong with the government saying to the people that they must have letters from their members. This is what is wrong—

An hon. member: We heard all that before.

Mr. Gisborn: Well, all right then.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we have heard quite a lot about the plight of the municipalities from both sides of the House—rather the plight has not been given the consideration from the one side that it has from the other.

I was very pleased to hear the hon. member for York Centre (Mr. Singer) make a plea on behalf of the municipalities, and he quoted for some length on their briefs, pointing out some of the parts the hon. Prime Minister did not bother to point out. I have read the brief—

An hon. member: Did he understand it?

Mr. Gisborn: —and I want to say this about it. Yes, certainly I understand it. Except for a few of the solutions, the CCF would support all of the problems.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Do not ask us to.

Mr. Gisborn: And I would go on to say, if the mayors' and reeves' association are completely sincere in their presentation of their problems, that in the next municipal elections in their areas, the only fair thing they can

do is to tell their electorates to vote for the CCF candidate.

Mr. Grossman: Does he want a letter of recommendation from us?

Mr. Gisborn: Let him write one and see if we will accept it.

Mr. Grossman: They are hard up.

Mr. Gisborn: I would say something like this, Mr. Speaker. The makeup of government, federal, provincial and municipal, is like the mother and children of a family. The father handles the purse-strings and gives an allowance to the mother and the children. Of course, it all depends on who wears the pants.

In our case here in Canada the father is the federal Conservative government. In Ontario the municipalities are the children, on fixed limited allowances which do not allow them to carry out their responsibilities in providing the facilities which the taxpayers need and to which they are entitled.

The municipalities, the children, cry to the province—their mother—that they need a more adequate allowance to carry on their functions. The provincial government—the mother, who professes it does not wear the pants in this case—slaps the municipalities' hands and tells them it is up to the father—the federal government—to do something about it. What puzzles me is that this is where it ends.

All of which brings me to another point—why does it end there?

All the mayors and reeves of Ontario are sincere—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The children are getting 46 per cent. of papa's income. How much do they expect to get?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Gisborn: I might suggest that this is the reason why it might end there, and I will say this in all deference to present municipal councillors and past municipal councillors. All I can say is what has been said in this House before today, that if the shoe fits, they can wear it.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Never mind buttering them up.

Mr. Gisborn: I can say that I have had some experience in watching municipal elections. I have had some experience in watching, in my own home town, such people as the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs—

who was a councillor for some years—who said in his campaign speech: "I have to go to the provincial House to do something for you people," and he has never said a word about their problems since.

Many municipal councillors who, for years, have told their electors they must have more monies from the provincial and federal governments, become elected to the provincial and federal Houses, and make no mention of municipal problems. Is the reason because the party they follow is the government, and they are gagged because of the "give-nothing" policy of that government?

Whether or not it is good to have party politics in municipal government is controversial.

But I say there are party politics in municipal government, and they are unavoidable because of the many-faceted operations of a municipality.

Mr. H. L. Rowntree (York West): He is not making the press yet.

Mr. Gisborn: And I have some feeling that it is fair to say that the mayors' and reeves' convention resolutions give a lot of lip service to these problems, and give it only for the benefit of the voters. Invariably, across this province, a large percentage of municipal councillors—including mayors and reeves—are followers of the old-line Conservative and Liberal parties.

Mr. Reaume: What is the matter with that?

Mr. Gisborn: It just matters this much, that one can see the resolutions that come out of that convention, and they really get the people all pepped up. They think they are going to get something now, if this is carried forward.

One never sees a delegation come down here, from one year's end to the other, after that convention is over.

And I would say that the taxpayers in the municipalities have to give some consideration to just where their municipal councillors stand on the political side.

Mr. Reaume: Vote for us then.

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): Vote Socialist.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Speaker, just a word about the trade union movement, the problems of labour in this province.

Mr. Grossman: To the salt mines.

Mr. Gisborn: A select committee of this House was set up in 1957 to study the problems of labour, and came up with a report which was intended, I felt, to be of some direction to this Legislature. They sat from 1957 to 1959 at a cost of something like \$80,000 to this province.

We had the hon. Minister of Transport go to a forum in Niagara Falls, one of the members who I felt took a very forceful stand on that committee, signed a large majority of the recommendations and then told the people down there that he has now had a change of heart; he did not think it was time for drastic measures.

Mr. Reaume: That is what the hon. leader of the hon. member did.

Hon. Mr. Frost: How about the hon. member who sits right in front of the hon. member?

Mr. MacDonald: They will find out where I stand. They will find out.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member for York South changed his mind, too.

Mr. Reaume: He is a scaredy crow. They put the hammer to him. They spanked him.

Hon. Mr. Frost: They are going to move him out.

Mr. Gisborn: The hon. Minister said that, and I was there, and I know there were 600 people there who heard the same thing—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Speaker, the biggest surprise I ever got was when I heard the same statement from the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley)—and I heard it repeated by the hon. member for Essex North—

Mr. Reaume: What is the matter with that?

Mr. Gisborn: —that, when they drafted this report, they did not anticipate that very much of it would be put into effect.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Is that why the hon. leader of the hon. member signed it?

Mr. Gisborn: Now what kind of goings-on is this? A committee sitting for two years—spending \$80,000 and we get that kind of result?

Mr. Reaume: They wanted his expert advice on this.

Mr. Gisborn: So I think, Mr. Speaker, that there was a reason for that statement. I think there must have been a reason.

An hon. member: There is a reason for everything.

Mr. Gisborn: Well, I think the reason here was that they just set the ground work for the kind of attack the trade union movement has been faced with since that report was brought down. Night after night in the newspaper—

Mr. Reaume: Oh, that is just propaganda.

Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Speaker, on a matter of personal privilege and, speaking—

Mr. MacDonald: Speak later.

Mr. Rowntree: —as a member of that select committee, the statements which are now being made by the hon. member for Wentworth East are not true.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, how can he violate the rules of the House?

Mr. Rowntree: The hon. member for Wentworth East was not on the committee.

Mr. Reaume: I want to hear the boy's advice, expert advice.

Mr. Gisborn: We have read in the newspapers, from the speakers of big business, pointing out that the clauses they wanted would have to be put into a Labour Act, so that they could shove labour back and put them in their place, they were too big and powerful.

Mr. Reaume: Oh, listen to this trash.

Mr. Gisborn: I kept the clippings if the hon. members want to hear them, and we will read them.

Mr. Reaume: No common sense to it at all.

Mr. Gisborn: What did the chamber of commerce say? The first thing the chamber of commerce wanted was to increase the unions' civil responsibility. To outlaw strikes in certain circumstances, to restrict picketing, to prohibit union security clauses, to have the government control strike votes, to determine the law for periods during which strike action could be taken, and the hon. members can read these remarks.

Mr. Grossman: Tell your leader, tell your leader.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Reaume: He knows it is all out, too.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure that the members want some measure of dignity in our proceedings. I would ask the members to observe the Speaker.

Mr. Gisborn: Well, all I can say, Mr. Speaker, after hearing the remarks of the hon. Minister of Labour and the hon. member for Essex North—

Mr. Grossman: And York South.

Mr. Gisborn: —who said that they did not anticipate very much of this report going into effect when they presented it—

Hon. Mr. Frost: He should come into the picture. Did he know—

Mr. Grossman: Come on, stop. He should tell us about his hon. leader—

Mr. Rowntree: Maybe they will let some other members of the party—

Mr. MacDonald: Well, they will not let him on—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, they will not let the hon. member for York South sit on one again.

Mr. Gisborn: —then they aided and abetted this kind of thing.

The hon. member for Essex North has made several quips. You know, he made a quip about the 5-man party with two heads—

Mr. Reaume: That is right, man with two heads.

Mr. Gisborn: —and then another quip about the pork choppers leading all the rank and file down the river. Sometimes he says some good things, but a lot of times he gets his mouth in motion before he gets his brain in gear.

Mr. Reaume: I want to hear the expert now. I do not want to hear all that. I want to hear the expert.

Mr. Gisborn: Seriously, Mr. Speaker, with all these quips and pokes about the pork choppers, I just want to say that these trade unionists are not devils with horns—

Mr. Reaume: Who said they were?

Mr. Gisborn: The hon. member did.

Mr. Reaume: I said no such thing.

Mr. Gisborn: —but rather human beings living and raising families in the normal way

of our society, guilty of only trying to raise and maintain a decent standard of living for everyone.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Why does he have to read it?

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): He read all his speech the other night. He had it right on his desk there.

Mr. Reaume: Mr. Speaker, I did not say at any time that the union members were people with horns. What I said was that I thought that members of the union were very fine people, not with horns. Now I think—

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. Reaume: All right, thank you very much.

Mr. Whicher: He certainly did not get his brain in gear there when his mouth was open.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): You only got to the horns and he batted you down.

Mr. Gisborn: Nowadays, Mr. Speaker, when there are lots of layoffs and no overtime, they call it a recession.

Twenty-five years ago we called it a depression in capital letters, and it meant year after year with no jobs, no cash and no credit. If one had a job it meant a 12-hour day, 7 days a week—if necessary—no time and a half, no statutory holidays and no vacation with pay. It also meant many other things.

It meant putting off marriage until you got a job, suddenly getting a job, getting married and then losing the job. It meant hearing about another job if you could only meet someone's second cousin's neighbour's friend, and jumping a freight because you could not afford to take a bus or a train.

Mr. Grossman: What does he know about that?

Mr. Gisborn: Finding oneself in another town—

Mr. MacDonald: He has been through it.

Mr. Gisborn: Finding oneself in another town where there still was not a job, and, because you were not a native you were not eligible for welfare.

This meant your wife lived with her parents and you lived with your parents until you had a child 6-months-old. Until then you were married in the eyes of the clergy and

the licence department, but you were considered single, according to the stand of the welfare department, and therefore unable to get city assistance.

This depression, Mr. Speaker, did 3 things to people. It crushed them and left them in terror of losing any job any time. It made them bitter and determined that if they ever got a break they would get theirs and never mind anyone else.

But sometimes it did not crush them and make them bitter, it just made them mad and made them fight back.

These people who just got mad, who were not crushed and did not get bitter are those who make up some of the trade union leaders today. Not just those who are the paid pork choppers, that do a job just as well as anyone else does, and live the same as anyone else—

Mr. Reaume: Ten thousand and up.

Mr. Gisborn: —but many of the shop stewards in the industry.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, they are pretty cool to his party.

Mr. MacDonald: They are even cooler to yours.

Mr. Gisborn: There are hundreds of those. There are hundreds of shop stewards who do not get paid.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Is it true that the CCF would welcome a depression?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Sure—

Mr. MacDonald: No, it is not. What a ridiculous distortion of what he said.

Mr. Gisborn: To make my point, Mr. Speaker, the trade union movement has been a force in providing the impetus for the great industrial expansion in this province. The trade union movement, in negotiating hospital coverage plans over the years, has set the groundwork for the great province-wide hospital plan that we are enjoying today. The government knows, they looked at those plans when they talked about setting theirs up.

The same thing will happen with our portable pensions. The trade union movement, in negotiating industrial pensions, has set the ground work for the pensions that we are going to eventually get when this government gets off their seat.

Mr. Grossman: Would the hon. member explain what a portable pension is? He has not said a word about the CCF yet.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: He picked up a pamphlet there, then he changed his mind.

Mr. MacDonald: Sit down.

Mr. Gisborn: I mention these things, Mr. Speaker, because I have heard two or three times in the last two or three days the hon. member for York Centre say to the government: "Come up to date, never mind going away back, let us start at 1960 and go ahead."

I say these things because I think we have to remember some of these things, because to forget them is the best way to have them happen again—

Mr. MacDonald: Hear, hear.

Mr. Gisborn: —and there are a few people who will not forget the sacrifices of the last world war, the one before it, nor the depression.

If we are going to forget these things so easily, I say that we are going to live them again. We have to remember them, and pay some attention to how we got out of them.

Mr. Grossman: Good Conservative legislation.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: How about the pamphlet on your desk?

Mr. Gisborn: We all know fairly well the lamenting done by certain editorials and big business when there is a strike on. They will cry about the lack of production, the financial loss to the employers and to the members of the community.

Mr. Grossman: He is still trying to whip up class warfare.

Mr. Gisborn: I would just like to give a few figures. This is from the economic and research branch of The Department of Labour, in the strikes taken from 1952 to 1957.

The year 1957, which was about average for those years from 1952 to 1957, involved 91,409 workers, man days 1,634,881. That meant 13,079,048 hours. It was .14 per cent. of the working force at that time.

The average for 1959—and these are statistics from the federal government—the average of unemployment was 435,000. This meant 904.8 million man hours, approximately 7 per cent.

Mr. Reaume: Come up to date.

Mr. MacDonald: Face the facts.

Mr. Gisborn: Here is a difference in 13 million man hours because of strikes, and 904 million because of unemployment. When we have this sort of thing, Mr. Speaker—when we have the Ford plant shutting down for 6 days and laying off 1,000 men, when we have the automobile plants shutting down for re-tooling—we have a strike against the Canadian people, not the workers striking against the public. Some of these things should be recognized.

I was very pleased, Mr. Speaker, to hear about the amendment to The Workmen's Compensation Act, which will give the widows of men killed in industry prior to 1953 the same pension they now enjoy.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Good government.

Mr. Gisborn: I feel, Mr. Speaker, there is a job that has to be done in rehabilitation. We can fix up the benefits all we wish in The Workmen's Compensation Act, there is room for improvement. But if we do not do something about rehabilitating those who are injured and maimed, getting them into jobs, it is not going to be too successful.

Mr. MacDonald: Shame.

Mr. Reaume: The man is trying to make a speech. You are interrupting him.

Mr. MacDonald: That is all right.

Mr. Gisborn: We have rehabilitation officers, they do a fine job. We have one of the finest rehabilitation hospitals in North America, but we are not finding jobs for these people, and that is the important part and the end to rehabilitation.

I hope that something will be done in this field, that it will be expanded greatly. I would just like to read a clipping I cut out of yesterday's paper:

BLAMES ONTARIO FOR LAG IN AID
TO HANDICAPPED

Dr. Samuel Mursky of Ottawa said the Ontario government is depriving handicapped people of Ontario of substantial financial assistance for their rehabilitation. In his president's report to last night's annual meeting of the rehabilitation institute of Ottawa, he said every province except Ontario had joined in a federal-provincial 50-50 cost-sharing programme to pay salaries of rehabilitated workers. Ontario is depriving the handicapped of aid.

Mr. MacDonald: Bad government.

Mr. Gisborn: I do not know what this is all about.

Mr. Grossman: That is true.

Mr. Gisborn: I know we have the rehabilitation department in Hamilton. Individuals are striving to do a job. They have to get out and try to raise money through public donations, and if this is a programme to set up and pay rehabilitation officers, I wish this government would get in on the scheme and not be dragging their feet in this situation. I would just like—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Shame. Shame. A most unjust accusation.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Gisborn: We are talking about taking credit today, the Liberal party and the government got into a little argument on who was responsible for the hospital plan—

An hon. member: Neither of them were.

Mr. Gisborn:—remember that this government took credit for building a great skyway bridge last year and I would just like to read a clipping. Hon. members know the *Hamilton Spectator*. They do a wonderful job of reminding people of what has gone on for years. Every night they have, in the paper, twenty years ago so and so—

Now, this is a clipping from the *Spectator* files of October 7, 1937—

Mr. Reaume: Bring it up to date.

Mr. Gisborn: Here is the quotation:

Consideration of plans by the provincial government for an elevated through traffic structure along the Burlington beach strip in development of the modern highway now under construction for the heavily travelled Niagara route was revealed today by Highways Minister T. B. McQuesten.

Mr. MacDonald: It took the old party coalition 20 years.

Mr. Gisborn: I continue:

The viaduct project extending over two miles from the opposite approaches would be one of the most advanced highways engineering undertaking in Canada.

Hon. Mr. Frost: They never kept their promises.

Mr. MacDonald: It took this government 15 years—

Mr. Gisborn: Then it goes on to say, just a minute—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Gisborn: The clipping reads further:

In unprecedented fashion Wentworth county rode a victory tide with the Hepburn government in yesterday's provincial election to return a solid Liberal front in its 4-member representation in the Legislature.

And I think, they got some of those seats on that promise of that bridge and we only got it last year.

Mr. Grossman: Red times are hard times. Liberal times are hard times.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Speaker, seriously, we have heard something tonight about the problems of the civil servants in this province and what is to be done about it. I wholeheartedly support that. I would just like to quote a little poem that was in their book and I think this is appropriate at this time. Out of the *Trillium*:

THE GARAGE SONG

*Hush-a-bye baby on the treetop,
When you grow up, you can work in our
shop,
When you get married your wife will work
too,
So that you may to our province be true.*

*Rock-a-bye baby on the treetop,
When you grow old your wages will stop
Unless you are one of a fortunate few
Who've been taken on permanent before
past due.*

*Then it's hush-a-bye baby to the grave-
yard you go
And our grateful government insists that
that you know
That you have been unclassified all of
your days,
Your sons will be treated the same wonder-
ful ways.*

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: A most unjust accusation.

Mr. MacDonald: Good government.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: How about the new party?

Mr. Gisborn: A problem in my own riding that I would like to have some attention paid to, has been raised this last few years. I raised

it to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Robarts) and I believe he took it to the hon. Minister of Transport. I refer to the problem of 280 school children living north of the Queen Elizabeth Way between the Stoney Creek circle and the Lincoln county line. They have to cross that double-lane highway, now that speed has increased, and they have to go a complete concession to school over a double railroad crossing, a crossing where there have been terrific accidents.

Now, I had some consideration I felt. The former hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Dunlop) felt that it was a serious problem, and that the only solution was to put a school in that area, because there were over 200 children there. It seemed logical that there was room for the school there, and then they would not have to cross the highway at all. Now, the last word I got was that they have made a complete investigation, they do not feel the school is necessary, that the traffic police are doing a good job and there have been no injuries, nobody hurt and so they do not think they could put the school there.

Mr. MacDonald: They have to wait until a few are killed first.

Mr. Gisborn: Another reason they could not put the school there was that if they put it between the Stoney Creek traffic circle and the Lincoln county line, the distance would be just far enough to be eligible for bus transportation under the Act and, of course, nobody wants to pay for bus transportation.

I do not think that the parents in that section would ever complain, or ask, for school transportation if they could have a school over there, and feel that their children did not have to cross the double-lane Queen Elizabeth Way to go to school.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Why does not the school board ask them to do that?

Mr. Gisborn: They are going to put in service roads which are going to make it much worse. They tried to tell me it would be better but with service roads down both sides and overhead structures, it is going to confuse the situation.

Mr. Reaume: School boards handle that, did he not know that?

Mr. Gisborn: The school board in the township of Saltfleet cannot afford it. They just have not got the money. This government can give them some assistance. I have made investigations and find this to be the case.

Mr. Rowntree: Tell us about the new party.

Mr. Grossman: We may want to join.

Mr. Gisborn: Highways in my district, too, need some further attention. Highway No. 8 in the township of Saltfleet is completely clogged with debris, when we have the thaws, and the floods run over onto properties. We are just not getting proper attention.

I felt that, in the first year that I was down here, I got good co-operation. I wrote the department and stated my case, and the co-operation was really grand. But it seems to have worn off now and the highways are not being looked after.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I know I sat here myself last night till midnight to listen to the speeches. I have said what I wanted to say, I have enjoyed it and I hope that this is the last for tonight.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Tell us about the brown bag. What happened to the new party?

Mr. MacDonald: Let the hon. Minister wait until it hits him.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): In moving the adjournment of the House, I may say that we adjourn until 2 o'clock on Thursday and the order of business will be the labour legislation.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, will the hon. Prime Minister advise us when he will conclude the Throne debate?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say that I will arrange a suitable time with the hon. leader of the Opposition on—no, it could not be this week.

Mr. Speaker: Before putting the motion, I beg to inform the House that the meeting of the committee on government commissions scheduled for 1 p.m. tomorrow has been postponed. The usual notice will be given of the new date.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.05 of the clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Thursday, March 3, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
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1960



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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1960

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always glad to have visitors to the Legislature, and today we welcome, as guests, students from the following schools: Riverdale collegiate institute, Toronto; Northern secondary school, Toronto; Brian's Drive public school, Don Mills; Runnymede public school, Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Mr. H. L. Rowntree (York West): Mr. Speaker, before presenting the sixth report of the standing committee on private bills, may I draw your attention to the fact that the next meeting of that committee is on Monday, and it will be held at 9:15 in the morning, in view of certain important business before it. Mr. Speaker, I would ask that you draw this to the attention of the House.

Clerk of the House: Mr. H. L. Rowntree, from the standing committee on private bills, presents the committee's sixth report and moves its adoption.

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

An Act respecting the city of Sarnia.

An Act respecting the collegiate institute board of Ottawa.

An Act respecting the Blind River-Elliott Lake high school district board.

Your committee begs to report the following bills with certain amendments:

An Act respecting the board of education for the township of Etobicoke.

An Act respecting the city of Kingston.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: I beg to inform the House that the clerk has received from the commis-

sioners of estate bills, the reports of the following cases:

Bill No. Pr16, An Act respecting the National Sanitarium Association.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF JUSTICE PORTER
THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE SCHROEDER

Osgoode Hall, Toronto 1
March 1, 1960.

RODERICK LEWIS, Esq., QC,
CLERK OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

*Re: Bill No. Pr16, 1960, An Act respecting the
National Sanitarium Association*

DEAR SIR:

The undersigned, as commissioners of estate bills as provided by The Legislative Assembly Act, RSO 1950, chapter 202, section 57, having had the said bill referred to us as such commissioners, now beg to report thereon.

We have heard representatives of the petitioner. They informed us that they have consulted the public trustee and discussed with him the contents of the bill. They also stated that the public trustee did not consider it necessary to be represented on the hearing before us.

It appears from the petition filed herein, and from the information disclosed on the hearing before us, that certain amendments are advisable to clarify the bill, and to assure that the purpose of the petitioner is carried into effect by the bill.

We therefore propose that section 1 of the bill be amended to read as follows:

1. Notwithstanding any trust or limitation created by any endowment, donation, gift, devise or bequest heretofore made to, or for, or on behalf of, the National Sanitarium Association, or to or for or on behalf of any hospital or clinic or other unit owned or operated by the association, whether heretofore or hereafter received by the association, the association may use at any place such donations, gifts, devises, bequests and the proceeds of any endowments for all or any of the purposes authorized by The Association's Act of incorporation and amendments thereto, including amendments that may hereafter be made, and in accordance with the objects of the association.

We are of the opinion that the provisions of the said bill, as amended, are proper for carrying its purpose into effect, and that it is reasonable that such bill be passed into law.

The bill, duly signed by the commissioners, and the copy of the petition for the same, are accordingly returned herewith.

Yours very truly,

(signed)

DANA PORTER, CJO.
WALTER F. SCHROEDER, J.A.
Commissioners of estate bills.

Bill No. Pr19, An Act respecting the city of Owen Sound.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF JUSTICE PORTER
THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE SCHROEDER

Osgoode Hall, Toronto 1
March 2, 1960.

RODERICK LEWIS, ESQ., QC,
CLERK OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Re: Bill Pr19, 1960, An Act respecting the city of Owen Sound

DEAR SIR:

The undersigned, as commissioners of estate bills as provided by The Legislative Assembly Act, RSO 1950, chapter 202, section 57, having had the said bill referred to us as such commissioners, now beg to report thereon.

We have heard counsel for the petitioner, and it would appear that this bill is an estate bill only with respect to section 1, subsections 1 and 2 thereof.

We are of the opinion that the said sections 1 and 2 of the said bill are proper for carrying their purposes into effect, and that it is reasonable that the said sections be passed into law.

Two copies of the bill, signed by the commissioners, and the petition for the same are accordingly returned herewith.

Yours very truly,

(signed)
DANA PORTER, CJO.
WALTER F. SCHROEDER, JA.
Commissioners of estate bills.

Bill Pr25, An Act respecting the city of London.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

THE HONOURABLE CHIEF JUSTICE PORTER
THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE SCHROEDER

Osgoode Hall, Toronto 1
March 3, 1960.

RODERICK LEWIS, ESQ., QC,
CLERK OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Re: Bill Pr25, 1960, An Act respecting the city of London

DEAR SIR:

The undersigned, as commissioners of estate bills as provided by The Legislative Assembly Act, RSO 1950, chapter 202, section 57, having had the said bill referred to us as such commissioners, now beg to report thereon.

We have heard counsel for the petitioner, and it would appear that this bill is an estate bill only with respect to section 1 thereof.

We are of the opinion that the said section 1 of the said bill is proper for carrying its purpose into effect, and that it is reasonable that the said section be passed into law.

Two copies of the bill, signed by the commissioners, and the petition for the same are accordingly returned herewith.

Yours very truly,

(signed)
DANA PORTER, CJO.
WALTER F. SCHROEDER, JA.
Commissioners of estate bills.

It was therefore ordered that the bills, together with the reports of the commissioners of estate bills thereon, be referred to the standing committee on private bills.

Clerk of the House: I have also received the report of the Ontario municipal board with respect to Bill No. Pr35, An Act respecting the city of Belleville.

Mr. Speaker: Do the members wish to have the report of the municipal board read by the clerk? It will be referred then to the committee on private bills.

Shall the reports be adopted?

Reports agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE MENTAL HOSPITALS ACT

Hon. M. B. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Mental Hospitals Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, I will outline the purpose of these amendments.

First, it will make it possible for us to bring the admission, discharge, and treatment of mental hospital patients more into line with general hospital practice and procedure.

Another amendment will make it possible for the superintendent of the hospital to delegate his authority with regard to the management of the hospital to another staff member as need should arise.

Another section will make it unnecessary for the financial statement to be completed before the patient is admitted.

We are also asking an amendment that will permit the earlier and more ready admission of badly perturbed patients to our mental hospitals. Lastly, we are asking an amendment to make it possible, under certain circumstances, for one member of our staff to sign one of the committal forms as opposed to the two outside doctors now required.

HOSPITALS FOR CHILDREN
SUFFERING EMOTIONAL OR
PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to provide hospitals for the care and treatment of children suffering from emotional or psychiatric disorders."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: The purpose of this bill is to provide for the establishment and the operation of new hospitals, and the operation of existing hospitals, for the care and treatment of children suffering from emotional and psychiatric disorders.

THE GINSENG ACT

Hon. W. A. Goodfellow moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to repeal The Ginseng Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: I want to assure the hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume) that this bill does nothing to interfere with gin. This Act is obsolete and, since there is to be a consolidation of the statutes, it is felt advisable to have it repealed.

THE CLEAN GRAIN ACT

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to repeal The Clean Grain Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: I might say, Mr. Speaker, that this Act was passed in 1935 and is misleading in view of its purposes. It has to do with interprovincial shipment of grains and feeds which are covered under The Canada Feeding Stuff Act and The Canada Feeds Act. I might say the Act has never been used.

THE TELEPHONE ACT, 1960

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow moves first reading of bill intituled, "The Telephone Act, 1960."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: This, Mr. Speaker, is for the most part a rewrite of The Telephone Act, 1955, and there are very few material changes in it. We are changing the name of the Ontario telephone authority to the Ontario telephone service commission. This bill is really a rewrite for legal purposes.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it affords me very great pleasure, and I am sure it will give pleasure to the hon. members of the House, that I should have the opportunity of welcoming back to this House, after a long and very serious illness, the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Maloney).

I might say, it is also a pleasure on this occasion, when I am saying a few words of welcome to him on his return to the House, to say that he is supported by his brother, the Rev. Father Henry Maloney of Bancroft, who is also in the House.

Father Maloney, of course, is a spiritual adviser of Jim's—if I can get down to the family names—and I may say this that Father Maloney is one of my many spiritual advisers.

Hon. members opposite understand that, with all the things I am accused of by the Opposition, I have to have a number of spiritual advisers to help me, and I am glad to acknowledge him as one of them.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that, in welcoming the hon. Minister of Mines, I welcome one for whom, I must admit, I have a great deal of regard and affection. That, no doubt, first of all stems from the fact that these people here acknowledge that I am one of the valley residents, because my riding does extend over into the Ottawa Valley on its northern limits.

I knew the hon. Minister's father, mother and brothers very well. They are great personal friends of mine. In addition to that, I regard the hon. Minister with affection because of his Irish self.

I may say that I have had long association with the Irish. Hon. members can readily understand, with an Irish wife in whom I do not think there is a drop of any blood other than Irish, that over these 30-odd years I have gathered a very great respect and regard for them.

It is a very great pleasure to welcome, if I can leave off all the trappings of office, my friend and the friend of everybody here I think—Jim Maloney. It is a great pleasure to have him here.

In this regard, Mr. Speaker, might I say that I am very hopeful that it will be my pleasure, and the pleasure of all of us, to welcome back into this House the hon. member for Sault Ste. Marie (Mr. Lyons). The hon. member has suffered a long and severe illness. By reason of the ailment from which he suffers, he has had a foot amputated, but he writes me the most optimistic letters.

I am sure that, if we could have Harry back here to deliver one of his great addresses on the issues of the day, it would be very worthwhile. He told me that he will be back about the middle of this month.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, this is one occasion when I can agree wholeheartedly, and actually in much detail, with the hon. Prime Minister. The hon. Minister of Mines has many friends, including myself, on this side of the House—hon. members that he has endeared himself to personally. We may have differences of opinion, politically, but I think that all of us recognize in the hon. Minister of Mines a very warmhearted and human man who has much ability, and who has added much to this House, and who will add much to this House in the future.

Mr. Speaker, it likewise gives me great pleasure to welcome Father Maloney to the House. Father Maloney and I have known one another for a long time, and I join with the hon. Prime Minister in the good wishes that this House expresses to Father Maloney and to his brother, the hon. Minister of Mines.

I said at the outset that I can agree with the hon. Prime Minister in some respects and, Mr. Speaker, I, too, have had the experience of living with an Irish wife, not for quite as long as the hon. Prime Minister has, but I know of some of the great advantages and maybe some of the handicaps of that particular.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do take this opportunity to extend, on behalf of our side of the House, our welcome to the hon. Minister of Mines. I sincerely hope that his health, and his energy, and his opportunity, to take part in the functions of this House will be given a full opportunity during the balance of this session.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I am awfully sorry. May I say that it is a pleasure also to follow the lead of the hon. Leader of the Opposition who, the other day, welcomed some ladies here who were supporters of his party.

May I say, sir, that it is a very great pleasure today to welcome here no less than 30 ladies from Lindsay and community who have travelled up here, despite storm warnings that have been issued by both the weather people and by the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Yaremko), to attend this afternoon session. May I say that these ladies are members of the Grand Old Party. It is very nice, Mr. Speaker, to have them here.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I would like to address a question to the hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Connell).

Before that, perhaps I might be permitted to add my words of welcome for the coming to this House of two of the illustrious Maloney brothers. There are so many of them I sometimes wonder if I have got them all tabulated, mentally at least. However, I do add my words of welcome to Rev. Father Maloney for a visit, and to the hon. James for his return.

Knowing the hon. Minister's Irish background and his capacity to display it, I know that the best welcome will be the speed with which he gets into the fight. I do not imagine it will take very long.

Mr. Speaker, my question, a copy of which I have submitted through you to the hon. Minister of Public Works, is this: That again this week I have been approached by a constituent who has been laid off by The Department of Public Works, after employment with them for a number of years.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the provincial government's co-operation with the federal government to absorb winter unemployment through the winter works programme, and to encourage private individuals and employers to plan now for renovation and repair work instead of leaving it until spring and summer, how can the government justify a policy of laying off public works personnel and adding to the peak winter unemployment?

Has the government considered at least the postponement of these layoffs, if they feel they are absolutely necessary, till at least late spring or summer?

Hon. R. Connell (Minister of Public Works): Mr. Speaker, I would like to say, in replying to the hon. member for York South, that the department is definitely concerned, along with the federal government and the municipalities, with relief wherever possible of seasonable unemployment among the building trades.

During the past year, our policy of carrying out major works has undergone revision and, although extensive works are currently being carried out, many of the projects which formerly were constructed by day labour forces, hired by this department, are now being constructed by contractors.

We have made it a point to continue to carry on—or even start—new works in the winter months, and public works construction contracts carry provisions for the continuation of construction, without cessation, during the winter period.

During the transition from day labour to contract, it is only natural that, as works being done by day labour reach a conclusion and new works go to contract, the day labour forces employed by this department have to be laid off.

It must be obvious that the work is still there, the only difference being that the contractors become the employers.

Mr. Speaker, I want to emphasize that the net employment on projects for The Department of Public Works is actually higher now than it was a year ago in the total number of workmen engaged.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, may I follow up what the hon. Minister has avoided, the

second part of my question, which seems to me to be the key one? Why are they being laid off now in the peak winter period when their policy, in conjunction with other governments, is to plead for private individuals to keep them on?

Hon. Mr. Frost: The course of business. How would we conduct business any other way? Employers do not keep people on when the job runs out, do they?

Mr. MacDonald: Well, we will have to debate it later.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. The report of the Provincial Secretary of Ontario with respect to the administration of part IX of The Corporations Act, 1953, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959.

2. The report of the Provincial Secretary of Ontario with respect to the administration of The Corporations Act, 1953, and The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister of Mines would like the opportunity to tell the House how he is feeling.

Hon. J. A. Maloney (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, may I at the outset very humbly express to the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. leader of the Opposition and the hon. member for York South my very deep appreciation of the very kindly references that they have made to me.

I have missed the sittings of this House, but I have kept pretty close touch with it through the press, so when my hon. friend from York South refers to my getting back in the fight, it would appear to be, Mr. Speaker, that there does not seem to be any fight to get into.

The manner in which this House is being led and in which this province is being governed assures me, as I am sure it does all or the great majority of the people of Ontario, that never before has Ontario had the opportunity of saying, as we predicted prior to the last general election—even greater progress lies ahead.

I have missed the hurly-burly of the activities of this House, and have missed the very many pleasant associations that I formed during previous sessions.

I am also very pleased, Mr. Speaker, to welcome to this House many of the new faces that were not here in the last House, and I do

hope that our relationship will be as enjoyable, as my relations have been with those who preceded them.

I have not had an opportunity yet, Mr. Speaker, of congratulating you on the very high office to which you have been chosen, but, knowing something of your character and your tenacity of purpose, I do know that the affairs of the House will be administered fairly without fear or favour to any party or any individual.

I am also very thankful to my colleague the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Spooner) for the very capable manner in which he performed the duties of acting Minister of Mines in my absence. Also, I am very grateful to my staff, all of whom make me realize that, possibly, I am an unnecessary appendage to this government, because of the very smooth and efficient way in which the work of the department has been carried on in my absence.

Now, Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I should like to draw the attention of the hon. members to The Department of Mines' annual report of activities, which, with your permission, has been placed on their desks.

"Ontario, an Expanding Mining Empire"—this title, I believe, concisely and accurately sums up the record which the mining industry in this province has established, not only in the last year, but over the past several decades.

It is a remarkable record of growth, and I commend the attention of the hon. members to the graph near the front of the book, depicting the soaring rate of production since the first year of this century. It will be noted that only 13 years ago, that is in 1946, the total annual production of our mines was valued at about \$190 million. Last year the total reached an all-time high of more than \$960 million.

That is a rate of expansion which, I think, would be hard to match anywhere in the world.

Our mining industry is one of the great bulwarks of our economy and, for that reason if for no other, I suggest that this concise but exhaustive report, of the activities of the individual companies that make up the mining complex, deserves the attention of every hon. member of this House.

Part II of the report deals specifically with the operations of the various offices and branches of The Department of Mines itself. Numerically, this is one of the smaller departments of the government, but the responsibilities of the officials and staff in guiding

and administering so important an industry are extremely heavy and onerous.

I want to repeat what I have said before—that, without exception, they carry out these responsibilities in a way that reflects not only credit on themselves, but on the department and on the government. The department enjoys the respect and the co-operation of the mining industry with which it deals, and its offices are always open to management and employees for information or consultation.

Finally, I should like to express my thanks to the hon. Ministers and the officials of other departments whose operations, in some measure, tie in with those of The Department of Mines.

I refer particularly to the section of the report dealing with the operations of the Ontario fuel board, insofar as these operations have to do with the development of natural gas and oil reserves. I refer, also, to another section prepared by officials of The Department of Economics. This latter section deals with Ontario's principal mineral products, placing them in perspective in the light of world-wide supply and demand.

The report, published this early in the new year, gives a complete summary of operations and activities to the end of December 1959. It is our belief that such information, to be useful, must be made available while it is still fresh and newsworthy. It is designed as a reliable work of reference, and I believe sincerely that it will accomplish this purpose.

Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to address a question to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley).

At the first meeting of the standing committee on labour, the hon. Minister indicated that an opportunity would be given to interested bodies to make representations on the government bill to amend The Labour Relations Act.

In introducing the government bill a week ago, however, the hon. Minister stated, as recorded on page 697 of *Hansard*, that, if there are any other viewpoints to be expressed, he would be glad to consider them and pass them on, in whole or in part, to the labour committee.

As a result of these apparently contradictory procedures, trade union spokesmen are uncertain as to whether they will be given an opportunity to present their views to the standing committee. Would the hon. Minister clarify the procedure the government intends to follow, so that interested bodies on both

union and management side may know exactly what they are?

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I would be very pleased to endeavour to answer the hon. member's question. I was just noticing, in this book issued by the hon. Minister of Mines, that page 7 says, the hon. James A. Maloney, QC, the double drum mine hoist. I think that is a pretty good description of him.

Now, in answer to the hon. member's question, sir, I did indicate, at the first meeting of the labour committee, that I did not think it was going to be the intention of the government to absolutely eliminate the possibility of anybody making a representation that was deemed necessary or desirable. However, in my commission in the first reading of this bill I did say this:

The work of the committee and its authority, insofar as this Act is concerned, will relate to the Act which is government policy. The purpose will be to fully explain the same and to obtain the view of the hon. members.

It is not the purpose to have another public hearing such as was held by the labour committee. However, I would be very glad to consider any representations anyone desires to make. I will consider any suggestions at any time.

The government takes the responsibility for this legislation. If there are changes to be made, they will be introduced in the form of such amendments as the government feels it can recommend.

In the meantime, if there are any viewpoints to be expressed, I would be very glad to consider them. They then can be passed on in whole, or in part, to the labour committee.

The foregoing procedure, I think, will provide for an orderly and dispassionate consideration of the problems involved in this legislation.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, may I ask a supplementary question? Is the hon. Minister, in effect, saying—and let us be very clear on this—that, as far as he is concerned, the committee will not accept representations?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Correct. That is right.

Hon. Mr. Daley: That is right, but they will have every opportunity to make their representation.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I may say that I have received just one letter of representation now.

Those things will be received, and they will be considered with those people, the hon. Minister of Labour and the cabinet council. I think that that is the proper orderly procedure in a manner—

Mr. MacDonald: But, Mr. Speaker, may I be permitted to make this brief comment. This, at least, is not in accordance with the spirit of the decision of the committee, supported by the many government members of the committee, who said that, not only representative bodies but anybody who wanted to come and make representation should be entitled to do so. The hon. Minister said, and I agreed with him, that the representations should be specifically on amendments, and not roam the field, in effect to rehash the public hearing before the select committee.

But I cannot see why the government feels that it must be impelled to stop anybody who wants to come and enlighten the committee, in addition to enlightening the cabinet and council.

Mr. Rowntree: Mr. Speaker, that is not exactly the way the situation developed. At the first meeting of the standing committee on labour, the hon. member for York South himself commented that it was not in the committee's interests to hold a public hearing in the same fashion as the select committee did. And it was in accordance with his views and mine that this present policy has evolved.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, Mr. Speaker, I rise on a question of personal privilege. The hon. member is completely misrepresenting my position. There is all the difference in the world between having a completely open public hearing which would, in effect, be a rehash of the whole select committee hearings, and hearing representations on the specific amendments of the specific bill the government has brought in. Surely the hon. member can grasp that difference.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, I must rise on this particular matter and agree with the hon. member for York South.

I was at that particular meeting, and I think the hon. Minister will acknowledge that, at that meeting, he did take the position, as the hon. member for York West has outlined now, that it would be a mistake to rehash, if you will—and I think that very word was used at the committee—the entire labour committee hearings that took place, as the hon. Minister emphasizes, over a long period of time.

But likewise I think that the committee was left with the impression that an opportunity would be permitted for any interested groups to come and concisely speak to any particular amendments that are suggested by way of legislation. Mr. Speaker, it does seem to me that the very purpose of the standing committee is to gain what knowledge and information it can, with respect to the specifics.

I quite agree that there is an area here of abuse where we could roam all over the field, but I do think, with respect to the significant changes that have been suggested by way of amended legislation, that there is a valid case to be made, and strongly pressed, for significant and worthwhile representation at the committee meetings.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I would say to my hon. friend that it is possible that a valid case may be made. But I only point out to my hon. friend that we have to make decisions and choices in the matter of this sort.

Now, as it will appear to the hon. members of this House, this legislation is involved, complicated legislation—the hon. Minister of Labour will concur in that point.

At the meetings of the labour committee for purposes that the committee's wisdom saw fit, members of the labour department were not called before that committee. I recognize that was a decision in which there was a difference in the point of view at the time.

In the consideration of this report, and in the consideration of this bill, those who have considered it, including myself, have the advantage of the detailed viewpoint of Professor Finkelman, the chairman of the board; Mr. Reid, the vice-chairman of the board; as well Mr. Metzler and Mr. Fine, the hon. Minister, the Deputy Minister and others.

I would say this, the first two named are quasi-judicial people. As a matter of fact, I do not feel that they would have any great objection to going into a place where it would be necessary, or being placed in the position where they had to determine whether or not certain representations might be accepted.

After all, I want to submit to the committee the greatest and the fullest of information in connection with this very involved and difficult subject. I am satisfied with this, that the members of the committee will find that the experience and the opinions of Professor Finkelman, and the vice-chairman

of the board, will be of the very greatest advantage.

In discussing this with Professor Finkelman, he asked me to make it plain that he was explaining a matter which had become government policy; that he was not putting forth his personal views, and that was expressed by Mr. Reid as well. I think it is only fair that we should regard the matter in that light.

It seemed to me that the best way of making representation would be that if representations were made, they would be made to the hon. Minister of Labour and to the executive council. Now, I have no objection to those representations being made in public, I have no objection to handing them on in detail to the members of the committee.

But after all, in the end, in this involved matter, the decisions have to be decisions for which the government takes responsibility.

I do not want to make any reflection at all on what has taken place in other countries—but all I will say is this, that we have followed very carefully the proceedings in the Congress of the United States in relation to the bill that was recently adopted by Congress.

Our people went down there as study groups, to spend time in analyzing that. They came back here with the report that the consensus of the opinion, of all who took part from all over the United States, was that it was a question of organized confusion.

I do not want to get into that situation, so I would say that I think the situation is one in which we should have this thing considered calmly and deliberately by the committee itself.

I will take the representations that have been made—I only have one at the present time—and make them available to all hon. members of the House—pass them on to the committee itself, if that adds anything.

On the other hand, if such representations are really not for the committee to consider, but questions for the government to consider, then the cabinet can take responsibility in passing them on.

Now, we are dealing with a problem that is admittedly a difficult one, and I am perfectly prepared to look at this as things proceed, and consider the situation as it exists from time to time. When this bill receives its second reading and, by determination of this House, it goes to the committee, then we can see what the subsequent procedures will be.

My judgment is to follow what the hon. Minister of Labour has set out in his remarks here of a week ago yesterday, and in his remarks of today.

Now, if it appears that we can get some further information or light, I am perfectly prepared to consider that at the time. But I must say, Mr. Speaker, that I would be completely opposed to submitting the committee, even within the end of this bill, to a rehearing of matters that we have already gone through, that I am sure stand some 3 feet high.

Now, every phase has been considered, but I think that possibly it could come up before the committee of the House.

However, I would be very glad to discuss the matter with the hon. leader of the Opposition, but only after this procedure has been tried out and we see how it works.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Prime Minister permit a question? In light of what the hon. Prime Minister has just said, Mr. Speaker, in regards to any changes of thinking of groups being the responsibility of the cabinet and the government, and the fact that the amendments already submitted have been the responsibility of the government and cabinet, could he tell me what is going to be the function of the standing committee?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say the function of the standing committee is this—to take these proposed enactments—which are technical, I must admit, and my hon. friend will find them complicated in their effects—and to cheerfully consider them.

In the light of that, and in the light of information that the committee gleaned and has, any committee member can have any number of advisers he wants to have, if there appears that there are other points in relation to these things that need alteration, change or strengthening.

Then they can be considered. That is the light in which we are placing them there.

Mr. MacDonald: Introducing new rules? Why are we introducing new rules?

Hon. Mr. Frost: It is not a new rule.

Mr. MacDonald: Sure it is. Every committee has—

Mr. Davison: Mr. Speaker, on the question that I asked, I just cannot see why this committee is being set up differently from other committees. Now, I spent some time in

a committee this morning where we had representations from different cities, we were able to ask them questions and they were explained.

Now, this is very definitely a problem, as far as labour is concerned. We are going to have perhaps 50 or so people on this committee, and I think they should have people there, of whom they can ask questions. So therefore I feel both labour and management, if they feel they have problems, should be there, to have an opportunity to answer any questions that we, as the committee, would want to ask.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The question has already been answered.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call third readings here, please.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to direct this question to the hon. Prime Minister. Now, unfortunately I have not given him any written notice whatsoever. It just came to my attention, and he will be free to refuse it or do as he wishes.

Mr. Speaker, the day before yesterday—late at night—it was told to the House that the committee on commissions would be cancelled.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would ask the hon. Prime Minister: (1) why that particular committee meeting was cancelled; (2) when that committee will meet again; and (3) is there anything in the postponement which would permit the enactment of the liquor legislation before that particular committee has had an opportunity to study it?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say that I am not familiar with the matter at all, except that the clerk has told me now that His Honour Judge Robb had a court appointment which prevented his attendance and therefore the meeting was postponed. In connection with the other matter, it is not the intention to refer the liquor legislation to the committee.

THIRD READINGS

The following bills were given third reading, upon motions:

Bill No. Pr1, An Act respecting the township of Kingston.

Bill No. Pr8, An Act respecting the town of Ingersoll.

Bill No. Pr12, An Act respecting the townships of Raleigh and Harwich.

Bill No. Pr14, An Act respecting the Kitchener-Waterloo general hospital.

Bill No. Pr18, An Act respecting the city of Oshawa.

Bill No. Pr29, An Act respecting the city of Ottawa.

Bill No. Pr34, An Act respecting the town of Oakville and the township of Trafalgar.

CITY OF FORT WILLIAM

Mr. W. G. Noden moves second reading of Bill No. Pr26, "An Act respecting the city of Fort William."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF TORONTO

Mr. A. Grossman moves second reading of Bill No. Pr32, "An Act respecting the city of Toronto."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

HUNTINGTON UNIVERSITY

Mr. R. J. Boyer moves second reading of Bill No. Pr36, "An Act to incorporate Huntington University."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF BARRIE

Mr. G. G. Johnston moves second reading of Bill No. Pr38, "An Act respecting the city of Barrie."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO

Mr. D. H. Morrow moves second reading of Bill No. Pr40, "An Act respecting the township of Toronto."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

UNIVERSITY OF SUDBURY

Mr. R. Belisle moves second reading of Bill No. Pr44, "An Act respecting the University of Sudbury."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

UNIVERSITY OF LALEMANT COLLEGE

Mr. Belisle moves second reading of Bill No. Pr45, "An Act to incorporate the University of Lalemant College."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

LAURENTIEN UNIVERSITY OF SUDBURY

Mr. Belisle moves second reading of bill No. Pr46, "An Act to incorporate Laurentien University of Sudbury."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, before we leave private bills, may I ask what has happened to Bill No. Pr11?

Hon. Mr. Frost: It is still on the order paper

Mr. Bryden: Why?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Why not? Does the hon. member want me to take it off?

THE POWER COMMISSION ACT

Hon. R. Macaulay moves second reading of Bill No. 71, "An Act to amend The Power Commission Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, on first reading of this bill I indicated to the House that it was really a bill of a housekeeping nature and pointed out that, perhaps with one or two minor exceptions, the major one was the creation of a committee, or an arbitration board, to determine compensation.

I have asked the hon. leader of the House to permit me to introduce this in second reading today so that, when next week—on Wednesday, I believe, Hydro comes before the committee on energy—any of the members of the committee will be in a position to ask the representatives of Hydro some of the details dealing with this bill, if it is thought desirable.

I do not think that there is anything particularly contentious or involved about it.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, in calling the next two orders, No. 17 and No. 18—that is The Labour Relations Act and The Judicature Act—those bills will both go to the labour committee. I call order No. 17.

THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT

Hon. C. Daley moves second reading of Bill No. 74, "An Act to amend The Labour Relations Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, in calling for second reading of Bill No. 74, I would just like to make a few comments in connection with this bill.

This is an Act to amend The Labour Relations Act, and there is not much that I wish

to add to the general statement at this time which I made on first reading.

That statement reviewed the development of this bill and the changes in the legislation which have been included in this, following an exhaustive study of the report of the select committee on labour relations.

Comment on this bill in the newspapers, both newswise and editorialwise, has been generally favourable. There has been some criticism, but generally the bill has been favourably received.

There are two things that I think should be made clear about this bill.

First it represents the policy of the government on amendments to the legislation at this juncture. It may be that there is a "t" to be crossed or an "i" to be dotted here and there, but I am of the opinion that it is as far as we should go in making changes at this time.

The second thing that I should like to mention is that the final word is never said on labour relations or labour legislation. It is a living and growing field of legislation, and it takes time and experience to work out the practical and reasonable solution to the problems which will arise. If any of the legislative proposals contained in this bill do not work out as we have hoped and planned, then I feel sure that it will be the purpose of the government to re-examine the situation in the light of experience.

Each hon. member of the House has before him the basic documents from which to work in studying the bill. Our purpose in putting these into the hands of all the hon. members is to promote a careful study of its provisions, particularly at the committee stages.

As was said on first reading, it was the intention of the government to refer this bill to the standing committee on labour, so that its provisions may be carefully considered. This bill is couched in language which is highly technical. It is difficult to interpret and I think it is fair to say that it takes considerable familiarity in working with such legislation to gain a good understanding of it.

For that reason I propose to have people from the Ontario labour relations board and The Department of Labour attend with me, before the standing committee, for the assistance of the members of the committee. I should like to say a few words on some of the matters contained in the bill.

A new feature is a provision for holding pre-hearing votes. In a sense, the applicant union makes a double-barrelled application. It applies for certification, but with a vote before the hearing by the Ontario labour

relations board is held to decide finally on the union's request for certification. The onus is still on the union to establish to the satisfaction of the board that it represents a majority of the employees in the bargaining unit and is entitled to certification.

It is our feeling that this type of procedure will do two things, namely to speed up the disposal of many applications for certification, and I believe it will reduce the number of petitions to get certification. The reason that I make this last statement is because of the fact that, in many quarters, we hear it said: "What we should like to see is a vote of our employees."

Well, this provides for votes from the outset, where the union makes this type of application. It will be interesting to see how the procedure turns out in practice.

I think that the members of the select committee will bear me out when I say that one of the most contentious matters raised to them was the question of delay in conciliation proceedings. It was stressed on all sides, and in particular by the trade unions. Suggested remedies ran all the way from those of the abolitionists to those of the revisionists.

I am sure that, by the time the members of the committee have gone through the mass of material that was presented to them, it must have been obvious that, if delay were the only complaint, the process itself was sound. As far as conciliation is concerned—and it is one of the keystones of The Labour Relations Act—we must accept the fact that there must be some method of getting an employer and trade union together to settle their differences and have them sign a collective agreement.

In Ontario, our conciliation procedure consists of two stages. The first is where an officer is appointed to call a meeting of the parties in an attempt to settle a dispute. The second is where the conciliation board is appointed to hold formal hearings in a further attempt to settle if the officer has failed.

I should like to say that, over the years, there have been delays in conciliation in many cases. However, it is only fair to state that the delay should not be ascribed completely to The Department of Labour. It is an open secret that either labour or management will stall if it suits their purpose. Our trouble is not at the officer stage, but rather at the board stage. The officer gets a meeting going with the parties usually as quickly as they are available.

In the bill before the House, we have undertaken to require a conciliation board to

report within 30 days of its first hearing. The chairman can apply to the Minister for one extension of 30 days. The parties themselves may extend the time for reporting for a period not exceeding 90 days. After that, they must have the Minister's consent.

If the time limit expires and no extension has been granted, the proceedings are automatically terminated. The parties are left to their own devices and this may include strike or lockout.

We are also giving the Minister power to replace a member of the board of conciliation if he cannot enter on his duties within a reasonable period of time. It is hoped, by strict enforcement of these provisions, and by the co-operation of the parties, delays will be controlled.

An interesting experiment is undertaken in this bill. Provision is made for the appointment by the Minister of a mediator at the joint request of the parties. Such a mediator takes the place of the entire conciliation process, both officer and board. If he succeeds, an agreement follows. If he fails, his report is the same as the report of a board of conciliation, and a right to strike or lockout will arise. The fees and expenses of the mediator are to be shared equally by the parties.

Frankly, this is a wait-and-see proposition. We are breaking new ground and it will be interesting to see how it works.

We are also extending the powers of the Ontario labour relations board to deal with cases of discrimination, and I shall mention two areas.

First, in cases of discrimination relating to employment where there is no bargaining agent representing employees or which have been raised following certification of a collective agreement, the complaint of firing or discrimination will be made to the Ontario labour relations board and, after an investigation, will be dealt with by that board.

This is a transfer of jurisdictions from the Minister and was recommended by the select committee.

The second area gives the board power to deal with cases where a man has been dropped from membership in a trade union and the employer is required to dismiss him because the collective agreement has a closed shop or union shop division. If this situation comes within the new provisions of the Legislature, namely, the charge against him is due to unionism or activities against the incumbent union, he can apply to the Ontario labour relations board to be restored

to his employment. This, too, is new, and we must await experience under this provision before passing judgment on it.

In the field of jurisdictional disputes, I may say that two things have been done. I have met with the construction industry and will meet again with the representatives of the industry, both labour and management, on March 11.

This was a recommendation of the select committee. Out of these meetings, which I plan to continue, it is my hope that there will be created a spirit and purpose of co-operation that will benefit both the employees and employers in this industry.

We are hoping to see them accept fully their responsibilities for the peace and well-being of the industry. At one time or another, we have seen this industry beset by difficulties in negotiating agreements, harassed by succeeding strikes and often halted by jurisdictional disputes—that is, disputes over work assignment. If we can develop through these meetings an approach jointly accepted by labour and management, that is certainly all to the good.

We have left the provisions of the bill on jurisdictional disputes commissions sufficiently elastic to do two important things.

First, we have recognized that, where agreement has been made between employers and trade unions, to resolve differences arising from the assignment of work, the commission may postpone disposition of a complaint until the parties have dealt with the matter under their arrangements for settlement.

Second, the provision for an appointment of a jurisdictional inquiry commission is wide enough that, if the employers and union in an industry were to agree on the personnel or a board of their own on work assignment, such board could be given the powers of commission under this Act.

A number of other changes have been made in legislation.

If hon. members will refer to section 4 of the bill, they will note that the Ontario labour relations board has been given a broader discretion in dealing with applications for certification by craft unions on a craft basis.

Under the present position, the board is required to accept craft unions as appropriate for collective bargaining, where the employees exercise technical skills, or are members of a craft by reason of which they are distinguishable from the other employees, and commonly bargain separately and apart from other employees who are trade unionists.

That, according to established trade union practice, pertains to such skills or crafts.

Under the proposed amendment, the board is given discretion not to accept the craft position, where a group of employees are already included in a bargaining union, represented by another bargaining agent, at the time the application for certification is made by the craft union.

An effort has been made to speed up the rendering of decisions by arbitrators, and provisions for the enforcement of awards of arbitrators has been included in this bill. The Minister is empowered to issue whatever order he deems necessary where an award is unduly delayed. The problem of the enforcement of the awards of arbitrators has been touchy at times. My information is that awards are sometimes ignored. In order to overcome this situation, we have provided for the filing of a copy of the decision in the offices of the registrar of the supreme court, and thereupon the decision is enforceable as a judgment or order of that court.

We have also dealt with the question of union security on a first agreement under section 16 of the bill, and have provided that, where a trade union has not been certified, or has not been a party to a collective agreement for at least one year, an employer shall not include provision requiring, as a condition of employment, membership in the trade union unless, at the time of the making of the agreement, not less than 55 per cent. of the employees in the bargaining unit are members in good standing of the union.

There are few exceptions to this general principle. The first is where an employer joins an employers' organization and adheres to an existing collective agreement which provides for union membership as a condition of employment.

The second is in the construction industry, where it is an accepted fact that the union contract from the outset will contain such provisions.

We have also extended the provisions of section 34 of the existing Act dealing with discrimination under the existing legislation, agreement which discriminates against any person because of race or creed is not deemed to be a collective agreement. This provision is extended to cover discrimination because of race, creed, colour, nationality, ancestry, or place of origin. This brings The Labour Relations Act in line with The Fair Employment Practices Act, 1951.

Under section 25 of the bill, we have provided that an employer may express his

views to his employees so long as he does not use coercion, intimidation, or threats. There are other provisions dealing with undue influence. This in part fills recommendation No. 30 of the select committee.

We have also provided that strike votes must be taken by secret ballot. This fulfills in part recommendation No. 44 of the select committee.

Provision is made in the bill for supervision over the trusteeship of a local union. A duty is cast on the parent union to advise the Ontario labour relations board of the details, verified by affidavit. The trusteeship is to last for a period of 12 months, and may be extended for a further period of 12 months with the consent of the board.

We have also required that unions furnish members with an audited annual financial statement on request, the term "audited" does not necessarily imply that the statement must be audited by a chartered accountant.

Power is given to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council to make regulations requiring, among other things, the filing with The Department of Insurance of audited financial statements of pension or welfare funds operated for the benefit of employees. It is expected by this means to establish a measure of control and supervision over such plans, insofar as they are established for the benefit of employees in Ontario.

There are other provisions in the bill which are quite technical in character, and I propose to leave them for discussion at committee stages as the members may deem necessary.

Now, I should like to say a few words in recapitulation.

All told, the select committee made 51 recommendations. Of that number, 7 required no legislative action, and some 23 have been implemented in whole or part or, in some cases, alternative proposals have been developed. The remainder are not reflected in this bill.

Legislation in the field of labour relations is designed to promote industrial peace and harmony, and disputes are settled around the bargaining table. It cannot be said, however, that this type of legislation should become a means whereby either labour or industry may have an undue advantage over the other, but shall encourage realistic and proper bargaining. Let us not forget that the old days and the old methods of doing business are gone forever.

The field of labour relations has become so complex and its ramifications so wide, that it must be under constant review. In some

way this has become a field for experts. Mark you, I do not object to the experts, but I think that we must infuse into the picture a little bit of realism, a little dose of common sense.

We must remember that this is an ever-changing field, and we must accept the fact that, at times, parts of the legislation must be on a trial-and-error basis. At times theories look attractive but, in the light of practical experience, often they do not work out.

It would be idle to deny that in this picture there are two opposed groups, labour and industry. The fact that they are opposed does not mean that they must be continually warring factions. To my way of thinking, just the opposite is very often the case. Each year, hundreds of agreements are arrived at without the intervention of a third party. Labour and management must share with each other the responsibility for providing the opportunity for peace and harmony in which industry shall prosper, and that prosperity should be shared with its workers.

In the past 25 years in Canada we have gone through, to all intents and purposes, an industrial revolution. We have watched industries grow to the point where we must agree that some of them are giants today. We have also witnessed the ever-changing tempo of union organization.

In 1943-1944 it became necessary for the government to legislate on industrial relations to provide reasonable and fair rules of the road for collective bargaining. These have had to be amended from time to time.

The effect of any major dispute bears on the people at large and, of course, represents a situation which also concerns the government, because it will ultimately affect government policy.

The policy of the present government is to provide the atmosphere for orderly and peaceful negotiations. Our aim is to keep the peace, to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people of this province, to see to it that people may do what they are entitled to do under the law, to join their trade unions, and to take part in their lawful activity for the betterment of all.

At the outset, I mentioned that this bill is couched in language which is highly technical. It is extremely difficult for a layman to interpret. This I can assure hon. members is because of necessity. Labour laws and jurisprudence are, of necessity, of a highly technical nature.

To make the matter more understandable,

on first reading of the bill, I tabled certain information and gave it to every hon. member of the House. Included is a detailed explanation of each section.

I can understand that, even with the explanations to which I have referred, there are points which require clarification. For that reason, the bill is being referred to the labour committee where there will be made available to the committee members the expert opinion and the far-reaching experience of such as Mr. Metzler, Professor Finkelman, Mr. Reid, Mr. Fine and others. There, every detailed explanation can be given.

I again emphasize, as I did on first reading, that this bill does not necessarily represent the personal opinions of these gentlemen. It represents government policy and, in the light of that, they will give to the members of the committee the reasons upon which this legislation is based.

Second reading, of course, deals with the principle of the bill. There is one principle to this bill and that is providing ways and means by which labour and industry can collectively bargain together. Actually, many sections involve different ways and means of putting that into effect and, in my judgment, these various sections can be better discussed in committee than on second reading.

I can assure the hon. members of the House that I shall go to infinite care to give the committee the background of the reasons for the sections which are advanced in this bill.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, if I might speak on this particular bill, I would like the opportunity to make a few comments, and then to read some observations that I have prepared.

Mr. Speaker, at the outset I would say that, in conjunction with this problem of management and labour, I think we are facing the most serious challenge that has come before this Legislature, or any other Legislature, in many a year.

On the determination of what we will do to effect good relations between management and labour will depend, Mr. Speaker, in large measure, the success of our economic development in this province and in the Dominion for a long while to come. It may be that there are those who think that, when I speak in that vein, I am speaking theoretically or philosophically.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is important, and I think it is imperative, that we develop our

philosophical concepts of this problem in detail, and accurately, before we examine the particular legislation that is before us.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the first and paramount question that we should ask ourselves in this philosophical concept, if you will, is this simple question: What is an industrial organization? What is its purpose? Is it, as the classic economist would have us believe, to make money? Is that its sole and only purpose, or does it have other purposes? Does it have the purpose of doing something for the common good, for the community at large, to pay taxes, to employ people?

Mr. Speaker, in order to set my position as clearly as possible, I would say to hon. members that I reject the classical opinion. I do not think that an industrial enterprise has, as its primary and only purpose, the making of money.

True, that is an important function. But primarily and basically, Mr. Speaker, the purpose of an industrial enterprise is to serve the common good, to serve the community as such, and, in conjunction with that service, to provide employment, to provide the buying power, and to provide the means in the employee group to fulfil their social obligations to the state, to their family, and to themselves.

Mr. Speaker, in this respect I know I am talking theoretically, but I think, as I have said once or twice before, it is absolutely important that we think this way and that we begin to realize that the question of the solution of management and labour problems is not entirely in the realm of legislation, but it is in the realm of our concepts and our attitude and our philosophy of the relationship between the two.

The second proposition that I would submit for your consideration, Mr. Speaker, is the fact that I differ with those who feel, and I would hope that it is an ever-diminishing group, that management and labour are two irreconcilable groups—enemies, if you will—neither of which can give in to the other, and who must fight the other at every opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, that particular concept must be eradicated from our thinking. Instead, we must do everything within our power to promote the co-ordination and the co-operation of these two groups.

As I said in my Throne speech, it does seem to me that, thus far in this House and in this government, the opportunity has been lost to bring together management and labour at opportune times.

I said in my Throne speech, Mr. Speaker, that I have much encouragement now in Prince Philip's opportunity to provide that very chance, that very opportunity to management and labour in Canada, and to Mr. Joduin's suggestion that management and labour councils bear and do have much merit.

I think this government has been hesitant too long, and has failed to take the opportunity that presents itself, even now, to do something to co-operatively bring these two groups together, to talk out their problems.

Success will not be immediate. There will be all sorts of differences of opinion. But at least we will begin to provide the opportunity of consultation and co-operation, without which, Mr. Speaker, our legislation is worth very little.

Now, talking to the legislation as such, I would say that herein we must define purpose by all means. The preamble of the bill, in my opinion, does not do the job that should be done.

I am of the opinion that the application of the philosophy which I have tried to espouse in an informal way, does demonstrate this simple proposition:

That this particular labour relations bill should have, as its purpose, of course, the harmonious relationship between management and labour.

But primarily, Mr. Speaker, I suggest that it should have as its primary purpose the acknowledgment of the simple fact that employees, and labour as such, have an inherent right to freely organize and to perform that organization without the interference of any third party whatsoever.

Mr. Speaker, it does seem to me this should be the very essence of the Act. In this respect I suggest to hon. members that we are never going to get anywhere if we do not acknowledge that simple fundamental proposition. If we give lip service only to the suggestion that labour has a right to freely organize, but permit management intervention in that organization, we are not being true to our espoused principle, and necessarily we are going to run into difficulties. And I would say herein lies the first weakness of the legislation, as such.

The second purpose of the legislation obviously must, and should, be the promotion of effective collective bargaining. In this area government should have nothing to say whatsoever.

We have labour, organized labour, and trade unionism, representing collectively, a group of employees on one side and manage-

ment on the other side, negotiating freely and independently of any sources whatsoever, using the opportunity to bring about a solution to their respective problems. That is the essence of collective bargaining, and that particular premise, and that particular principle, I think we are all agreed on. I do not think there is any difference of agreement in that respect.

Now, the problem of government comes in at the next stage. Suppose that management and labour cannot agree. Suppose that their negotiations break down, what must government do?

Well, government in Ontario has provided the conciliation service and I think, frankly, that the government has made an effort, over the period of years, to use this particular facility as effectively as possible. It has many weaknesses and I think we all, on all sides of the House, recognize them: the delay that has incurred at times, the unnecessary delay, the fact that we require 3 members of the board.

I commend the government for taking one step forward, for providing an alternative to conciliation, that is, as I understand it, the appointment, in simple language, of a one-man conciliation board upon the agreement of both management and labour. I think the government is to be commended for that.

I would hope that in the future, if this particular alternative proves successful, maybe we can substantially streamline the whole conciliation process. And I interpret this particular move on the part of government to be an alternative, as I have said, to be an experiment. I would hope that it will work very effectively, because I think it has within itself substantial merit.

One observation I would make, however, Mr. Speaker, and that is this: That it is my understanding that the cost of this particular alternative process is to be borne by the parties. I think, instead, that it might be worth consideration to suggest that the costs should be borne by the government and, Mr. Speaker, I suggest for your consideration this possibility that we build up, outside of The Department of Labour—outside of the civil service force, if one will—a consultant group of conciliation officers, trained expert men, who would be available for this very service. I think in this respect we would take a substantial step forward.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the concluding informal remark that I want to make is that we must recognize the fourth factor, and that is the responsibility of government, as such to the common good and to the people, as such.

The government has a responsibility, when all else fails, to intervene. It must exercise that responsibility prudently, discreetly, and with substantial wisdom. I do not agree that government should wait before intervention until the parties unanimously agree that government should intervene. This particular responsibility must then be exercised, as I said, with great prudence and with wisdom.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with those informal remarks I would take the opportunity to read some more specific remarks directed specifically to this particular Bill No. 74.

I would suggest that the purpose and the first prerequisite is to establish that which we seek to do. Industrial activity in Ontario has reached a plateau where we can no longer deal in platitudes. Rather, we must set out firmly what our purpose is to be.

It is a recognized fact in government life that the institution of trade unionism is here to stay. It is recognized that the industrial government around the collective bargaining table has reached a mature level of approach to the problems of labour-management relations in most areas of industrial activity.

There are, of course, special problems related to specialized industrial circumstances, for example in the building industry, and in other industries where seasonal aspects of activity present special problems. These fields require special consideration which I shall outline later.

But at this stage in my remarks, it is necessary that we spell out, I repeat, that we spell out that which we seek to do. It is in the preamble of this bill that we might do just that.

I propose at the appropriate time, Mr. Speaker, to move to amend section 1 of the bill which would have the effect, in principle, of changing that section to read like this:

The intent and purpose of this Act is to develop harmonious relations between management and employees through the free expression and determination of employees to organize the trade union of their own choice.

2. Free collective bargaining between the employer and freely chosen representatives of the employees.

In the area of interpretation, the principle of a bill of this kind requires the definition of employee to include, among other things, all people in the employ of management, including professional and non-professional people whose occupations are not managerial

in nature, and who freely express their desire to be included for function as an organization under The Labour Relations Act.

In professional areas, that, of course, is the decision of those in a profession as to whether or not they desire recognition and certification for purposes of collective bargaining under the Act—just as it must be the free choice of non-professional people to make their own free decision.

Thus I submit here that we must be clear in our purpose if the principle of The Labour Relations Act and any of its amendments from time to time is to be followed in the interpretation and administration of the Act by the department, its boards, and where necessary, by the court.

It is the firm resolve of the Liberal party in Ontario that the purpose of the Act, and any of its amendments, should be to set up the principle that employed people below managerial level shall have the free choice of representation under the Act, and that that point should be made crystal clear. If there be any reservations from this point of view, then the Act is barren of principle.

The general principles set out in Bill No. 74, in explanatory notes, leave more to be desired than any new principle that could be readily accepted. What is left out violates the preamble as it is written in the first draft of the bill—for the preamble, as it now reads, purports to include all employers and employees, yet actually discrimination is implied by the very many who are so specifically excluded by the present Act in absence of proposed amendments.

For example, there is no amendment that would include the civil service, which is certainly entitled to collective bargaining rights. There is no principle evolved that large professional groups who, in particular occupations, desire certification of their organizational area of interest, shall have the right to so proceed.

There is no intent to remove the unsound principle contrary to the proposed preamble enshrined in section 78 of the present Act. These municipal unions can be removed from the Act at the whim of their particular municipal council or recognized board thereof, whether within or without an agreement.

This government has evaded the principle that collective agreements once entered into must be honoured. Their breach of principle here is that I cannot find any indication that the contracting out of work performed by employees, under a collective agreement, is to be spelled out as a strict violation of the

principle of a collective bargaining agreement. If people agree that a certain act should be performed within the lifetime of an agreement, then that agreement must be honoured in its fullest sense.

As we are at the present time discussing principle only, we shall be prepared to introduce amendments at the appropriate time and place.

I find in Bill No. 74 some sections which appear, on the surface at least, to be new principles. If, however, I understand these which appear to be new principles correctly, then again the government is moving to disprove any intent in principle of their proposed preamble.

For example, section 16 of the bill, as it is now written, can be the introduction of a right-to-work law in Ontario deeper in its intent than anything yet undertaken in any of the American states where such laws have been passed. Its resemblance to anything contained in recommendation No. 47 of the select committee is purely coincidental.

Actually, this is a straight new departure in principle by the government. If it were adopted, it could destroy completely a host of collective agreements which contain, among other things, union shops with compulsory checkoff, agreement with the Rand formula, and so on.

If it is the intent of the government to move into a right-to-work area, it should say so in clear terms. But the wide implication of section 16, as it is written, is loaded with dynamite against the unions—yes, against the very institution of trade unionism. We cannot quarrel with the principle that a person, who loses or who is denied gainful employment because of loss of or denial of a union card, should have the right of appeal to some tribunal where his appeal could be dispassionately and expeditiously heard and resolved. As a matter of fact, the united auto workers have themselves provided a tribunal for these cases which, I am told, is a satisfactory method.

Perhaps principle can be established that the labour relations board should hear and resolve issues of this kind where no such tribunal is available. This is a principle which can be worked out. But to blandly establish the principle that no person can be disciplined—regardless of how flagrant or injurious his union, or non-union, activity or even anti-union activity might be—is simply stating, in the clearest way, that this government now gives way to the proposition that unions must live with a cancer. It is simply

a violation of common sense to even propose a principle of this sort.

We object to the principle espoused here and will strongly oppose it in committee.

Now, with respect to mediation and conciliation. The principle here that conciliation boards be bypassed to a mediator where the parties agree, Mr. Speaker, is, I believe, a good principle with one exception. I do not agree that the cost should be shared by the parties concerned. Industrial government, good industrial government, is in the community interest, and if those interests will be best served by a mediator, then the community—that is the Crown—should pay the cost within reasonable limits.

Certainly fees of a few hundred dollars cannot be balanced unobjectively against the consequences of economic action to the community. If a strike or lockout should occur after mediation, then our people in government will have quick and ready access to the reasons and decisions leading up to economic action.

Actually it is our feeling that the parties will get down to realistic bargaining when they agree on a mediator and then know that the very next step is either agreement or economic action. Let us quit quibbling about pennies and get on with this principle.

While we are on this principle of mediation, we should broaden it to the conciliation officer level. It has always surprised me that conciliation officers in government service have done so very well with so little. But how much more could have been done if their status had been less than that of a poorly paid servant, and more than that of an equal in prestige.

This leads me to the bold suggestion—with all due respect to conciliation officers in government service—that we remove conciliation officer activity from the civil service and leave it to a field of labour consulting service where, by mutual agreement or otherwise, the parties to agreement or disagreement can sit down with people with comparable prestige.

I suggest here that the department function at this stage would be none other than expediting matters and insisting on the time limits set out in the Act.

The question arises, where would we get the personnel? I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that there are many people in Ontario, in and out of The Department of Labour, who could be assembled for this particular service. Indeed, I have no doubt that several now in the service would enter the consulting field if there was recognition of their ability by

proper fee remuneration, and certainly, in the whole field of conciliation officer and board, capable men would make themselves available.

Those suspected of being pro-labour, or pro-management, as the case may be, would soon develop a sound outlook as many judges do on the bench when they know that all parties are looking to them for wisdom and judgment of the evidence and issues.

We would develop, too, an objective outlook in reports to the Minister and to the department. Hon. members will agree that we cannot look for better things when we will not acknowledge ability with better pay.

Yet, under the present scheme of things, it would be unlikely that an employee—or several of them—would receive more than the Minister or his civil service or the Deputy Minister. This is a type of service just as valuable to labour relations, on a professional level, as the work of other professional people is to other departments of government.

It is a field which should be made available and attractive to interested people. It is not suggested here that any who desire the present facilities should be denied them. But it is suggested that they should be available to those in management and labour who can recognize and desire to use avenues of this kind.

And now, Mr. Speaker, may I say a few things with respect to section 27 of the bill?

Section 27 of the bill opens up a potential field day for lawyers. Can one imagine the interpretation and misinterpretation of the phrase "if he knows or ought to know"? The labour relations board will be further hamstrung by hundreds of actions on this point and, once in the court, on terminology of this kind there would be no end to frustration and delay.

I can interpret the principle behind this section as nothing more than that of crippling trade union activities, which is again opposed to the principle of the government's own proposed preamble. Situations which would arise from implementation of this section would be too weird to contemplate.

Actually, too much legal atmosphere is evident already in board hearings, much of it unnecessary when we have men learned in the law at the head of the board.

The whole basis of labour relations just has to be one of common sense between the parties involved, certainly advised by lawyers where necessary, but not approaching the solemnity of a supreme court. A man whose inclinations on the board are such might be

better advised to secure an appointment to a supreme court.

As I stated in the outset, construction and seasonal industries pose their peculiar problems. The first, and perhaps the most important factor, is the fact that here we do not, generally deal with long-term agreements with, possibly, renewal clauses. Here, it is commonly a job proposition—one of a few weeks, or few months.

It necessarily follows then, unless and until we have area-wide agreements between management councils and labour councils—and perhaps even then to cover all circumstances—we need a decidedly shorter method of procedure in certification and conciliation. In certification, a job could be completed before the present involved procedures before the labour relations board are completed. In case of a dispute, the whole process of conciliation, as it now applies to industry, can seriously cripple an employer, a union and a whole community.

In principle, this bill makes some sensible approach to this problem. But instead of starting at the beginning, the government has leaped right into settlement of disputes. They have been only shadow boxing with the fundamentals here and have run away from the initial responsibility to set up a workable area of agreement.

There is precedent in area-wide agreements in large Hydro construction, where a multiplicity of anticipated differences were worked out in advance. That same principle can be projected into communities, areas, zones or regions.

Instead the government has avoided getting people together to work out a common area of understanding, first, as to how a multiplicity of employers will work out problems with a multiplicity of trades and then, when disputes arise, how and where they shall be settled.

We suspect with Ottawa's cutback in new works and with tight money, and an allied throttling of new work in Ontario, that we might temporarily escape large publicity making disputes. But we entirely neglect a host of small builders and contractors and the union people who work for them, who are still without new principles upon which to project their work.

The government fails to recognize that the builder faces many hazards when tendering on a job, including weather, materials, soils, and so forth. But he is indeed perplexed when he is without a clear understanding of what he might expect in labour relations once his tender is accepted.

On the other hand, the union people, especially the skilled trades, have many demands for their services in a short building or operating season, and they, too, would like to know, come spring or come fall—in some other seasonal projects—that they can tell their membership where work is available, and the wages and working conditions they might expect.

If a hassle starts about certifications before the board, the trouble begins, and tempers get so frayed that a spirit of vengeance could understandably develop on either or both sides, and spill out into jurisdictional matters, and a host of other problems.

With the exception of the principle of compulsory arbitration, the government has developed a somewhat reasonable approach to settling disputes about jurisdiction. But the fundamental problem of early labour-management councils, and speedy certification processes for job contracts, is to all intents and purposes ignored.

I submit that we cannot have effective settlement of jurisdictional disputes, in whatever form is evolved, if we first do not set up some sensible approach to certification in construction and seasonal occupations.

The first approach is, of course, management-labour councils to resolve processes. But we cannot continue to ignore the need of speedy certification processes. The government approaches the principle of disclosure in this bill by requiring unions to report to their membership and, on request, to report to the board. These principles may have some merit if there is a co-ordinating principle that the general financial posture of the employer is made known. The public is not happy with situations where community dislocation takes place from economic action following a plea by the employer that he cannot meet union demands, only to be followed, after settlement, by a company statement of their best year in history.

As a matter of trust, there is validity to a requirement that pension and welfare funds of workers be reported to the participants. To require knowledge of how much is in a strike fund of a union, for example, while not requiring the employer to disclose his reserve position, is most unfair and unrealistic.

So many particulars affect so many other details, that we must be careful that we are not pointing the gun in discriminatory fashion in these matters. Again, in committee, we will pursue the subject.

I cannot find any clear statement of principle with respect to the transfer of an agreement,

that a collective agreement follow a change in ownership. This is a place where the unions have valid arguments that, within the lifetime of an agreement, the agreement should be binding on the successors of the employer.

The government has stated, on other occasions, that this should be so, and I am surprised that this elementary proposition of fair play should have been ignored in this legislation. Actually, I think this is what has happened all through. The government has been forced, by pressure of opinion from both sides, to alter their thinking so many times that they have still to come out with any real policy at all.

Therefore, until they can come up with valid principles it would be better to leave some of these things alone and, opposed as we are to some of the expressions of principle in this bill, we cannot support it as written. After amendment, that position could change.

We will have to wait and see what amendments they will accept with the majority in this House. We are quite capable of presenting a realistic bill for the consideration of the House, but the government has the duty and the responsibility for policy of its departments. We cannot swallow all their changes or departures from principle of collective bargaining, and know full well that they would talk out, or vote out, any legislation which we introduced in the form of a new bill.

Meanwhile, we object to the basic principle of this bill for the following reasons:

1. It does not recognize the principle that employers and employees can best resolve their own problems through free collective bargaining.

2. There is no principle established that the government encourage areas of resolution in labour-management matters through the medium of Crown-sponsored labour-management councils.

3. The bill does not contain a preamble which clearly establishes that employees have the right to certification of freely chosen representative unions.

4. The bill does not spell out that non-management professional people should have the right of free determination of collective bargainings, through free processes of selection.

5. The bill does not allow that the civil service should have the right to choose to bargain collectively.

6. The bill does not provide for the repeal of section 78 to allow free and unimpaired certification and bargaining for municipal employees.

7. The bill creates a dangerous principle of interference with trade union discipline when it takes away the right to subject its members to an appeal from loss of employment through loss of union membership.

8. The bill does not provide that, where mediators are used, the Crown shall pay the cost.

9. The bill does not provide that, at the request of interested parties, the conciliation officer stage of negotiation should be removed.

10. The bill denies protection to unions freedom of action in economic areas through possible interpretation of section 27.

11. The bill does not provide for speedy certification and conciliation processes necessary to the building trades and seasonal occupations.

12. The bill does not provide that employers should provide financial information similar to that required in the bill for unions.

13. The bill does not provide for transfer of collective bargaining agreements to successor companies.

14. The bill provides for unnecessary interference by employers in representation about union organization.

I conclude the statements of these representations by stating that it is not the function of government to take one side or the other. It is, however, the function of government to provide access to free collective bargaining under The Labour Relations Act. Let us proceed with that principle here, and allow other determinations to be subject, if necessary, to other legislation. The principles at issue here are those I have discussed. Let us proceed in that fashion, or else say that we do not believe in the institution of free trade unionism in Ontario.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker—

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Is he going to effect—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Only he would—

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): What do you expect?

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, in discussing the principle underlying a bill which reflects government policy, with regard to its atti-

tude towards labour-management problems—towards trade unions—I would like to begin by making a comment which the rules did not permit earlier on the government's whole approach to considering this bill itself. This is in regard to what the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has said is going to be done at the standing committee level. I suggest that in itself is a very good indication of this government's attitude on basic principles towards labour matters.

The hon. Prime Minister made a long and involved statement—the point and purpose of which, quite frankly, escapes me—as to why it would not be appropriate to have further representations by interested bodies before the standing committee. Despite this long and involved argument, he is departing from the established procedure in committees of this Legislature.

As was pointed out by the hon. member for Hamilton East (Mr. Davison), in every committee when we have a bill coming up, there is an opportunity for people to make representations in connection with that bill.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I do not know why the government is reverting once again to its "hugger-mugger" approach of dealing, in a strange way, with something that should be dealt with above board.

The comment of the hon. Minister and the comment of the hon. Prime Minister is that this whole issue has been threshed through at great length in the committee.

I just remind the House that there are a number of proposals that have emerged in the amendments that the government has put before this Legislature which were never considered by the select committee. They were never made in any representation to the select committee, either by management or by unions.

I am referring, for example, to the proposition for the use of a mediator as an alternative to the conciliation process. I am referring to the pre-hearing. I am referring to this very unpredictable—unpredictable in its consequences—clause with regard to barring of discharge of a man no matter what he does within the union, so that if the union take disciplinary action on what might be highly justifiable grounds, that still means—even though it violates a contractual agreement between union and management—that management cannot legally fire that person.

The hon. Minister, for example, made a comment that a little bit of realism and a little bit of common sense should be introduced in labour relations; that theories look

attractive, but in practice sometimes they do not work out.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he has come up with two or three theories here that may or may not look attractive, in accordance with one's particular view. But the best way to find out, as quickly as possible, whether or not these are going to work out in practice, is to bring in the people who have to live with them day in and day out once this goes on to the statute book.

Why are we going to change the whole procedure at this stage? In other words, Mr. Speaker, I am querying the government on this point: Why is the government appearing now to be moving back to its whole attitude towards labour relations which characterized the years from about 1950 to 1957, when—in contrast to every other phase of business that came before this House—there was a legislative committee where people could come and present their views? Yet during those 7 years or more, the government refused to permit the standing committee to meet, so that either labour or management or anybody else could come and make their representations to that committee with regard to the Act.

Here once again, the government is taking this exceptional approach as far as labour relations are concerned.

I find this all rather interesting, Mr. Speaker, because I recall, when the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Yaremko) was speaking at an educational conference on a panel, in which he and the hon. leader of the Opposition and myself took some part, his whole excuse for not dealing at great length with the details of labour-management relations—but, instead, going into a great and eulogistic account of the record of this government over the full range of things—was that the government treats labour matters and trade unionists as they treat everybody else. "It is one policy for everybody," he said.

But now we find that it does not have one policy for everybody. In fact, the government has a different policy for labour. When labour relations come before this House, on the plea that we want a dispassionate consideration of them, they exclude all those who are going to be involved and have to live with the Act. They refuse to permit this bill to go to the standing committee and have representations made.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that this is a highly significant move. It is a reversion to character

of this government in its whole approach to labour.

Mr. Speaker, I want to comment on one or two of the observations of the hon. leader of the Opposition when he spelled out the philosophic approach to considering labour relations. I heard that portion of his speech during that panel in Niagara Falls.

All I would say to him now, and to this House—as I said down there—is that if the hon. leader of the Opposition thinks that corporations in our modern economy are going to depart from profits as being the primary objective in the pursuit of business, then he is pursuing a will o' the wisp. There may be one out of a hundred who is going to be altruistic enough to pursue his humanitarian views as the main objective of business.

So this is a wonderful sermon which he has given us, but nothing more. If he has taken this as his text, he can go out and crusade for a long, long time, but there is no evidence that the business world is going to respond to this very humanitarian approach which he has spelled out.

As a matter of fact, when he got into the details of what he was presenting in that prepared statement, I was a little curious as to who was the architect of it. I am convinced of this at least, it could not be Norman Matthews, because Norman Matthews must have been laughing with a laugh that would echo throughout the whole of the city of Toronto as he listened to that statement, in view of what he has been saying about labour relations as one of the outstanding Liberals of this province for many, many years.

Mr. Reaume: Who is worrying about him? We are just worrying about the hon. member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: He is. Yes, and after the echoes of Norman Matthew's laughter have died down, I invite hon. members to take a look at this bill and compare it with Joey Smallwood's legislation in Newfoundland and then they can start laughing all over again.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, on a point of personal privilege, he is referring to Joey Smallwood. Now, just a minute, he was here a year ago and my point of personal privilege is simply this, that I got up and disassociated myself, at the first opportunity I had, from hon. Mr. Smallwood's position in that respect.

Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East): The hon. member does not want to be associated with his own party.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, just take it easy. Even before the hon. member made any reference last year—

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, after he has finished objecting to Joey Smallwood, just let him go out and take a look at the labour policy of one Ross Thatcher in Saskatchewan, and he will start disassociating himself from the Liberal party all over again.

Mr. Reaume: That is good. Get good and mad.

Hon. J. A. Maloney (Minister of Mines): That was a very dishonourable marriage.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, now that silence has settled upon the scene once again, perhaps I can proceed with my comments.

In discussing, Mr. Speaker, the principle of Bill No. 74, I think it should be acknowledged, at the outset, that this Act represents in one sense a remarkable achievement. To an almost uncanny degree, this Act reflects completely the basic philosophy and approach of the hon. Minister of Labour to labour relations.

Its outward appearance is one of kindness and good intent, but when we look beneath that outward appearance, we discover a confusion of purpose, and contradictions, almost from the first clause of the Act when they are compared.

Indeed, even worse than that, Mr. Speaker, throughout the Act, there is a perpetuation of old clauses, and the introduction of new clauses, which will delay and hinder the establishment of free collective bargaining, despite that objective being laid down in the preamble of this Act.

We find out, for example, that the undemocratic voting requirements for certification are retained. We find out that the grossly unfair round-robin intervention petition is retained—the favourite weapon of management action—in fact, what Norman Matthews makes about 50 per cent. of his living out of.

There is a denial, Mr. Speaker, of even the most elementary statutory assurance of union security.

Last, but not least, there is the question of why the government, at this stage for example, does not do something about the

whole question of successor rights. When we discussed in the select committee, the whole question of successor rights, Mr. Speaker, and the injustice it created for trade unions, we did not even envisage some of the other injustices that this government now apparently is going to permit to continue in this province.

We have had the hon. member for St. George (Mr. Lawrence) refer to the problem of workers in his area, who are thrown out in the street with their pensions becoming valueless because of an American corporation that comes in and takes over, and does not assume the liabilities or the assets—whatever we want to term it—of this company, namely, its union contract.

But, Mr. Speaker, I draw to the attention of this government another example of the consequences of denying successor rights. This is an area that normally this government is very preoccupied with—that is a case in Guelph where an American company came in and took over a Canadian corporation which had a union contract, including pension rights. Because it was a new company and the Act did not protect the workers with successor rights, this company raided the pension fund and has started to use it for capital purposes. In other words, it violated a trust.

Now, here is a good old Tory government sitting across there, a government that normally is so sensitive to the protection of trust and funds that have been built up on a pension basis for old age, and yet it does nothing to deal with successor rights. Consequently, American corporations can come in and raid the pension funds that have been built up through the years. This is neglect, Mr. Speaker, of a serious nature.

Mr. Reaume: That is what we said.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. MacDonald: Yes, Mr. Speaker, I invite hon. members—when they have a little time off to take a look at this presentation, this emanation from the ivory tower that we received from the Liberals—to compare it with The Labour Relations Act of any Liberal government in this country. The only one that it would closely approach is The Saskatchewan Labour Relations Act and that is why, when the next election comes, the people will keep the CCF government in and vote the Liberals down, because they know the Liberals do not mean it.

Mr. Speaker, I want to deal with only two phases of the underlying principles of this bill, then I want to leave the remainder of them to be considered by other members of the CCF group in this House. And I do so for a very particular reason, and that is that 3 of our group in this House represent the only 3 working trade unionists in this Legislature. They, therefore, will be able to speak with that intimate experience of the problems that create the realism that the hon. Minister was speaking about a few moments ago.

Mr. A. Crossman (St. Andrew): Is the hon. member a trade unionist? Has he ever held a card?

Mr. MacDonald: No.

Mr. Crossman: I have held a card.

Mr. MacDonald: What is the significance of ever having held a card?

Mr. Crossman: There are lots of them on this side.

Mr. MacDonald: That would be the greatest contradiction—it would be like Humphrey Mitchell who for years was walking around with that tattered card he had. The significant thing was that he had left the union years ago and had forgotten what it stood for.

Mr. Crossman: The hon. member was never in one.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, there are two things that I want to discuss. The first one is with regard to the preamble to the Act.

Now I want to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that consideration of this preamble is of more than just general significance, I think it is of all-prevailing significance for the Act as a whole. And I want to refer back for a moment to some of the things that happened in the select committee, and I am very glad that my good Irish hon. friend across the way (Mr. Maloney) is here to correct me if I misrepresent anything that happened in the select committee sessions.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Oh, the hon. Minister will do that without half trying.

Mr. MacDonald: During our discussions of the various proposals for amending the Act, the question of the purpose of The Labour

Relations Act, for very obvious reasons, kept emerging time and time again. And this basic conflict in philosophy, that we have today, emerged time and again between those who feel that unions are a good thing, and therefore that we should encourage their expansion and their development and their strengthening, and—on the other hand—those who feel that trade unions are, in effect, a nuisance, that we should try to do away with them, and not bring them into a plant because they are just going to make your life tougher. This conflicting philosophy, as I say, emerged time and time again during the course of our discussions.

There were many representations made to the select committee, particularly by union spokesmen, suggesting that there should be a preamble put in the Act which would spell out, in positive terms, what this Act was seeking to do. Their plea, of course, was that it should be spelling out the encouragement of the extension of trade unions in the province of Ontario.

However, we could reach no agreement. With such serious conflict in the committee—and I have forgotten exactly who was on which side of the vote, but at least the majority were opposed to spelling out any positive intent—the best we could come up with was in recommendation No. 40, the preamble to the Act:

Whereas, it is in the public interest that industrial peace be achieved and maintained in the province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Maloney: How did the hon. member vote?

Mr. MacDonald: Now, I went along with that because there was no other alternative.

Hon. Mr. Maloney: He certainly did.

Mr. MacDonald: I fought in the committee and I fought with the hon. Minister of Mines, contending that we should spell out the specific, positive purpose of any Labour Relations Act.

Hon. Mr. Maloney: That was when he—

Mr. MacDonald: But no, Mr. Speaker, it was felt we should not put this in because we should not appear to have an Act that would definitely encourage trade unions.

Hon. Mr. Maloney: He is raving as usual.

Mr. MacDonald: So we came up with this recommendation which I suggest is the height

of innocuity—I think that is a good word—at least, it is highly innocuous. We could not spell out a positive objective other than industrial peace which evaded the whole point of whether or not we wanted to encourage collective bargaining.

Mr. Speaker, I think you will understand my amazement, in light of our discussion and arguments in the committee, to discover—when this bill came down—that, for some reason or other, in the department, or in the government or somewhere, there emerged the idea that they should have a positive preamble. So, instead of that innocuous recommendation No. 40, we have a preamble, that the intent and purpose of this Act is:

to promote harmonious relations between employers and employees through collective bargaining by their freely chosen representatives.

Mr. Speaker, I am not particularly wedded to this wording. Actually I do not think it is an exceptionally good wording for a positive preamble, but I am relatively happy with it when I recall what happened in the select committee. At least it sets forth the principle. But what intrigues me, Mr. Speaker—and here is the contradiction, which is so characteristic of the hon. Minister of Labour in his approach—is that he spells out that the objective should be collective bargaining, and then he moves in the very next section of the Act to exclude the right of collective bargaining from a range of people.

Mr. Reaume: He stole our speech.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, the Liberals stole it from us because we have been talking about it for years.

For example, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Maloney: Let there be honour among thieves.

Mr. Grossman: Same writers, that is all.

Mr. Speaker: Order.

Mr. MacDonald: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you very much. I appreciate your co-operation.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Fisher will not like this.

Mr. MacDonald: We have a situation in this province which is not going to be corrected by this bill, in which, for years, watchmen and guards have been denied the right to collective bargaining, on the plea

that they are security people, or for a variety of other reasons. We have, as has already been indicated many times in this House, a government that insists on keeping our civil servants in second-class citizen status, by denying to them the right of collective bargaining, either under The Labour Relations Act or even outside The Labour Relations Act.

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): Is the hon. member making a speech on labour?

Mr. MacDonald: What do you suppose the hon. Minister of Labour was doing when he rose and delivered that eulogistic piece towards the end about striving for peace between the two sides? This was his form of political speech, and its usual innocuous form, too. So just let me proceed to give my political speech, if he wants to interpret it as such.

Mr. Reaume: It is not even a speech.

Mr. MacDonald: We have, for example, Mr. Speaker, the whole problem that was raised in the select committee with regard to an increasingly important group of people in our society who are seeking collective bargaining rights, and they continue to be denied—namely, the professions.

I know that we had before the select committee two groups—perhaps they were best illustrated in the Hydro engineers and the association of professional engineers of Ontario. The association of professional engineers of Ontario came and, speaking from the height of its professional snobbery, said that it did not want any member of the association of professional engineers of Ontario to be contaminated by becoming involved in collective bargaining procedures.

But interestingly enough we had the Hydro engineers come before the committee saying they were entitled to the collective bargaining rights because—let us face it, Mr. Speaker, collective bargaining rights are only the rights of free association in the economic field which were originally laid down in basic principle in the year 1215 in the Magna Carta.

And here in the year 1960 we have this government—good old Tory government—not yet being willing to concede to these people the right of association—notwithstanding the fact, Mr. Speaker, that the right of association for collective bargaining purposes has been granted throughout the American jurisdiction.

Over there, those who happen to control the professional organizations are not being

permitted to impose their snobbish approach on this whole issue. American engineers are able to bargain collectively.

Here in Ontario, Hydro engineers are a good example of a group of professionals who are in an identical relationship to their employer, identical as are the rubber worker or the textile worker or the steel worker. They are working for a wage and the professional status does not enter the picture at all.

There are other cases, Mr. Speaker, such as, for example, nurses.

We discovered last year, from the latest Dominion bureau of statistics figures, that nurses receive an annual wage of approximately \$2,100 in this Dominion of Canada. That is a scandalous proposition, and yet they have a professional association which is neither interested in, nor capable of, collective bargaining on behalf of nurses. Why should nurses not have the right under this Act?

Well, what happened, of course—

An hon. member: They do not want it.

Mr. MacDonald: —is that a growing number of them are wanting to be, and we will find that out in the future. Their voice is not being heard because those who happen to be in the leadership of the professional nurses' organizations are the only ones heard. But we will discover, in the future, that more of these people are interested.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, will the hon. member permit me to make a suggestion? Over the past several days I have been flooded with requests from nurses, the rank and file of the profession, that we do all possible to have them excluded—at their own request—from the terms of this Act.

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): Mr. Speaker, if I may interrupt—

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister may be interested in a story—a true story. The leadership of the nurses' association came and presented their brief to the select committee a couple of years ago. Listening in at the hearings that day happened to be a nurse who worked in one of the hospitals in the metropolitan area of Toronto. I do not know that she had clearly made up her mind as to whether she wanted to have collective bargaining rights under the Act or not—

Mr. C. E. Janes (Lambton East): Who said that is true?

Mr. MacDonald: —but when she came out of the committee room, she happened to meet one of the leading trade union officials in the province of Ontario. When she found out who he was, with a glint of anticipation in her eye she asked if they could come up and help the nurses in this hospital. He looked at her and said: "Come up and help you? Why, your leaders have just presented a brief this morning arguing that you should not come under the Act. When are you going to swallow your pride and begin to eat?"

Maybe after a time the nurses who are not enjoying collective bargaining, like the Hydro engineers, will discover that they want it under The Labour Relations Act.

Mr. Grossman: Here is a petition from over 100 nurses—

Mr. Morrow: Here is a petition, Mr. Speaker, from 250 from district No. 8 in Ottawa, all with their own signatures.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Here are 300 from Windsor—

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I go on to another group. This one is even more mystifying. I can see that the educational process will have to go for a little longer in the professional groups before we can break through, and the rank and file will be able to recognize their own interests and be able to get them fulfilled.

But with a regard to civic employees, I cannot understand, because this was discussed and there was unanimity in the select committee on this issue, that section 78 should be dropped from the Act so that nobody would be in the position to deprive civic workers of the rights that the Act granted to them.

I was interested in looking back, Mr. Speaker, in *Hansard*, to discover what the hon. Minister said when he stated that he brought civic employees under the Act. I believe it was back in 1950. This is what he is quoted as saying in the Legislature at that time:

I could not see any difference between a man working for the city and doing a paving job and a man who worked for a contractor doing the same paving job. I never thought that was right, because they worked for a municipal government they should not have the same representation as men who worked for a private employer. If these workmen are doing exactly the same as other workmen, I cannot justify leaving these people out from under the protection of the Act.

So the hon. Minister, at least with momentary consistency, brought civic employees under the Act back in 1950.

But then he bowed to the pressure—where it came from, I do not know, but I suspect it was from old party spokesmen in municipal government, the Liberals and the Conservatives—

Some hon. Liberal members: Oh, oh.

Mr. MacDonald: —who at that stage did not want collective bargaining. So they put in section 78. The effect of it is this, that with one hand they give this growing body of civic employees rights under The Labour Relations Act, and, with the other hand, they give the employer the right to take these rights away.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): That was all said an hour ago, what else is new?

Mr. MacDonald: After this has gone on for some years, the hon. Minister, Mr. Speaker, rises in the House and he confesses that he is losing confidence in the wisdom of excluding any employees by invoking section 78, and he tells the House that he has suggested to municipalities—he has even urged them—that they should not evoke section 78.

Hon. Mr. Daley: We have had very good success, too.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Minister believes that these people should be under the Act, if he has been pleading for years that municipalities should not use section 78, by what logic, or consistency, or any other mental process, does the hon. Minister come into this House and not remove section 78 from this Act? I mean, there is just no logic to it at all.

Well, we shall see what we can do with section 78 when we get a little further on in the discussions in this House.

However, Mr. Speaker, I think it is useful for us to consider this, too, with regard to the pressures that are still exerted on the hon. Minister to leave section 78 in the Act. The hon. Minister shakes his head. Well, if there is no pressure on him, why, in heaven's name, does he not take it out? Does he accept complete responsibility for retaining it?

However, Mr. Speaker, in one of the presentations that was made to the select committee by one of the unions that organizes workers in the civic field, they quoted from

a standard work that was published back in 1954, a work by S. J. Frankel and R. C. Pratt, entitled *Municipal Relations in Canada*.

It was published jointly by the Canadian federation of mayors and municipalities and the industrial relations centre of McGill University. This is what they have to say. I wonder, in the light of this, why the hon. Minister is so hesitant to remove this further exclusion from the Act. I quote:

Canadian opinion has grown to recognize that trade unions play a positive and valuable role in democratic society. A collective agreement on wages, hours of labour, and conditions of work is now generally preferred to decisions by unilateral fiat of the employer.

Collective bargaining has come to be regarded as a socially preferable way to handle employer-employee relations.

If this is a true statement of thoughtful opinion, and indeed a popular opinion generally, then it would become increasingly anomalous if municipalities themselves were not also to conduct their labour relations in this way.

Here is a study prepared by the largest municipal body in this nation. That quotation is on page 8. They go on, Mr. Speaker, on page 9:

It is increasingly recognized that unions can make a positive contribution to the plant, service or office which they have organized. Canadian municipalities have not been slow to recognize this.

In their replies to a recent survey of labour relations in Canadian municipalities, many cities and towns commented that the central handling of grievances through a union was often a distinct advantage to the city administrator. It served to weed out biased and indefensible grievances, and it made sure that the serious grievance came to the attention of the senior administrator.

Satisfactory employer and union relations may thus mean a more contented and hence a more efficient working force.

Now, why, Mr. Speaker, in face of observations like that, does the hon. Minister continue to exclude this growing body of people? It just plays into the hands of some administrators who, on some occasions, exercised it as a whim.

I speak knowledgeably, because in York township one of the things that we have prided ourselves on is that most of the municipal workers are organized. But there is one group that is not, namely, the janitors in

the schools, and for a reason that mystified me a year or so ago when this group, as the last group in the township, sought certification, the school board availed themselves of section 78 and denied them the right of collective bargaining. They only did it because section 78 was in the Act.

If what they say on Labour Day about their cordial relations with labour in York township is true, I do not see why they would want to deny it to this last unorganized group.

In fact, the hon. Minister himself, Mr. Speaker, in introducing this bill last week, made this statement:

The Labour Relations Act is built around the principle of collective bargaining and our purpose has been to provide the rules, and the ways and the means, by which solutions can be found without resort, wherever possible, to destructive strikes and lock-outs.

Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Minister believes that, why does he leave section 78 in, which excludes civic workers—who have to strike for the oldest reason in the world to strike, namely, the right to organize. I am not certain that reason is going to persuade the hon. Minister of this, because he has had reason and argument poured at him down the years, yet he comes in with no change in the Act.

It is a violation of the basic principles which he himself enunciates in the preamble to the Act.

Hon. Mr. Daley: In the hon. member's opinion.

Mr. MacDonald: In my opinion? Yes. Well, if anybody has a capacity for logical thought—

Hon. Mr. Daley: Maybe the hon. member is the only one who has it.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, the hon. Minister should not emphasize the limitations on his side of the House.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to touch on this question of freedom of speech. Once again I do it because this was an issue which occupied a great deal of time and discussion before the select committee.

There came before the select committee spokesmen for management, not only the organizations representing management but individual corporations like International Nickel and the Steel Company, who pleaded

—and one could see the tears running down their cheeks as they made this plea—that they were denied one of the basic rights of a free society, namely, their freedom of speech, during the certification campaign.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to suggest—and I think the House must think this through carefully—that this is a highly specious kind of argument. In spite of it being highly specious, 10 members of the committee, including the two Liberals on the select committee, supported it, and now the government has introduced it in part in the bill.

I was interested, down at the Ontario federation of labour convention, to discover that the hon. leader of the Liberal party does not support the idea that management should be given freedom of speech—

Some Liberal hon. members: Oh, oh.

Mr. MacDonald: So there is a split in the Liberal party on this issue.

An hon. member: He is reaching, he is reaching.

Mr. MacDonald: I am not reaching, I have got my finger right on the sore spot. In fact, somebody got up at the Ontario federation of labour and said to the hon. leader of the Opposition: "Well, if you believe that the management should not be given freedom of speech in a certification campaign, what about those two members of your party who voted to give them that freedom?" Do hon. members know what the answer of the hon. leader of the Opposition was? It was this: "This is my personal view. I am not expressing a party view."

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): I have expressed the party view today.

Some Liberal hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, how a man, who is the leader of a political party, can go around on an issue like this and say, "I am expressing my personal views and not party views," I do not know. But if he is expressing party views, then the two Liberal members have changed their minds.

Mr. Whicher: The hon. member for York South changed his mind. He changed his mind over this.

Mr. MacDonald: They have been scoffing at me for changing my mind, now let them scoff at themselves for a moment.

Mr. Whicher: Let him scoff at himself, everybody else is.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Tit for tat.

Mr. Whicher: At least the hon. leader of our party knows the name—

Mr. Singer: Jealously will get the hon. member for York South nowhere.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, Mr. Speaker, let us just take a look at this specious argument which the government has now accepted. Will the Liberal hon. members be with me? I am going to attack the government.

Mr. Whicher: Yes, yes.

Mr. MacDonald: That is good. I am speaking of the specious argument which the government has accepted with regard to freedom of speech. Mr. Speaker, freedom of speech is not an unqualified freedom. One has no right to freedom of speech in a place where one has no right to be in the first place. I cited an example on which I was rather certain I would get complete support in the House last year when I was discussing it. I said this: "I have no right to freedom of speech in the Tory caucus. Despite the fact that what happens in the Tory caucus may affect me on some occasions, I have no right to freedom of speech in the Tory caucus."

Mr. Grossman: That is for sure.

Mr. MacDonald: All right. Let us get down to the basic point. When a group of workers, Mr. Speaker, are deciding the issue of whether or not they want to join the union, and which union, it is literally no business at all of management what union they join.

Mr. Reaume: That is what we said.

Mr. MacDonald: No business at all. It is no more their business than it is my business in the Tory caucus. And therefore, for them to advance the specious plea that they are being denied freedom of speech, is the kind of thing that only the twisted logic of the hon. Minister of Labour and his government could accept and put in an Act. Yet that is exactly what they have now done.

Hon. Mr. Daley: What is he thinking, that the management would go to the union hall, or what? They should have no freedom of speech in the union hall—is that what he is talking about?

Mr. MacDonald: I am not.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Then what is he talking about? They would not even go there.

Mr. MacDonald: There is a decision, I do not happen to have immediate reference to it, an American decision, with regard to labour relations, about having a captive audience, and how this is not a valid expression of freedom of action.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, if a group of workers—and this is the essential point, so do not let it stray far—if a group of workers want to decide what union they wish to join, management has no right to be around at all. If management, with their weapon of threat to fire a man, does participate, the likelihood is that they are going to end up with a union, not of the workers' choice but of the management's choice. How about Joe Smallwood? That is the way he forms unions. He sends in a government agent, working with the employer, to form a union that, in effect, is going to be a company union of the government.

Mr. Reaume: Who is worrying about him?

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. member should—

Mr. Reaume: How about Ontario? Where is the hon. member for York South at? Over on the island? Come over here for a while—

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Speaker, the government has now accepted the specious case for freedom of speech. The significant point which I think this Legislature should bear in mind is that, in accepting it, they have violated what was a basic principle of the Act up until now. I say this because the Act, up until now, has been predicated on the assumption—even though it was brought in, in 1944, by a Tory government—that the workers and the workers alone had the right to choose, and the management should not be in the picture. And now, 16 years later, Tories have backslid to the point where they are introducing this right for the management to get into the picture.

So, Mr. Speaker, as a result of the government's violation of basic principles by not giving collective bargaining rights to a great range of people who are entitled to them; as a result of this legalizing of management intervention in the choice of a union on this freedom of speech; as a result of a lot of other issues which other hon. members of my group are going to discuss, I do not think it is desirable that this bill be passed for second

reading. Under the rules of the Legislature, as laid down in May, on the second reading of an Act, it is possible to strike out after all the words after "that" and propose an alternative. And that is what I am going to do at the present time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. N. Davison, that the motion be amended by striking out all the words after the word "that" and substituting the following:

In the opinion of this House, Bill No. 74, An Act to amend The Labour Relations Act, fails to carry out the purposes set forth in the proposed preamble to The Labour Relations Act, in that

(a) it fails to remedy the undemocratic and time-consuming certification procedures of the Act;

(b) it fails to alter significantly the inflexible and time-consuming conciliation procedures of the Act;

(c) it fails to provide for the voluntary revocable checkoff of union dues;

(d) it fails to remove the discriminatory exclusions at present provided in the Act, thereby denying the benefits of democratic collective bargaining to large numbers of employees in the province; and

(e) any improvements envisaged in the Act are offset by additional unreasonable restrictions on, and interference in, the legitimate activities of democratic trade unions.

Some CCF hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Speaker, in rising to attempt to contribute something—oh, I am sorry.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, in considering this amendment, may I draw your attention to page 530, in May, in which it says this, under the heading, "Reasoned Amendment":

It is also competent for a member who desires to place on record any special reason for not agreeing to the second reading of the bill, to move what is known as the reasoned amendment.

This amendment is to leave out all words in the main question after the word "that", and to add other words, and the question proposed on the amendment, is that the word "proposed" be left out and part of the questions.

And then May goes on to suggest a number of items that could be considered under this.

The first one of these which I submit applies in this instance, is that the amendment, may be declaratory of some principle adverse to, or differing from, the principles, or policy or provisions of the bill.

Mr. Speaker: I would point out to the member at this point, we will allow the debate to continue and I will take a look at the amendment.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Speaker, forgive me for intervening before you had come to your considered decision on that document that has been handed you.

In rising to speak in this debate and, in attempting to contribute something toward the general principles of this bill, I do so with considerable misgivings, because I am aware of the statement of policy, forthright in its nature, that was delivered this afternoon by the hon. leader of our party (Mr. Wintermeyer).

Some Liberal hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Sopha: One heard something from the hon. member for York South that was in the substance of an echo.

Some Liberal hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Sopha: I noted the look on his face, and on the face of the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden), as they listened to the hon. leader of our party delivering his speech this afternoon, and realized that the rug had been pulled from under them. May I just add that if the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts) were not such a kindly person, he might consider—after the hon. member for York South delivered his remarks—charging him with theft.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. member has been stealing for years.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Are you going to vote for our hon. member?

Mr. Sopha: Now, as I have said, our hon. leader has delineated our position. I would ask permission to expand a little bit on two or three of his points. In any event, he showed where we stand with respect to the trade union movement in this province, and anything that I say will only be by way of elucidation, or explanation, of that position which he took for us this afternoon.

I did not intend to start with the subject of mediation, Mr. Speaker, but it is as good a place to start as any. I have always been

struck by the fact that, if one litigant is suing another over a damaged fender, and supposing there is \$1,200 or \$1,400 at stake in the litigation, then the whole majesty of the law goes into operation.

The judge will arrive in one of the county towns or district towns, as the case may be, wearing a gown with a red sash on it. The sheriff will come in to open court carrying a sword. The jury will be summoned to attend there and decide the very important issue of who should pay for the damaged fender.

The government, as is its responsibility, will provide the funds for all this background and environment in order to come to a sound and just decision between the two parties.

But, Mr. Speaker, if there is a danger of 16,000 or 18,000 people being out of work, then the person they send is an underpaid civil servant, who is perhaps paid \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year, who is untrained, who has taken on that job perhaps because he has an interest in it, and he will come up and will try to get between the parties and try to effect some resolution of the grave issues that separate the trade union and management. I speak from experience, because that is precisely what happened in the Sudbury strike of 1958.

The government sent up their mediation officers, tried to get the parties together, later on they established a conciliation board and eventually the union saw the need to go on strike. As a result, it threw that community, during the dying months of 1958, into a severe state of economic dislocation.

Now, as our hon. leader has said, this afternoon, the time has come for this government to recognize that its position in assisting unions and management to come to agreement demands that a creative staff of trained people, people with resolution and intelligence and ability, come into these disputes to try to effect some common meeting ground between the parties.

That is the role of government. And that is the role of government, I assert, that has never been recognized by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) since he has been in that position for a decade and a half.

They might consider the abolition of the conciliation board stage entirely, because in my opinion—I say this as my opinion entirely—that at the conciliation board stage, the issues are too far removed from the actual background of the dispute between the two parties, and in the conciliation stage they introduce a third group who perhaps do not understand what the fight is about between the two contestants.

Now with respect, may I turn to the preamble of the bill? I do not entirely agree with everything the hon. member for York South said, but in principle, what he did say in his expansion upon it, I feel, has some sense to it, and I go only that far.

I will read from the preamble which the hon. Minister of Labour and his draftsmen have set up:

The intent and purpose of this Act is to promote harmonious relations between employers and employees through collective bargaining by their freely chosen representatives.

I would say, and I have considered these words very carefully, that that preamble that he sets out is so much eye-wash. If the Act has not been constructed to do that, since it was first passed in 1947 or 1948, then it has failed in its purpose. One would hope that the Act always had the intent that is set out in that preamble.

But we in this group say that the preamble must go further. It must set out—if they are going to have a preamble—that the intent and purpose of this Act is to encourage the certification of unions, to encourage the recognition of associations that have been freely chosen by the workers themselves.

And, lacking such a preamble, I think I may say, without offending the historical accuracy of my proposition, that the labour relations board has not always been the quickest vehicle to recognize that principle. It has not always certified unions quickly, even when the workers themselves have demonstrated that they wish to be represented by a specific association.

I am thinking of one specific case, and that was a case at Guelph where the workers indicated to the board—I think something in the neighbourhood of 70 per cent. of them—in 1957 that they wished to be represented by a certain union.

It went before the board, and the board in its wisdom saw the necessity of requiring a vote, and when they had that vote there were not as many of them in this instance that voted for the union but still a majority voted for it.

The board got the result of that vote, studied it—they studied it for 3 years—and it was not until the end of January, 1960, 3 years after the application for certification had been made, that the board in its wisdom decided to hand down a decision, which decision denied those workers, in the result, the right to be recognized by that union.

I merely point that out, and I do not do

so with any spirit of criticism of the board at all. But I merely say, in reference to this preamble, that this Legislature should set out in clear and precise terms—it should articulate for the board—that the principle of this Act is to speed the certification of unions, so that they, when freely chosen and without duress and coercion, will be able to speak on behalf of the people that they represent.

Now, regarding the United States, it is interesting to note what The Wagner Act said in 1935. You will recall, Mr. Speaker, that progress in the realm of labour-management relations in the context of that year, 1935, was not exactly a popular thing. It took someone with the forthrightness of Franklin Roosevelt to take hold of the situation and to attempt to guide the country toward a recognition that labour had the right to be represented by associations freely chosen by the workers.

And yet in the year 1935, with much more courage than the hon. Minister of Labour demonstrates, The Wagner Act had this to say by way of preamble:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to encourage the practice and procedure of collective bargaining, and to protect the exercise of workers of full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection.

Mr. Speaker, who can stand up and say that that is not a courageous way to set out what the purpose of a Labour Relations Act should be? I would recommend to the hon. Minister of Labour that he withdraw this preamble and put something in the nature of the declaration of The Wagner Act in its place instead.

For, Mr. Speaker, it was also said—and I note in my notes here—in The Clayton Act of 1914, that the labour of the human being is not a commodity or article of commerce, and if we strive to do anything, Mr. Speaker—if the hon. Minister of Labour, who has struggled hard to create an atmosphere and climate of industrial peace in this province, if he, as I am sure he does, joins with us in seeking to do anything—it is to create a climate in Ontario of good relations between labour and management.

I say to you, Mr. Speaker, out of conviction, that the only way that we can do that is to recognize that the workers, the labouring people of this province, desire to be represented by trade unions to effect through

their voice, their common interests and purposes and their desires in respect of their working conditions.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to turn for a moment—and I am only going to deal with two or three subjects, and I am going to do so briefly—I wish to turn to this section 16. As the hon. leader of our party has said this afternoon, there is little doubt in my mind, sir, that that is the thin edge of the wedge of the right-to-work principle.

Now, I was rather surprised, Mr. Speaker, and I say that to the hon. Minister of Labour—and I see he looks at me now—and I wish to say by way of background, I wish to set out for him the reason that I presume to get up and speak in respect of this bill.

I come from a community where there are perhaps 16,000 or 18,000, perhaps approaching 20,000 union members. The hon. member for Nickel Belt (Mr. Belisle) well knows this, and he will corroborate what I say in that regard.

In Sudbury almost every worker in that community is a member of the trade union, he is protected by a collective bargaining agreement. Now for myself, against that background, I will say I have had the honour to represent several trade unions in the negotiations. In fact, I can say—and I do say—that I have never approached the bargaining table on behalf of management. But perhaps that is an accident of circumstance, and in putting out my shingle as I do outside the building in which I have my office, if management had ever asked me to represent them I suppose I would—if I had the assurance that they were able to pay the very moderate fee that I would have charged.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. member charges as much as David Lewis.

Mr. Sopha: No, I do not charge as much as David Lewis. And I would not charge as much as Norman Matthews, whoever he is.

I have no doubt, as I said by way of opening this part of the subject with which I wish to deal, that section 16 is—for the first time, I think, in the history of this country so far as I know—the introduction of a right-to-work principle. Now, I do not know where the demand for that came from.

We watched—most Canadians who are interested in labour affairs—watched with interest the development of the campaigns in the United States when they tried, in various states, to introduce a right-to-work law, but I think we watched it merely as observers. I never met a person who thought

that there would be a move in Ontario—or, in fact, in Canada—to introduce what I conceive to be repressive legislation like this.

Yet surprisingly enough, notwithstanding that the select committee as far as I know never dealt with that subject, when the hon. Minister of Labour introduces his bill he has this section 16. And what does it say? Only subsection 2 is relevant:

No employer shall discharge an employee (a) who has been expelled or suspended from membership in the trade union mentioned in clause a. of subsection 1.

Now we have to go to clause a. of subsection 1 of section 33 of the bill, and that says:

Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the parties to a collective agreement may include in its provision (a) for the requiring of a condition of employment membership in the trade union that is party to, or is bound by, the agreement or granting a preference of employment to members of such trade union, or requiring the payment of dues or contribution to such trade union.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in the history of labour relations in this province it has certainly been a frequent and common thing for unions to negotiate such agreements where they provide, as in the case of the closed shops, that everybody that works in the industry must be a member of the union, or on the other hand the open shop, or they might have the involuntary irrevocable checkoff, which is the situation with respect to the agreement between the international mine, mill and smelter workers and the International Nickel Company of Canada Limited. I believe this is exceedingly frequent in this province, it might be the voluntary revocable checkoff.

Now, it is in respect of the latter, Mr. Speaker, that I wish to direct a few remarks.

As I conceived this section 16, undoubtedly it gives a privilege to the worker to not only cease his membership in the trade union, but also to continue his employment and instruct his employer not to deduct his union dues. And as such, Mr. Speaker, undoubtedly this is meant as a blow at the health and future of trade unions.

Now, as has been said on a great many occasions, whoever it was that thought up the phrase "right-to-work laws" certainly was guilty of perpetrating on the community a gross inaccuracy, because if a law such as this is anything it cannot be considered in the nature of right-to-work.

Does this law give an unemployed man

the right to demand a job? It does not. Does it place any sort of penalty upon an employer who refuses to hire a worker who is over 40 years of age? Does it set up any guarantee which prohibits an employer from separating a man from his job for anything other than just cause?

If it does not give a worker any of these rights, just what right does it give him?

It gives him the right to enjoy the fruits of collective bargaining, without carrying any share of the burden whatsoever. It gives the right to the worker to undermine all union effort to improve wages and working conditions through self-denial and sacrifice, and still enjoy the benefits which that self-denial and sacrifice have achieved. It gives him the right to undercut, disrupt and destroy with impunity, regardless of how drastically his actions may jeopardize the common welfare of his fellow worker.

I say to you, Mr. Speaker, and I say it to the hon. Minister of Labour in all sincerity, where unions have no maintenance of membership security they must constantly fight for their existence. They are forced to devote time in their internal organization, time that they might well spend constructively in improving relations between the union and management.

Now, the danger of the legislation, of course, is to be found in the fact that it is not in the plural, and it might, in the way it is phrased, be a snare to the unwary. It says no employer shall discharge an employee.

It might just as well say, and the effect of it will be, that, where several employees decide not to remain members of the union, that it opens the door to decertification of that union unquestionably. Not only does it do that but it invites—and I see the hon. Minister of Labour shaking his head and he might consider this—it invites another union to come in and start to war with the union that is already certified, and those people that would seek to disrupt the union that is already certified can continue in their employment because the hon. Minister of Labour has decided to give statutory authority to their continued employment and compel employers to keep them on in their job in order that they might pursue in such an instance their disruptive activities.

Now, Mr. Speaker, why should the hon. Minister of Labour—I ask rhetorically—put into a statute a legal right such as this?

I have said on the one hand that there has been no clear demand for it in this province, and I assert that with assurance: I

have not heard that, in this province, there has been any demand for legislation of this type.

On the other hand, if a worker, as I say, has a moral right or a moral duty to support the trade union which bargains on his behalf, then—out of that moral duty—how can the hon. Minister of Labour seek to find a legal right to allow that worker to continue in his employment and compel the employer to keep him on?

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): May I say a word? I do not want to interfere. It has been my policy not to interfere with the speakers and I have no intention at this time of debating this thing.

But there have been cases of dismissal where it appeared on the surface, without being able to go carefully into the matter, that these dismissals were unjust, and in my opinion all this simply does is give that man a place where he can be heard.

Mr. Sopha: With all respect to the hon. Minister of Labour, as I have been saying, and I think a fair reading—and one does not have to be a lawyer to understand its implication—a fair reading of it means that a worker, who no longer sees eye to eye with the trade union of which he was a member, may cease his membership, may stop his membership in the trade union and may also go to the employer—and here is the very vice of this action—he may then go to the employer and say: “Regarding these dues that I was formerly contributing to the trade union, you will stop checking them off my pay.”

As a result, the trade union is no longer supported by that person or any of his fellows of like mind. But the hon. Minister of Labour in his legislation tells the employer that he must continue him on in his employment.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to say something about the jurisdictional disputes that are dealt with in the Act, but I am not going to take the time of the House this afternoon. I may say that the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren) and the hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume) will follow me in expanding upon the principles delineated by the hon. leader of our party today.

I want to set out in unequivocal terms that I have the greatest sympathy for the trade union movement. I cannot, and I do not think there are many other people that can explain the technological genius of production that this continent, the United States and ourselves have demonstrated, and

especially during the last war, unless one explains it through the background of the trade union movement.

We were able to produce during the war—with the assistance of trade unions and the organization of workers, and creating the ideal or near-ideal conditions under which they worked—we were able to produce not only enough arms for ourselves, but we were able to arm the armies of many other nations, including those of the Soviet Union.

We must not forget that, Mr. Speaker. We must not forget that and we should strive to foster the development of trade unions in this country and in this province specifically.

As a lawyer, I am a member of a trade union myself, and that membership in the trade union of lawyers, as is the case with doctors, and I see the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs smile, he knows what I am talking about.

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): We have not said it yet.

Mr. Sopha: We do not have to worry about a right-to-work law, because we have to be members of the union which we are in, and the same is the case with the other profession of doctors. There is no choice about it.

We cannot go to the law society, or a doctor cannot go to the medical association, and say, “I no longer wish to be a member of this free and voluntary association,” because the moment you stop being a member of it—

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, the hon. member is not well informed. A doctor does not have to be a member of the medical association to practice medicine in Ontario.

Mr. Sopha: Well, Mr. Speaker, I will look forward to an expansion on those remarks by the hon. Minister of Health. I do not pretend to know everything that obtains with respect to doctors. I know a little bit about what obtains with respect to lawyers.

But I say this that, in both associations, in both of the professions, the members have to be accredited by the association, and, without running the risk of offending the hon. Minister of Health, I will refer only to lawyers, if he will permit me to talk about lawyers.

I say that if a lawyer stops being a member of that association, then his right to practice his profession also stops. And if that be the case in those professions, then why should it not be so throughout the trade union movement generally? What is the need of this

section 16, that would permit, as they said it would permit, a disruption of the activities of trade unions?

Mr. Speaker, I have looked forward to a discussion in the committee on all of the provisions of this bill. In our opinion—and we wish to make it emphatically clear so that no person will go away from the House this afternoon under any misapprehension—that we think this legislation is repressive in its intent, that it will not foster the healthy development of trade unions, that it will not create the climate in this province for industrial harmony.

Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East): I would like to speak on only one phase of Bill No. 74 this afternoon, and that is union security. In the present Act, the trade union movement has very little union security, and this Bill No. 74 will take some of the little bit that they have away from them. I think we should take a long look at some of the jobs that the union people have to do. One of their main jobs is to organize the workers and try to get them better working conditions.

However, they have a much wider responsibility. When they get collective bargaining in a plant, and there is a unit set up that they must bargain for, they are held responsible for the people in that bargaining unit although all those people may not be union members.

While they are held responsible for those people I feel that they should have some security, and also a learned judge in this country felt the same thing. That was why Mr. Justice Rand decided on the Rand formula in Windsor. It gives the unions a little bit of security to carry on the job of negotiating and doing a job that has to be done among the workers.

Also, we can take a look at 6 of the provinces in Canada today, and we will discover some type of the checkoff in those provinces. We have British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, yes, and even Newfoundland. Five of these provinces have a revocable checkoff system. In Saskatchewan they have something even better; they have a modified union shop.

The very least protection that Ontario should provide for the workers is the voluntary revocable checkoff, and therefore I urge the hon. members of this House to support this amendment. It does not seem reasonable to me that this House should legislate to reduce the various forms of union security which the unions may have got through negotiating with their management.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, before you close the House, I would like to say a few words on this issue, as I had the privilege of being a member of the committee.

I might say that I learned a lot that I did not know before, and I do not know very much about it now, and am certainly not an expert on labour-management relations, which puts me on common ground with the many other speakers I have heard in this House this afternoon.

I would just like to say, Mr. Speaker, that I was very, very privileged to spend hours and days and weeks with men who have had tremendous experience in labour relations in this province. I might extend my congratulations and thanks to not only the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), but to Professor Finkelman, Mr. Reid, Mr. Fine, Mr. Metzler—men who have had years of experience in labour relations, and men whose opinions are accepted by both management and labour in this province.

Mr. Speaker, it seems that this Act has been favourably received by both management and labour. I have had many letters—I have just had one in opposition and that was by the communist party—accepting generally the principles of this Act. It is not, we know, a cure-all for all troubles of management and labour, and there is no Act that can be brought out that will be.

But I think it is one that has no quarrel with labour's wish to receive a fair share of the industrial dollar, nor to quarrel with management for wanting their fair share, and on behalf of both labour and management to see that we are not priced out of the markets of the world.

How necessary it is for any government not to legislate, or not to force either side into agreement, but to assist and help in seeing that labour disputes do not reach a stalemate. A stalemate results only in strikes and loss and tragedies, not only to the workers, not only to the men in management, but also the wives and families of these men in industry. The tragedy indeed hits the home when these things occur during a stalemate when nobody seems to reach an agreement.

It is up to the government to assist and to help prevent these things from occurring, as they fortunately have done so often in the past.

I also believe that, unless management and labour are willing to negotiate, there is no way in which this Legislature, or any other, can force them to do so, and God forbid

that we ever reach that point where we do try to in any punitive way.

I was very interested in an article, I would like to read, Mr. Speaker. It is not very long, but it is entitled "The Land that Found a Cure for Strikes," and this information to me was very amazing. In 1958, labour strikes emptied Canadian pay envelopes and crippled industry during 2.7 million man days. In the same year, and most other years, highly industrialized Sweden, with half Canada's working force, lost only 4,500 man days—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): A good socialist government.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: I will come to that. They do not agree with going to the government with anything, perhaps because it is socialist, that would throw the monkey-wrench into things. About equal to a year's employment for 15 men is all the time that was lost. On a basis of an equal number of workers, Canada lost almost 1,200 times more work than Sweden. Now, why the difference?

It is easy to say, and quite true, that the 1.8 million members of Sweden's labour movement regard strikes as an archaic and extravagant method of negotiating two different opinions. But in justice to Canada, a few other background facts must be entered.

Sweden is populated by Swedes only, and perhaps 200,000 foreign additions through postwar emigrations. A deeply rooted national pride, nourished by 1,000 years of racial history has given the Swedish people a solidarity not yet characteristic of the widely scattered family of Canadians.

We have a great group here of different nationalities, and so on, who do not always see eye to eye with each other. To this we must add that the Swedes have become the most completely unionized of all peoples, with 97 per cent. of all those gainfully employed holding union cards as compared with 33 per cent. for Canada. Neither the labour unions nor their industrial paymasters have asked for, or would tolerate, government interference in their mutual relationships. In fact, most groups have signed a binding agreement that, under no circumstance will the national Parliament come between the worker and the boss in time of conflict.

When wage increases and shortening of hours are up for decision, no Canadian union can outdo a Swedish union in combative toughness. Many a time the Swedish delegates of management and labour have argued through the night, and fought into the next

day, intent upon reaching almost any compromise that leaves the strike weapon and the lock-out untouched.

For example, International Nickel that my hon. friend (Mr. Sopha) spoke about, in 1958, at their strike in Sudbury and Port Colborne, cost one million man days of idleness, with its attendant loss of mill production. Some 500,000 man days was the price paid for the steel workers' strike in Hamilton, which generated from an impasse between a single company and a single section of the workers.

In contrast, one of the largest Swedish corporations, Sunvich steel works faced its last labour trouble 27 years ago, and it lasted only 13 days. The Volvo motor corporation, employing directly and indirectly 80,000 people, has not known a strike since 1932.

All such Swedish companies have passed between the millstones of labour negotiation year after year, and have increased wage levels, reduced working hours, and contributed to fringe benefits which now form a wage supplement of 18 per cent. Incidentally, Sweden's wage level is by far the highest of all European countries.

Now, there are many other strikes in Canada I could mention. The Arvida strike, hon. members will remember, was a bad one here.

As between the mutual organizations of Canadian labour and centralized Swedish confederation of union, there exists significant differences of viewpoint and strategy, when strike action appears imminent. The Stockholm institution, under no circumstances will give a forthright endorsement of strike action at a request of a member union. Such endorsement, in fact, is rarely asked for, since it must be preceded by a hurried examination of the cause at issue.

When a union of textile or metal workers, for example, submits a brief to confederation headquarters, as it is obliged to do, the confederation staff of industrial relations, experts and economists scrutinizes the proposal in its relation to the financial position of the industry affected and the possible repercussion on the national economy. A very wise thing, I think, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): What is he reading from?

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: A cautious appraisal of these factors frequently induces the labour council at the national office to advise a postponement of the unions' claims until the overall situation brightens. Even when the situation does brighten, nobody stops working nor do the wheels of industry cease revolving.

In the seclusion of a board room, a dozen or so delegates of labour and management proceed to whittle down apparently irreconcilable stands to the dimension of a tolerable compromise. I think that is what we are all trying for, Mr. Speaker, a tolerable compromise in these things.

In the light of North American experience, it may sound paradoxical to say that when labour and management, acting as a national board of reference, possessing an equal status in wealth and fire power and the confidence and respect of membership, the temptation to slug it out at the community's expense finds no place on the agenda.

Whether or not this is a paradox, the Swedes could not care less. They find it useful to insure full employment 300 days a year, to maintain industry at a high pitch of production, to raise the workers' standard of living.

Since this system of co-ordinated improvement has worked to the general satisfaction year after year, the Swedes gladly vacate the field of industrial civil war to those who favour unconditional surrender.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that to me is what I believe this Act is trying to work towards. It is not punitive, it does not give everything, either to union or management.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): He has a lot to learn.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, I would just like to say to the hon. gentleman over there, that I would hate to live in a country where they formed the government of either the CCF or especially the Labour-Progressive party.

Mr. Bryden: Sweden has that kind of government.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The CCF philosophy has been a failure in every part of the country where it has been tried, and the people in this country are too wise to ever fall for that balderdash that would bring this country down to the place of slavery.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister permit a question?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I just want to close by saying, we believe we have brought in an Act that is worthwhile and one which will assist both labour and management to reach industrial peace and harmony.

Some Liberal hon. members: Question, question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. Troy: Would the hon. Minister permit a question?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I note my time is up, Mr. Speaker. I think that you had best give me more time if I am to answer questions.

Mr. Troy: Would the hon. Minister permit a question?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: No, I cannot do it.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Mr. Speaker, I have long been proud of the party of which I am a part.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Fifteen years.

Mr. Reaume: I have long been proud, too, of the man who is at the head of our party. I want to say that I have never been so proud as I was when the hon. leader of our party (Mr. Wintermeyer) today, in this House, rose in a very forthright way, with a very clear voice and with his feet planted firmly upon the floor and his eyes peering brightly into the future, pronounced and enunciated in perfect English how our party stands with respect to trade unions in this province.

And as he spoke the most amusing thing that happened in the House at that time, I peered over here to the left and I viewed the positions of the "Big 5," and they squirmed in their seats and they scratched at their seats as though somebody had sprinkled itching powder in their pants.

Well, it was not Matthews who wrote this speech—

Mr. MacDonald: He is right, it—

Mr. Reaume: —it was not Smallwood who wrote that speech, but it must be perfectly evident to them, above all people in the world, that the Liberal party of this province—

Mr. MacDonald: —is slowly being defeated.

Mr. Reaume: —has now gotten back on to the road of reform that was built for us by our fathers and our grandfathers many years ago.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, where has it been?

Mr. Reaume: And it will take more than the hon. member for York South, and that crippled band that he has, to try to push us off that road, make no mistake about that.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. member will be in the new party.

Mr. Reaume: What new party? They have not got any more party than an elephant has hair.

Mr. Speaker, let me say this: I quite frankly admit, and I make no bones about it, nor am I making any excuse, that as I sat as one of the group of people under the head of a man, the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Maloney) now—and I said this in his absence—I thought all along and still think he did a very wonderful job. I do not think that he, or anybody in this House felt, at least I did not feel, that when I affixed my signature to this report that that was my last will and testament, that this would be the final prayer book, if you will, upon which labour and employers must abide. I did not think that every recommendation in the report was going to be made effective in the statutes of the province.

I thought rather that what we did was this; that, after some 18 months of hard work, we put down on paper, as best we could, a documentary report for the purpose of getting it out to the people, bringing it here to the House, arguing about it and, after that, coming up with some kind of amendments that might bring the old Act up to some decent form.

Now, we all have a right—I do not have to abide by any clause in this—I do not have to abide by any part of it, you know, all men who served on that with me, all of them know, we differed and we argued almost on every point. These meetings went on for some 18 months. Now, we finally had to get that job done. We just could not go on staying here in Toronto all of the time, and so that was the outcome of it all.

Mr. Speaker, one of the things that has been always near to my heart, as you know I was mayor of one of the finest cities I think in Canada, for maybe as long as anybody ever was mayor. I am not going to disclose my age, because I really do not feel that bad. But in that city, because of freight rates and because of other things—and some people said it was even because of me—that plant closed up there and moved away. And when they closed up and moved away, the existing agreements, that affected hundreds of men in those plants, became at that point null and void, although they were going to some other part of the province.

I have always felt, and I still feel, that, where there is an existing agreement in good

status, that where an employer or a company wants to pack up and to move to some other part of the province, that that agreement should follow him.

There was a very striking example, in one instance, of where an industry in Windsor for one reason or the other, decided to pack up and go out of town. They left some 450 people, who had worked in that plant for years, sitting upon the curbs.

That agreement, at that time, was one that had been in existence between the automobile workers and the company, and apparently was one in good standing, everything was fine. So when this so-called automobile accessory plant moved to another town in the province, another union stepped in ahead of them and organized that plant. They organized it at a lower rate of wage than those people were getting in the city in which they were.

Now, I do not think that the hon. Minister—for whom I have a very high regard—I do not think he wants to take a step backwards. I do not think that, really deep down in his heart, he wants to do anything that is harmful to the trade union movement of the province. But I think that some advice that he has obtained along the road has been very, very bad.

I do not think it at all right that he should allow to be written into the statute books of this province as a right for a man who has joined a union and got higher wages and got free benefits because his fellow man has fought for them, to allow that man to say: "Well now, I feel that the union has done everything for me that they can do, so go fly a kite. The amount of money that I used to put in there for union dues, I will now take home with me and buy beer or some other thing, whatever it happens to be."

Well now, I agree with the hon. member who has just spoken, that this is merely the thin edge of the wedge. I think that what we are doing in Bill No. 74, is that we are allowing a back-door movement that will eventually have carried far enough to break up many *bona fide* unions in the province. I do not really think we want to do that.

I said a week ago in the House, I had no idea of what kind of law they were going to bring down. I did not know anything about the Act, as I said I had no way of finding out.

But I do want to say this: Other than in the building trades, and the troubles and the disputes that they are having in those trades, I do not really think that the province is on fire at all.

I would much rather that, instead of hurrying this bill through, we march slowly along this road, because, indeed, there are many obstacles upon it. I am frightened lest we stumble our toes, that we might hurt many, many thousands of people with the passing of this Act. Knowing and feeling that the province is not on fire, I can see no reason why we should hustle that bill through, even if we had to hold it up for a year.

I am convinced that if the hon. Minister's department will allocate enough funds—and I want to say again that I think it is indeed one of the most important departments that functions here, if any of them function at all—I think that what he should do is make a demand upon the Treasury benches for more available funds in order that he could go out and employ more men like Mr. Fine and other people that he has employed in there, too, who are good.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): How about the hon. Minister?

Mr. Reaume: I said he is not a bad fellow. He is not a bad fellow, but I just want to say this, if the hon. Prime Minister does not hold him back in the passage of this Bill No. 74, I am afraid he might throw a monkey-wrench into the whole thing and get it all balled up. So I would just say that if the hon. Prime Minister has any influence with him—

Hon. Mr. Frost: He would not want to get us into any trouble, would he?

Mr. Reaume: —and I am sure that behind that iron curtain in there that he has some—but my advice to him would be to say to him, “Now look here, Todd old boy, I think you are making a bum step, and I think you should put your foot on the brakes on that Oldsmobile you have—that power-brake effort—to slow this bill down.”

Now, I just want to add to that that I think that if they will give us plenty of chance after this bill goes into committee, I would like to see, speaking about the amendment of the hon. member, if I may just take a peek at it, I am not too happy to handle things once he has had them in his hands—

Mr. MacDonald: That is where he stole his speech.

Mr. Reaume: —but I just want to say that I really do not think it is an amendment, I really do not think it amounts to anything anyway, because there are a thousand and one things that he skips in here that is included

in our document. We have made it broad, it covers as the hon. Prime Minister many times has said, we have taken in the whole 4 corners.

Hon. Mr. Frost: We have everything there as far as I can see.

Mr. Reaume: There is no doubt about it. But the hon. Prime Minister was out when I made this statement.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I was here.

Mr. Reaume: Oh. But I was just referring to the hon. member for York South over here. I was watching him while the head of our party was making this historic wonderful speech he has made, and our hon. friend from York South was squirming around in his seat as though somebody has sprinkled itching powder in his pants.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, might I just say a few words in relation to this bill.

Now, I would say this—and I do not use this example in any derogatory sense at all—if anything was required to show that this bill should go to the committee where there it can be explained in detail, I think that nothing more is needed than the debate this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, I say that with all respect, for this reason, that although I have had a great deal to do with labour legislation over a period of 15 or more years, I must say that I do not profess, I could not profess, to be even approaching the status of an expert in this matter. This is an involved, difficult law. In fact, I would say that it requires the consideration that can be given only in a very calm impartial way. I just want to refer to one section.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): No calmer way than in the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Frost: All right. Well, I just want to explain one section of this bill, and I think hon. members will find that my explanation perhaps deals with the fundamental facts. I am going to give the hon. members a complete explanation of this problem.

I have been very much interested in what has been said in relation to section 16 of this Act. The hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) had a great deal to say about section 16. He condemned section 16 and so, I think, did the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer), as a possible negation and violation of the rights of unions, and the rights of persons to organize, and

interfering—to use the expressions that were used here today—with the democratic rights of workers.

I think that is a pretty ample restatement of the objections which were made in greater detail to that section.

Now, let me give hon. members the origin of that section, because in my own way I, perhaps, had a good deal to do with it.

A couple of years ago, as a matter of fact before the labour committee met at all, or before it was formed at all, I had a visit from a former CCF member of this House, one who is very well known to the hon. members' opposite. A very fine gentleman. He complained to me about this. He was representing a union in the Windsor area that desired to become the collective bargaining agent, to become certified in one of the industries down there, a brewery industry.

Now, as a result—at that time another union was the certified union, and it was, as I understand it, a union shop. In any event, what happened was this:

One member of the union, which was the bargaining agent, objected and felt that it was proper that there should be another bargaining agent. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that that is a fair reasonable thing for any worker to do. I think he should be free to say who should be the bargaining agent, and if he is dissatisfied with the bargaining agent that is operating, surely he should not be penalized for that.

Now, what happened was this: He supported the certification of the union which was represented, as I say by a prominent former CCF member of this House. Now, I notice my hon. friend from Oshawa looks at me with interest. He might be right, you understand me. Now, he might be right. A great member of this House.

Mr. Thomas: Why does the hon. Prime Minister not say who he was?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I said he was a great fellow.

Here is what happened: This man, a decent fellow, a member of a union, in a union shop, supported another union for certification at the time when it became possible to make a reapplication for certification, with the result that he was discharged from the union. It was a union shop and therefore he lost his job.

Now, I would ask the hon. member for Oshawa if he knows of any more undemocratic procedure than that. There is none.

I notice the hon. member for Woodbine over there smiles.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): I was just interested because the hon. Prime Minister is taking him as the authority.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, all right, he is a pretty good fellow, I say that.

Mr. Thomas: We have not heard who he is. We would like to know.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Do not be so hugger-mugger about it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Ask your hon. friends who sit beside you.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): We are not speaking with those fellows.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Here was the result of that: The committee on labour heard this, and made recommendation No. 47. Now, it was dissented from by the hon. member for York South, it was also dissented from by the hon. member for Essex North. Perhaps I had better read the whole thing. It said this:

47. It is the recommendation of the committee that where union membership is terminated by reason of refusal to pay dues, and a person loses employment as a consequence, that person shall have the right to appeal to the labour relations board, which board shall make such order as it deems fit. At the hearing of said appeal the person involved and the trade union concerned shall be heard.

This, however, would not apply in cases where a trade union has established an impartial tribunal outside of the union membership to expeditiously deal with such matters.

That was dissented from, it was agreed to by all the other members of the committee, but dissented from by the hon. member for York South because he believes we should not short-circuit by legislation the established appeal procedure set up by the union constitution. The hon. member for Essex North dissents because he believes that, in order to encourage union responsibilities, these matters could very well be left in the hands of the union involved.

Mr. Reaume: Well, I still think that is right.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Reaume: Do not ask me to spank him.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Just a moment. Here is the situation. This section merely says this, that if a person is deprived of his union membership, he shall not be deprived of his employment, provided this: that the labour relations board passes on that and finds that it is *bona fide*.

Mr. MacDonald: That is not what is in the Act.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, that is the effect.

Mr. MacDonald: No, it is not.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes, it is.

Mr. MacDonald: It is not. The labour relations board is not in the picture at all.

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I say this, Mr. Speaker, that if it is found that there has been, on the part of the employer, for instance, an unfair intervention in the affairs of the union, that re-employment can be refused.

Furthermore, if it appears that the employer has unfairly intervened, then he can become liable for the penalties under the Act. That is, I think, founded in good sense, founded in democracy, founded in fairness, and founded in such a way as to give the employee security without any discrimination, without anything that would prevent him from exercising his rights as a free man.

It is 3 minutes after 6 o'clock—

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): There are not any—

Hon. Mr. Frost: At this time I am going to adjourn the debate on this bill and I would say, sir, that it would be my proposal to continue with this matter tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, or shortly thereafter.

I merely express this hope, that it will be possible to refer this bill, with all of its

intricacies, as quickly as possible to the committee where these things can be studied, and where hon. members will have the advantage of people who can make explanations that are far more cogent, and perhaps far more relevant and far more able, than anything that I may be able to give them.

I believe that is the sensible proposal, and with that I would move the adjournment of the debate on this bill, and I would hope to recall this bill to debate tomorrow morning.

Mr. Bryden: May I ask the hon. Prime Minister a question, Mr. Speaker?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No. I will answer that tomorrow.

Mr. Bryden: Would he please read that section—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I move that the debate on this bill be adjourned.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Speaker, assuming we finish this bill, what else has the hon. Prime Minister in mind for the rest of the morning?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say that if we complete this bill, as I hope we might, then we could go ahead with the supplementary estimates tomorrow and anything that is on the order paper. No, I am sorry. On the completion of this bill we will go ahead with the bill in relation to The Judicature Act, and also refer it to the committee. Following that, if there is any time, then the supplementary estimates.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.15 of the clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Friday, March 4, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1960

10 O'CLOCK A.M.

in this expression of sympathy to hon. Mr. Daley and his immediate family.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Orders of the day.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I know that you, and the hon. members of the House, would want me to express to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) our deepest sympathy in the loss of his mother, an old lady of 94 years of age who died late yesterday in St. Catharines.

It is a very remarkable thing that one such as the hon. Minister of Labour, one who has had such long service in public life, both municipal and provincial, having served as Minister of Labour for a period now of nearly 17 years, should have had all of that period of time the great asset of having his mother alive.

Now, Mr. Speaker, she has passed on at the great age of 94. The funeral will be on Monday, and I am sure that all of us here express to hon. Mr. Daley and to the members of his family, to the two daughters, Mrs. Burley of Niagara Falls and Mrs. Brown of Newmarket, our very deepest sympathies.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I can do no more than to join with the hon. Prime Minister in this expression of sympathy to the hon. Minister of Labour. I think what the hon. Prime Minister has said represents essentially the thoughts and expressions of all of us. It is a real blessing to have a parent live to the age that Mrs. Daley lived, and to assist, and I am sure enjoy, the life of her son.

Mr. Speaker, we on this side of the House certainly join with the hon. Prime Minister

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, without repeating what either the hon. Prime Minister or the hon. leader of the Opposition have said, I would certainly like to associate myself with the expressions of sympathy to the hon. Minister of Labour and the members of the family on the occasion of their bereavement.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day I would like to refer to a statement attributed to myself in the Toronto *Daily Star* of Wednesday, March 2, as follows:

The Premier makes some pretty good quips and pokes at Mr. Gisborn, but sometimes he puts his mouth in motion before his brain begins to move.

Mr. Speaker, the statement was not directed to the hon. Prime Minister, but to the hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume). He was here, there was—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, the hon. member for Essex North will now—

Interjection by hon. Mr. Frost.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, he is not here now.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Minister of Highways): I would like to call to the attention of the hon. members the 1960 Ontario Department of Highways road map, of which hon. members were all furnished a copy yesterday. We in the department believe this is one of the greatest assets to the travelling public, both to our own people in Ontario and to the people who visit us in large numbers from south of the border and other parts of Canada. We think that it is not only useful, but it is very readable.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, through you to the hon. members here, that if any of them desire copies in any reasonable quantity for their own use or for that of their constituents, if they would let me know we would be only too pleased to supply the copies desired.

Mr. Speaker: The meeting of the private bills committee on Monday next will be at 9.15, as announced by Mr. Rowntree yesterday. As the clerk of the committee was not notified the notices on the desk erroneously read 10.30, but the meeting will be at 9.15.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I beg to table answers to questions 1, 6, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 34, 36, 40 and 42. Pretty good day's work, I would say.

Mr. MacDonald: What about all the others?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, that is a lot of work. I had to write all those out last night.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT

(second reading continued)

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, when the House adjourned last night, I was speaking on this bill. I would like to make further reference to section 16 which is the only part of this bill to which I want to refer.

The purpose of section 16 has been completely misunderstood by the Opposition hon. members. In saying that, I do not say that in any derogatory way at all. This is, as I have said before, difficult legislation, and it is believable that there could be misunderstanding. I can quite understand how, in this Act, there are many points which require the comments of the expert men we have working on the subject.

But I point out this, that section 16 has to be read in conjunction with, I believe, sections 57 and 58 of the Act. They are the enforcing sections.

Now, I am talking about the Act as it stands at the present time, unamended. Section 16 has to be read in conjunction with that. The explanation that I gave yesterday was quite correct. I checked it up with the law officers, and I found that my interpretation was quite correct, but they had suggested that I should point out to the hon. members of the House the enforcing sections.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Does that include section 61 of the bill?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes, sections 57 and 61 of the Act, as it stands at the present time.

Now, the point is this; that this is designed for the protection of the worker. Now, if a

worker is aggrieved, that worker has the right of appeal. Remember that the principle is this: he is deprived of his union membership and therefore is deprived of his job under certain conditions. This gives him a right of appeal. But the onus is on that employee to show that he is aggrieved.

I would say that the onus contained in this section, or these enforcing sections, is such that it completely negates the possibilities which were raised here yesterday by the Opposition hon. members.

Now, I will not go into the details of that other than to say this, that the principle of this section is simply as I have stated it, to protect a worker from very grave injustices that can come about without remedy. Now, in the case that came up to me—and as I say it was advanced to me by a very well-known former member of this House—the point was this, it was found impossible to remedy the situation in the legislation as it was.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Who is the man?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, I would not want to do that.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I rise on the question of privilege.

Hon. Mr. Frost: There is no privilege at all. I am the only privileged one.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, on the question of privilege. If the hon. Prime Minister is going to quote this gentleman he should name him because I suspect the hon. Prime Minister is misrepresenting what the gentleman said.

Mr. H. L. Rowntree (York West): Withdraw that statement.

Mr. MacDonald: Then let him have a chance to reply.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I have no intention of naming the gentleman at all. My hon. friend has often availed himself of that. I would say that it may be possible that the gentleman himself will consult with the hon. leader of the CCF party at a later time. He is ill at the moment, and therefore I could not get in touch with him.

I will not mention his name, except to say this, that I am stating the facts of this case, I think with positive accuracy.

I would say this, that the purpose is to protect an individual, a worker, against what can be other and grave injustices to him.

I have discussed this matter with the law officers and with the officials of The Department of Labour, who will be explaining this Act to the hon. members of the House. If, on examination, it is found that this section does not do what I say it will do, then we are perfectly prepared to revise the section.

As a matter of fact, this section is not aimed in any sense at weakening the position of the union. It is only aimed wholly and solely at preventing an injustice which may arise in connection with the employment of an individual, and the exercise by him of a reasonable and fair discretion on his part to support the application of a bargaining unit which he favours.

Now, that is his democratic right, and it should not be interfered with.

On the other hand, I would assure the hon. members of the House that if there is not ample protection in this section against its misuse or abuse, then we are perfectly prepared to reconsider the wording of the section.

I may say that I discussed the matter last night with Professor Finkelman and others. They advised me that what I had said in relation to this section yesterday was correct, but that the matter could be very thoroughly canvassed in committee, and that we would look at it with an open mind to remove from the section any possible abuse. I think that is a fair statement to make.

Might I say this, Mr. Speaker, to the hon. members of this House? The principle of this bill is simply to improve the ways and means by which labour and industry can collectively bargain together. As the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) said the other day, it is to improve the rules of the road as it were, because one cannot operate without rules. We are prepared in committee to very carefully canvass this bill and the effects of the various sections.

It would be idle for me here to attempt to cover this bill in all of its meanings and effects. The various sections themselves, in most cases, pretty well stand by themselves and have to be considered separately.

I would say that if the House, in its wisdom, gives this bill second reading, I will consult with the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) as to the sitting of the committee, so that the members will be given the fullest of opportunity to consider this matter.

I must say to hon. members that personally, with the hon. Minister of Labour and others, I spent I do not know how many days or how many hours in relation to this matter.

I think that the consideration of the bill, in the committee ought to be unhurried and therefore, the sooner it gets there, I think the sooner it will get down to the real problems and the real considerations which this bill involves.

Now again, Mr. Speaker, I would repeat that the purpose of the bill is one with which none of us can disagree—to improve the rules of the road, if I can abbreviate it that way. On the other hand, with the rules themselves as contained in this bill, I know they are going to require specific consideration, and on those, on the sections themselves, I would say that we are open to anything to strengthen the Act, to improve it, to improve these sections to achieve as I say the principle of this bill.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Would the hon. Prime Minister permit one question, Mr. Speaker? He made reference to section 16. Is it fair to ask him whether, as a result of his consultation last night, he finds merit in the objection that we made to section 16 yesterday?

Hon. Mr. Frost: My hon. friend, actually no. Regarding this section, I think there were two or three different alternatives that we considered at the time. Now I am not so sure that, perhaps in working the thing out, one or other of the alternatives might not be a better course to follow. But again let me say that what was involved was this.

Now, there are cases of raising this from time to time. A situation arises where there is the possibility of certifying another bargaining agent. Now, the certain worker himself favours another bargaining agent with the result that he is accused of non-union activities, and he is relieved of his membership, and therefore relieved of his job, under the agreement with the employer.

The point is this. It seems that that is a very harsh result—I think my hon. friend will agree with that. Now, the purpose of this section is not to deprive him of his job if his only sin is that he wants to exercise his democratic rights and have somebody else represent him. There are lots of cases perhaps where one union will have perhaps a totally different viewpoint than some other union which the men might feel they want as their bargaining agent. Now, it is pretty tough to deprive a man of his job for that reason. The purpose of section 16 is to safeguard this, and I would say this to my hon. friend, that if that is not the effect of section 16, then we are perfectly prepared to reconsider that.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I think section 16 goes farther than that.

Hon. Mr. Frost: All right, well we are perfectly prepared to consider that. I would say there are different wordings of that in our judgment, and we felt that in the wording this was the most favourable. But we will not be dogmatic about it.

I am just giving this note that section 16 of the bill adds to the grounds on which an employer may not discharge an employee notwithstanding the provisions of the collective agreement. Does the hon. leader of the Opposition see the point?

Under the provisions of the new section 77, added to section 31 of the bill, it is provided that, where there has been a complaint, that a person has been discharged contrary to this Act, the board may authorize a field officer to inquire into such a complaint, and the field officer is to endeavour to effect a settlement of the matter.

If he is unable to do so, the Ontario labour relations board may inquire into the complaint and, if it is satisfied that the person has been discharged contrary to the Act, it shall determine the action to be taken by the employer and the trade union, or either of them, with respect to the employment of such person which, in its discretion may, notwithstanding the provisions of the collective agreement, include reinstatement in an employment with or without compensation by the employer or the union involved.

In other words, the addition of section 33 of the Act by section 16 of the bill must be read along with section 57 of the Act as added by section 31 of the bill.

What is intended is that, if a person feels that he has been discharged improperly, he may complain to the board and an investigation and/or inquiry will subsequently take place. The board is given wide discretion in determining what should be done under the circumstances. I think my hon. friends will find, when they look at it, that abuses of this section are really impossible.

I noticed in an editorial in the *Toronto Daily Star* that reference was made to this section.

Now, as a matter of fact, when we get into the operation of it, it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for an employer to avail himself of this for purposes of undermining the union. Let us discuss this, and if it is disclosed that such is the case, I am satisfied that that situation can be remedied. I point out that, if an employer takes part in

things which are contrary to the Act, then he is subject to penalties. When we add all of those things together, the fears expressed in the *Star's* editorial—the fears expressed by Opposition hon. members—will evaporate.

I am not being dogmatic on the point; I repeat that, if it is found that such is not the case, then we will amend and change the section to bring it around to the point of view of protecting the area that we want to protect, which is capable of very grave injustices and, as a matter of fact, has worked very grave injustices on very many good workers in this province. Now, that is the situation.

Now, again I say this. It is very difficult to discuss this item here, it is an involved point, involving several different sections including the powers of the board. There is only one method by which it could be determined actually to the satisfaction of any of the hon. members here.

From my own experience, I have found that the only way to do it is to sit down with those who are administering this Act, and have administered it, I think, in a very satisfactory way over the last 16 or 17 years, and get their viewpoint. When we get their viewpoint there are going to be very many alterations in the points of view of hon. members. That, Mr. Speaker is, I think, all I could say about this matter.

Again I do not profess to be an authority on this Act, I think that must be obvious to those who hear me. I am a layman. I do not profess to know the intricacies of this matter. But I may say that personally I have been guided to a very great extent by the experience of Professor Finkelman and others. Professor Finkelman has known this Act, and what has been done, over a period of 18 years.

I say to my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Nixon) that it is 18 years ago, at this time, that we were discussing the first labour relations bill which was introduced then by the hon. Mr. Conant. At that time, Professor Finkelman very wisely withdrew from the faculty of the University of Toronto, and since that time has advised all the succeeding governments in relation to labour relations matters. I quite frankly say that Professor Finkelman is one of the outstanding authorities in America on the subject.

I think, in discussing these things with him, that he can give hon. members background that it would be quite impossible for me, or for any other hon. member of this House to give them. I think he will help to clear up many of the points that no doubt

trouble the hon. members opposite, and perhaps some other hon. members in this House. Now that, Mr. Speaker, is all I have to say.

Mr. A. Wren (Kenora): Mr. Speaker, I am very interested, in listening to the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) about Bill No. 74, particularly when he is talking of changing the rules of the road. I am interested because there are certain pertinent sections of this legislation which are certainly going to change the rules of the road. We are going to be driving on the left-hand side overnight, after driving on the right, if we are not careful.

I am disturbed about the principles involved, and some of the principles not involved, in this bill. To quote the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), it is a bill that is difficult for the layman to understand. I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that any legislation which is difficult for a layman to understand, at least in its broad general principles, is not good law.

Certainly we need people in the legal profession and in our courts at times, to interpret intricate sections, and resolve interpretations of certain definitions in the law. But I say to hon. members quite seriously that any law, or any amendment to any law, which is beyond the capabilities of an average layman to understand in broad principle is, I repeat, bad law—

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): There are a lot of bad laws around then.

Mr. Wren:—and it seems to me a departure from good policy to rely entirely on the civil service for the production and development of legislation in this House.

Yesterday the hon. Minister of Labour stated quite clearly that it was a duty and the responsibility of the administration to introduce, and be able to support and take responsibility for, legislation which is brought before the House.

Now, after listening to the hon. Prime Minister's interpretation of section 16, I can quite well appreciate that that might be his interpretation, and someone else might interpret it differently. But the only way we can look at section 16 is as it is written, and that was the fundamental approach of the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer); when yesterday, he said in his criticism of this bill in principle that as section 16 was written it was a fundamental departure into the field of right-to-work legislation. Now, when it is suggested that section 16 follows the select committee's

recommendation No. 47, the relationship between section 16 of this Act and recommendation No. 47 of the select committee is purely coincidental. I say this because, in recommendation No. 47, the select committee did not, in any way, shape or form, recommend what is written in section 16 of this bill.

What recommendation No. 47 of the select committee set out to do was to recommend to this House that, where a man had lost employment as a result of loss of his union card, he should have recourse to some form of appeal, to a tribunal which may be external or internal, as the case may be.

But the man should have the right to have his case dispassionately heard and adjudicated. And that could be very simply stated without going in the back door and out the front door, as section 16 purports to do.

I have had section 16 looked at by some very competent legal people, and they tell me that it would be almost impossible in the interpretation of that section to spell out the intentions of recommendation No. 47 of the select committee.

Regarding the case the hon. Prime Minister refers to, where this person in the Sarnia area was aggrieved: I wish he would carry that story to its ultimate conclusion, and tell the House some day what happened to the man who had been aggrieved and why he was.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, he lost his job.

Mr. Wren: I know he lost his job, and the select committee went into several of these cases and the histories behind them. In this particular instance, the man certainly did have some reason to complain about the treatment meted out to him.

But when the matter was brought to its ultimate conclusion, during some discussion in the select committee, and after the select committee ended its hearing, it was found that, to condone what the man had done—actually when all the facts were in and all the facts were known—would be simply nothing else than if the Crown were to condone treason.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, that is all right.

Mr. Wren: The man was very wrong. The man was running around with 3 or 4 union charters in his back pocket, and the people the hon. Prime Minister speaks about, were not aware, when they were representing him, that he was doing that sort of thing.

Hon. Mr. Frost: All right, then he is out, that is all.

Mr. Wren: Now, the way to get around the principle, if the hon. Prime Minister's interpretation is correct and, if we are going to follow his interpretation, is through a much simpler way than as section 16 is presently written. But I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that section 16 is written the way it is written for perhaps another reason.

Hon. Mr. Frost: What other reason?

Mr. Wren: Because one of the unanimous recommendations of the select committee on labour relations was then the introduction into legislation of the voluntary revocable checkoff and, after many weeks of discussing that very subject, there was little opposition to it in the voluntary revocable sense—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): It was not unanimous—5 Tories.

Mr. Wren: But—just let me talk.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, just look at the report. The hon. member is misrepresenting the facts. It was not unanimous.

Mr. Wren: No, it was not unanimous.

Mr. MacDonald: So, all right, make up your mind.

Mr. Wren: The matter went before the government as a recommendation of the committee, that voluntary revocable check-off be included.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that the government, even this government, can see the justification for the introduction of that kind of legislation. But as the *Northern Miner* points out in one of their recent articles of about two weeks ago, they along with others, went in to see the hon. Prime Minister, and told him that if there was any suggestion of voluntary revocable checkoff in this legislation, to take it out, and, in addition to that, to do anything else he could to undermine union security in the province.

Now, the mining industry is well known for its bitter opposition towards trade unionism. It is not just the voluntary revocable checkoff they are worried about, they do not want trade unionism. I think this had a great deal to do with the failure of the government to recognize the rights of unions to that kind of security.

Another area where this bill fails very completely, I suggest, and fails employer as well as employee, is in the building industry. Where are we going to be after this presupposed improvement in our labour legislation and in our labour machinery?

We are going into another building season, and another 3 or 4 years yet of the same thing, without proper and speedy methods of certification and without the kind of conciliation procedure which is necessary to the building construction and seasonal occupational trades.

There have been a great many representations made to the committee, the select committee, and the government, by employers in the construction trade, asking for some determination to be made in these matters. I know that the building trade unions are equally concerned that some fair method of resolving differences of opinion in this area should be resolved.

One of the principal causes of disturbance in this field is the difficulties in the area of certification. Many times, as the hon. leader of the Opposition pointed out yesterday, before anything can be done to resolve an issue, the job is completed. Now these festering sores have to be cleaned out.

We cannot say that this is any improvement in the rules of the road, by any stretch of the imagination, until we take cognizance of the problems in one of the most vital bargaining areas in the province of Ontario. I say this because it not only affects, in this instance, the building trade, it affects a great many industries in the north, and I have no doubt in southern Ontario, where the nature of the work is seasonal in its nature and duration.

I would say one of the reasons we are not prepared to support second reading of this bill is that this bill is nothing more and nothing less than a tolerable compromise to an unknown quantity.

I was rather disturbed yesterday when the hon. Minister from Port Arthur (Mr. Wardrope) suggested that what people have to do in this province, in matters of labour relations, is to be prepared to accept unconditional surrender. I do not think that either side in labour relations in Ontario should be requested or required, to accept any principle of unconditional surrender when they have legitimate principles to advance.

In conclusion, I want to say one other thing, Mr. Speaker. In the principle of handling this legislation, I cannot understand the government's attitude in refusing to allow witnesses—competent witnesses that is—to come before the standing committee on labour, other than those in the civil service. Certainly, when a doctor prescribes a cure for his patient, the patient should have the right to consult another doctor if he desires

to confirm or deny the information given to him. So I cannot for the life of me see any reason why people on either side, on the side of management or on the side of labour, should not have the right to be called before the committee to express their views on how many of these pertinent sections will apply.

It is all right for a civil servant who wrote the Act to say how an Act should be interpreted. But how the law itself will be interpreted, when it becomes a matter of dispute, is then necessarily out of his hands. For that reason, among others, we are not prepared to support this bill on second reading.

And yesterday, I would like to mention, someone talked about the Smallwood legislation in another part of Canada. We are not part nor party, nor have we ever been part nor party, to legislation of that kind. I might also point out, Mr. Speaker, that in another area than labour in this House, we had Smallwood legislation introduced into Ontario for the first time when the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Goodfellow) brought down his bill to require certain conformation in farm marketing. The principle there is the same principle as applied in Smallwood's legislation in Newfoundland: "If you do not agree with me we will put you out of business!"

Now, the Liberal party in Ontario never has, and never shall, entertain legislation with a principle of that kind at stake.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, far be it from me to prolong this debate on Bill No. 74. Some of the things that I would say would be merely repetitious of the things already said.

But as a trade unionist in one of the largest trade unions in Canada, I feel compelled at this time to register my objection to one portion of the bill in particular.

When we speak about trade unions, Mr. Speaker, I feel that we are speaking about organizations that have done more to improve the standard of living of working people in this country than any association of government that I know of.

Not only have they improved the standard of living of the membership of the particular union, but they have been responsible in improving the standard of living for professional classes—lawyers, doctors and everyone I can think of because, had it not been for the concessions that they have obtained from the companies—from the manufacturer by allowing greater amounts of money to be put

into circulation—then I am afraid that a good many of the professional classes of this country would have suffered as well.

Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult for me to understand the attitude of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). I feel that he is being very inconsistent. When he was queried on whether organizations that were interested in this legislation would be allowed to appear before the committee, he very emphatically said no. He would prefer to see them privately.

Now, I agree with him on one point, that not one hon. member of the Legislature desires that the meeting of the committee on labour should develop into a Donnybrook. If we have a chairman of that committee like the hon. member for York West (Mr. Rowntree), who is chairman of the private bills committee, who can keep control of it, I see no reason why it should.

If we invite these people, who are vitally interested in this legislation, to appear before the committee, and if they object to certain sections of this bill and are compelled to confine their remarks strictly to the section that they are objecting to, I see no earthly reason why we should not allow them to appear.

What is the object of a committee of this Legislature? Every committee that I have been on when bills have been considered, always invite anyone who is objecting to the bill to give his point of view.

Why the departure from that procedure? If the hon. Prime Minister insists that these persons who are objecting will not be allowed, then why send it to the labour committee, why not leave it right in this Legislature? It is a waste of time to send it to the labour committee if no one is allowed to object.

Now, one of the sections I object to, Mr. Speaker, is the section on conciliation.

Over the years there has been great objection to the delay in conciliation procedure. We have been bothered greatly with it in the auto workers union, particularly in the city of Oshawa, when conciliation has been a long drawn-out affair when sometimes the company would refuse to bargain. There is little change in this section.

The only great change that I can find is that it puts more power in the hands of the Minister. I wonder whether or not that is a good thing. I think that the hon. Minister is trying to do a very good job, and I have always found him very friendly and very co-operative.

But, I remember, in 1949, there was a strike in the city of Oshawa. After the strike had been in progress for two weeks, the members of the executive of the union asked me if I would approach the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) and ask him to invite the members of the executive of the union and the executives of General Motors to sit down around the table and discuss their problem. The union had approached General Motors and General Motors would not entertain the suggestion that they go into a session with them. So the union asked me if I would contact the hon. Minister and see if he could arrange a meeting between the two parties.

Well, I was a member of the union and, in fact, walking the picket line at that time. But I phoned the hon. Minister of Labour and told him that I would like an appointment with him. He very readily agreed, he always does, and I came to Toronto the following afternoon and I put the proposition before him.

I said this: "I know that you cannot settle this strike, that is beyond your power. But I do think that you have the power and the authority to get General Motors and the union members of the union executive—take them by the scruff of the neck if you will—and put them in the room and say: 'Now you can sit down there and talk it over.'"

The hon. Minister of Labour said to me: "I think your proposition is a very reasonable one. I will see what I can do." I went away greatly encouraged with that statement of the hon. Minister.

But about 3 or 4 days after, the hon. Minister had a meeting with the executive of General Motors, and that afternoon, or evening, there was an announcement in the paper that the meeting had adjourned with no comments. So the following day I came to Toronto to see the hon. Minister again and I referred to the rather discouraging information in the paper.

He said, "Yes, I'm afraid General Motors said no, that they will not meet with the men."

I said, "Well, why?"

"Well," he said, "they think the time is not opportune."

Well, Mr. Speaker, because General Motors thought the time was not opportune, they thought perhaps the workers in this particular industry should be out in the picket lines until they became a little hungry.

I maintain, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister of Labour has the great power and the authority to compel these two parties to get

together, and therefore my objection to this amendment, in respect to the conciliation services, is that it puts too much power in the hands of the Minister, power that if he would use, would be all right. But he is always subject to pressure behind the scenes and, therefore, Mr. Speaker, in making this contribution in this debate, I want to say that I am very definitely opposed to the second reading of this bill.

Mr. R. Cisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity for a few minutes to express my opposition to the principle of Bill No. 74. I feel that this is one of the most important items that this House will likely deal with this session, and I feel that it needs the greatest expression of progressive thinking that can be mustered.

Now, we have all heard, Mr. Speaker, of the great need for increased immigration to this country. We need more people to consume the goods we produce in our great industrial expansion. If we are going to have all of the people come here that we need, they are going to have to share in some immediate wealth of the country so that they can contribute to the expanding economy.

Now there are two approaches, that I think we have to look at.

One is that management is in business mainly to make as much profit as it can out of producing goods. On the other hand, I might say, honestly, that the workers organize themselves into unions to get the greatest share of that production they can under certain terms laid down by an Act of a province or a country.

So our job is to make the opportunities for groups of people to become organized into a union of their own choice in the easiest possible manner, entirely without interference. This has been pointed out earlier by previous speakers.

The contest does not begin until the workers have been certified under the conditions of the Act, so that when they decide that they want to form an organization of their own, and decide they want to go into a particular union, that should be entirely their business without any interference whatever.

The contest begins after they have been certified. The contest is only when they sit down and try to get some share of the wealth of that industry in negotiations.

The Act at present allows some interference by management. But I find in the amendment that there is an extension of interference in the application for certification. There is

a section which allows management to do something else, and certainly this section allows industry, with its industrial relations men, its public relations officers, and its money, to pay for advertisements, thereby interfering with certification.

Now the preamble to the Act, Mr. Speaker, states this:

The intent and purpose of this Act is to promote harmonious relations between employers and employees through collective bargaining by their freely chosen representatives.

Now it has been pointed out, there has been some improvement in the preamble, and that this improvement should provide for collective bargaining.

Well, the point I want to make in the principle is this; they have to be certified first, before they can do any collective bargaining. Why this is so important is because the wage-earners are the only people that have to ask someone else for an increase in wages. These are the people who work for somebody else. They have no other method of getting a wage increase.

Other self-employed groups, and those that are not affected by this sort of thing, can raise their wages. Those who are in the selling market can set their prices to the point which the market will bear, to keep their standards up.

The reason there is a real need for the very easiest and simplest of certification procedures is this. In my lifetime, I have worked in almost every industry in Hamilton, and there are quite a number there. I cannot remember once in that period receiving a voluntary wage increase. Since the unions really took hold in Canada, particularly in Ontario and the industrial unions in the late 1930's, I do not remember ever seeing an advertisement or noted a statement where some industry had voluntarily given a wage increase to its employees. So that points out the necessity for collective bargaining.

As has been pointed out, this sort of progress had a lot to do with the increase in our economy.

I would say very briefly, Mr. Speaker, that if certification is going to really mean what it should mean, there should be absolutely no interference. We should have a preamble, to that specific clause, that will give encouragement to the unorganized workers to join unions of their choice.

The attitude that this Legislature has given is that it is not really for trade

unionism. There is only a small group here that would stand up at any time and say that we really believe people should be organized into unions to bargain for a fair share of the productive wealth.

One does not hear it from the government which should be telling the people this, so we have to make the certification procedure just about as simple as possible.

The other point I wish to make concerns the democratic method of deciding an issue or making a decision. It should be the simple majority of those people voting which determines the outcome, not all those people eligible to vote.

It seems to me that, in all other procedures apart from certification, it is done in that manner, then why do we have this deterrent, this obstacle? So the principle of this section of the bill should give encouragement to the unorganized to join organizations of their choice in order that they can share in the productive wealth of their industry.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) apparently is anxious to have this bill hurried along into the committee. His submission, as I understand it, is that, after all, these are rather complicated clauses and they can be polished up in committee when the members of the committee can consult with the experts.

Now, normally, I would not say that the hon. Prime Minister is slow-witted at all, but in this particular submission of his it seems to indicate to me that he has missed the entire point of this debate.

Our objection is not mainly, although it may be to some degree, to any inadequacy in the drafting of this, that, or the other clause. Our objection is to the entire principle of this bill that is before the House.

At any rate, I will speak for our own CCF group. We object to this bill in principle, and we have indicated our objection in the only way that is possible, by moving an amendment on second reading.

I get the impression that the Liberals, too, object to it in principle, although they did not move an amendment.

The debate at this stage is a debate on the principle of the bill, and all the polishing up in the world of the sections in the bill will not remove our objections to the principle.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that it is desirable, on an important matter of this kind, that we should spend a great deal of time on questions of principle. The detailed questions of

drafting are certainly important, but the principles are far more important.

Therefore, I will make no apologies if I spend some time in this House discussing some fundamental principles of labour relations.

Before I do that, however, I would like to state that I was very interested in the address made on this bill by the hon. Liberal leader (Mr. Wintermeyer) in the early part of this debate. I was most interested in what he had to say, and I must say that, for my own part—and I believe I can speak for the CCF generally—we welcome his conversion and the conversion of his group to more enlightened and progressive attitudes on matter of labour relations.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): We were there ahead of him.

Mr. Bryden: It is true that the conversion is not complete. There are some matters relating to labour relations, and what I would regard as an enlightened attitude, on which they are still somewhat confused. But I believe that, if they continue to read the CCF programme and listen to what we have to say, they will gradually get straightened out on these matters.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): What programme?

Mr. Bryden: As a matter of fact, I have been very interested in the progress of the Liberal group. If they keep showing the same aptitude to learn as they have to date, I think in time we will be able to pass some of them in the elementary course on socialism and bring them into the new party.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): First true thing he said.

Mr. Bryden: However, as an example of the rather unfortunate confusion that still exists in their ranks, which I think can be cleared up in time, I would like to refer to the references my own leader (Mr. MacDonald) made yesterday to the question of including nurses, as well as other professional groups, within the ambit of The Labour Relations Act.

Now, the minute he mentioned that we heard—I am not quite sure who the hon. members were—but we heard great excitement from the back row along here, as one or more hon. members along there joined in the chorus from the Tory ranks on the other side that he had a petition from so many

nurses saying that they did not want to be included in the Act, and somebody else had a petition from so many others.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Here they are, does he want to see them?

Mr. Bryden: Oh, I quite believe that he has them.

I want to make it clear to the hon. members that I do not question their word at all. I do not think I have ever questioned the word of an hon. member of this House. I quite believe they have petitions.

The significance they attach to them reveals their lack of comprehension of what is involved in The Labour Relations Act, because there is nothing in this Act that says that any group, to whom it applies, must avail itself of the Act. That is a voluntary matter on their part.

Some persons do not wish to take advantage of The Labour Relations Act. That is no reason why the entire group of nurses in the province should be excluded from it. If they do not wish to be covered, they do not have to avail themselves of the Act.

But the principle that I think is wrong is that, because some people in any group do not wish to avail themselves of what I believe could be benefits of labour relations legislation, therefore all people in that group should be deprived of availing themselves even if they want to.

Mr. Grossman: How are they deprived?

Mr. Bryden: They are deprived because they are excluded from the coverage of the Act. I was suggesting to the hon. gentleman on the other side of the House—and I suppose it is difficult to get anything across to him—I am suggesting that, just because some people in a group, even a majority, do not wish to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act, that is no reason why other people in the group should be deprived of that. But—

Mr. Grossman: They are not deprived.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): They are deprived.

Mr. Bryden: You exclude them. Certainly they are deprived. Well, it would be hopeless to undertake to educate the hon. member for St. Andrew.

Some groups are excluded from the Act. There are several professional groups excluded by the Act from the coverage of the Act—

Mr. Grossman: Read it.

Mr. Bryden:—and that is one of the undesirable features of this Act that is not corrected by the bill.

We can take a group of people that are excluded from the Act at the present time, the professional engineers. There are substantial numbers of engineers who want to be covered. There are undoubtedly some engineers that do not wish to avail themselves of any of the provisions of the Act, and that is their business. Nobody said they must. But they have imposed their will, with the help, I regret to say, of the Legislature, on the entire profession.

Mr. Reaume: We covered that.

Mr. Bryden: Oh well, is that not wonderful? To think that they thought of something once; it is a most remarkable thing.

Mr. Singer: Will the hon. member permit a question? Will the hon. member advise me what section of the Act excludes nurses?

Mr. Bryden: I did not say that the Act excluded nurses. I made reference to the fact that various hon. members of your group, as well as on the other side of the House, made a great noise about the fact that certain nurses had indicated they wanted to be excluded, and they attached great significance to that. When my hon. leader made some suggestions that we should not consider that sort of thing, he was considered to be away out of line because some hon. members had some petitions.

Mr. Reaume: That is not anything strange.

Mr. Grossman: Oh, how he is getting—

Mr. Bryden: My submission is that, though the petitions may be interesting and important, they are of no significance for any consideration of the bill. The fact that some people in a group do not wish to avail themselves of the legislation should not affect others in the group. I would like to go on now to another area where people are specifically excluded.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak to a point of order, and point out to the hon. member that I think he should confine his remarks to the ambit of this bill, the principles involved in this bill.

Now, if my hon. friend is not satisfied, and he wants to introduce other principles, then let him introduce a bill of his own. He is perfectly entitled to do that. He can introduce a bill if he wants to.

I think that it would be well, instead of going all over the 100-acre field in this matter, and getting into all sorts of things that are not in this bill, to confine his remarks to this bill. I would say that, if he is dissatisfied with this bill, then let him introduce a bill of his own, which we will be very interested in seeing.

Mr. MacDonald: He will see it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now, I think, sir, that, as a matter of point of order, there should be some limitations on the debate. I think that actually it would be well, at this stage, to contain it to the bill itself and let us determine that, and let us get onto the consideration of this bill. Then, if my hon. friend wants to raise other principles, he should take the course that I have suggested.

Mr. Bryden: Well, Mr. Speaker, I would point out to the hon. Prime Minister that he was not here when I commenced, and I was indicating that, although I realize he would like to have this dealt with just on the basis of the wording of the certain specific items, a bill of 23 pages in length purporting to amend another bill opens up the whole question of labour relations and the principles of labour relations.

This bill specifically does that because it inserts by section 1, a preamble setting forth the intent and purpose of the Act, not only of this bill, but of the Act that is being amended.

I wish to address myself—and will, if these hon. gentlemen to my right can contain themselves long enough to give me a chance to speak—I wish to address myself to some of the principles involved in the intent and purpose of the Act, and of this bill, and of the inadequacies of this bill which purports to be a major overhaul but in my opinion falls very short of what it should be achieving.

With regard to the introduction of a bill of my own, the hon. Prime Minister will be happy to know that, though I will not be introducing it myself, our group will be bringing in a bill respecting labour relations which will set forth ideas that we think are valuable.

But, I still believe it is quite in order to discuss basic principles relating to this bill at this stage, and it seems to me to be the time that they can be discussed.

Now then, if I can return to this question of the engineers who at the present time are excluded from the ambit of the Act, there is nothing in this bill to bring them back in,

notwithstanding the fine purposes stated in the proposed new preamble.

This is one of the major objections that we, in our amendment on second reading, have made to this bill, because some engineers do not wish to be excluded.

The will of some engineers is imposed on all other engineers, and there are engineers' groups that have complained most bitterly. The leading organization has been the Hydro's engineers group, but all hon. members, I believe, have got a document dated February 17 which indicates that many other men in the profession are in support of the position that the Hydro engineers are taking. It seems to me that the government should remove from the Act subsection 3 which excludes substantial groups of people.

I would like to refer, in regard to this document of February 17, to a letter reproduced there which Mr. Donald Ross, commissioner of works for the city of Kingston, sent to Mr. D. M. S. Simmons, president of the association of professional engineers. Mr. Ross indicates quite clearly that he supports the position of the Hydro engineers that engineers should not be excluded from our labour relations legislation. I would read only two or three sentences in one of the paragraphs which say:

In all honesty, we should admit that many groups, including engineers, have taken a free ride on the shoulders of labour unions. Whether we like it or not, organized labour is in the driver's seat of the national economy. It might be a safer ride if a few engineers were up front instead of in the caboose.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, no.

Mr. MacDonald: Hear, hear.

Mr. Bryden: That is one point relating to this bill. I have other more general matters to deal with.

First of all, however, I would like to refer back to the compliments I was extending a little earlier to the hon. leader of the Opposition and his supporters in the House, and how we welcomed their conversion to a more enlightened attitude on the principles of labour relations. I—

Mr. Reaume: We do not know.

Mr. Bryden: I have indicated that the conversion was somewhat incomplete and they still are a little confused on some points, but I think—

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): The hon. member had better go back to the party of his father.

Mr. Bryden: —but I think, Mr. Speaker, we can regard that as only natural, because, when one realizes how recent this conversion has been, one realizes that naturally it is probably not entirely complete. I would like to read a short article that—

Mr. R. C. Edwards (Wentworth): What party is that?

Mr. Bryden: —that appeared in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* for Tuesday, January 26, 1960—about 5 or 6 weeks ago. It is dated Kitchener, January 25, and it reads as follows. I am quoting:

Charles Anderson, business manager of the Kitchener-Waterloo building and construction trades council, today described as futile efforts to enlist the support of Ontario Liberal Leader Wintermeyer against charges in The Ontario Labour Relations Act. He said his discussions with Mr. Wintermeyer had been a waste of time. Mr. Anderson said: "Mr. Wintermeyer—

Mr. Reaume: A CCF'er.

Mr. Bryden: I do not know the man at all, but—

Mr. Reaume: Oh, I know that he knows—

Mr. Bryden: —he is the business manager of the Kitchener-Waterloo building trades council.

Mr. MacDonald: Why does the hon. member not hear the quotation?

Mr. Wintermeyer: I have read it many times.

Mr. Bryden: Well, let me finish reading it:

Mr. Anderson said: "Mr. Wintermeyer feels labour has too much power and thinks there should be legislation to whittle it down. If Wintermeyer is ever elected Premier, labour will take a real shellacking."

Mr. Singer: Do not speak for Wintermeyer. He speaks for himself.

Mr. Wintermeyer: May I speak to the type of personal innuendo that the hon. member for Woodbine, whom I had high respect for, is inclined to and enjoyed indulging in? That particular item was in the paper about 4 or

5 weeks ago. He has had that in his possession ever since. He had the opportunity to bring it up in this House. He had the opportunity to speak to me about it privately.

Now, the simple fact, Mr. Speaker, is that the newspaper in Kitchener is in complete agreement that the story is a complete fabrication, and the expression of the mind of one man has not been proper. It does not represent my opinion. The representation that is in the paper is not that of any newspaper reporter or of the paper proper, but of one individual whose name, I think, is Anderson.

Mr. Speaker, this is known. Had the hon. member taken the time or effort to make this inquiry, he would not be put in the position now that he would take advantage of this sort of suggestive innuendo—

Mr. Crossman: He knows. He knows.

Mr. Wintermeyer: —to permit this inquiry—

Mr. Bryden: Well, that expression “suggestive innuendo” is a very good one.

Mr. Reaume: Retract.

Mr. Bryden: They have had their say, now let me have my say.

Mr. Wintermeyer: He goes down in my estimation.

Mr. Bryden: Well, that is a great pity.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

I am quite sure it is apparent to the members that this is such a wide subject that, unless members confine themselves to the principles of the bill, we can wander quite far afield and touch areas perhaps which are not necessary to touch at this time. We all realize, too, that—

Mr. Wintermeyer: What was he doing out in the—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

There will be further opportunity to discuss this bill in full when we are dealing with it section by section. It is quite apparent to me that many of the things this morning could have been dealt with better in committee.

Therefore, I would ask the members to confine their remarks strictly and directly to the principles of the bill.

Mr. Reaume: Well, that is the point, he will not do that.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege, I may say that, prior to the introduction of this bill, we in our group had discussed the principle of it, and we knew that we had to go into this very warily because we would be called out of order. I think that every hon. member, up to now in this debate, has transgressed that ruling, so why make an exception of the hon. member for Woodbine? Everyone who has participated in this debate has strayed far afield—

An hon. member: Including the hon. Prime Minister.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, may I say this, perhaps I can pour oil on the troubled waters. I point out to the hon. member for Woodbine that his reference to the hon. leader of the Opposition had no possible reference to this bill, and should not have been made at all. There is lots of time to take after the hon. leader of the Opposition, but I do not think that this is one of them.

Mr. MacDonald: Good Liberal-Tory coalition.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now look, I would say this, sir, that we would make greater progress if the Opposition stopped quarrelling among themselves.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, on a matter of personal privilege. It is not a matter of being sensitive, but I am going to appeal to you on a matter of personal privilege. I do not like the fact that the hon. member raised this point, very frankly, and I will acknowledge that, and I do not want to use unnecessarily the time of the House.

But, Mr. Speaker, I tell you that the story has no foundation in fact—

Mr. MacDonald: Well, why did he not tell us 5 weeks ago?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, I have said that locally.

Mr. MacDonald: He did not say it here.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, all I can say in this connection is simply this, and then I am going to demand that the statement be withdrawn.

If I were to try to read, or much less answer, all the attacks made upon me, this shop might as well be closed for other business. I do the very best I know how, the very best I can, and I mean to keep

doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me will not amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, then angels swearing I was right will make no difference.

Now, I acknowledge that that is not my own phraseology but I adopt it as mine today and, Mr. Speaker, in view of what I have said, I demand that the hon. member for Woodbine withdraw his statement.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, this is really reaching the last degree of the ridiculous. I read an extract from a newspaper which—

Mr. Reaume: Sit down or fall down.

Mr. Bryden: If I am not allowed to say anything—

Mr. Speaker: Since the hon. leader of the Opposition now states that the statement has no foundation in fact, then I think it has to be dealt with on that basis. He has made the statement that the excerpt has no foundation in fact, and I think all members wish that right of being able to state matters which have no foundation in fact—

Mr. Bryden: Well, Mr. Speaker, if anybody had given me the opportunity to get up, I would have said I am quite prepared to accept the statement of the hon. leader of the Opposition, his claim that this report has no foundation in fact. He has no business to start an attack on me because I read an extract from a newspaper—

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): He certainly has.

Mr. Bryden: He certainly has not. If he wants to get up—

An hon. member: He is making a statement and somebody—

Mr. Bryden: I gave my source. It was fully before the House. Are the hon. gentlemen here trying to submit that it is out of order and improper to read items from newspapers and other sources?

All the hon. leader of the Opposition had to do was get up and make a simple statement denying that this represents his views. He did not have to engage in an attack on me.

Mr. Singer: The hon. member heard his views yesterday and he knows—

Mr. Bryden: I heard his views and I congratulated him on his conversion, and the

Liberal party to their conversion, to a more progressive point and more enlightened point of view.

Mr. Nixon: When the hon. member makes a statement in the House it is a different matter from Anderson making a statement in Kitchener.

Mr. Bryden: I gave the source of it.

As I say, the hon. leader of the Opposition says that does not represent his views; I accept his statement. There was never any question that I would not accept it, except he would not give me a chance to say so. I would say that, however. To get back to the point I was making—

Mr. Nixon: Which point was that?

Mr. MacDonald: Listen and you will find out.

Mr. Bryden: I am happy to learn of the conversion of the Liberal party to a more progressive point of view on matters of this kind.

Mr. Speaker: I would ask the member now to confine himself to the principles of the bill.

Mr. Bryden: Well, Mr. Speaker, I do not know how we can discuss principles of The Labour Relations Act and deal only with sections. I submit that a great deal of this debate dealt with individual sections that can be dealt with in committee.

It is not my intention to deal to any degree at all with individual sections of this bill, because I think there are much greater issues involved than any specific sections of the bill.

Whatever point of view I may have on it, if it is going to be suggested to me by the hon. Prime Minister that I am out of order because I am not dealing with individual sections, then it is going to be very difficult to debate the principles of this bill.

However, I would like to proceed, Mr. Speaker, to state that, in my opinion, we have to consider labour relations legislation, and this is a major measure in the field, in the context of the situation currently existing in North America today. That situation is one of vicious, unprincipled attack on the trade union movement as such. We have even heard some overtones of it in this Legislature. For example, some time ago we heard one of the hon. members refer

contemptuously to pork choppers in the labour movement—

Mr. Reaume: Well, is that not true?

Mr. Bryden: No, it is not true. As a matter of fact—

Mr. Reaume: Well, I will explain it for him. I will explain it for him.

Mr. Bryden: This is the essence of the attack on the labour movement—

Mr. Reaume: It certainly is true. He knows it is true.

Mr. Bryden: Is the hon. member for Essex North speaking or am I?

This is the essence of the attack which is taking place on the labour movement today, namely, the suggestion that there is something disreputable or dishonourable about being elected to an office in a trade union, to a position of leadership within the trade union.

Mr. Reaume: Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege, I just want to say that, when I was speaking about the so-called pork choppers—and my hon. friend knows who I am speaking about—they are the people who go along within the framework of a union, stirring up trouble, people who draw upwards from \$10,000 a year.

Now, I did not say that all of them are people who stir up trouble. But there are people like him, who forever, for the wrong purposes, are trying to gain a cushion seat behind a big desk.

Now, I just want to point out one thing, sir, that he mentioned the fact that I referred to pork choppers, there are pork choppers in the trade union movement—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Reaume: —like there are in every other movement, and he is one of them.

Mr. Bryden: Oh, Mr. Speaker, I was very interested in the new speech by the hon. member for Essex North.

An hon. member: A better one, too.

Mr. Bryden: I was very interested in it, because when I mentioned his reference to pork choppers, I did not believe that he himself was engaged in this sort of an attack on the labour movement but—

Mr. Reaume: I was the only one in the House who mentioned that term.

Mr. Bryden: Oh, yes. I quite agree that it was he I was referring to, but I did not believe that he would carry on this sort of attack, that he just carried on, under the guise of a statement of principle, on perfectly honourable people.

But my point, Mr. Speaker, and I think this is important as a background to my discussion of the principles of this bill, my point is that we have now in this country a vicious attack on the labour movement, and one of the major forms it is taking is to attack the people who have been elected to positions of leadership within the labour movement, or have been employed by the labour movement to assist them in their efforts.

Mr. Reaume: Mr. Speaker, once again if I may, on a point of order, ask what part of his business—

Mr. Bryden: What possible purpose—

Mr. Reaume: I would like to straighten him out. I have never once said anything against the rank and file of the union.

Mr. Bryden: I was not saying anything about what the hon. member said at this point. I am talking about this generally.

Some hon. members: Oh no, oh no.

Mr. Bryden: If he wants to be part of it, that is his business.

Mr. Reaume: I am not part of it—

Mr. Bryden: But this business of attacking the leadership, the people who have been elected to leadership, the people who have been employed to assist, is a fundamental attack on the trade union movement.

Mr. Reaume: Nobody made an attack.

Mr. Bryden: The hon. member did.

Mr. Reaume: I did not.

Mr. Bryden: Oh, let the hon. member just forget his own personal little differences.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: A statement has been made here—

Mr. MacDonald: This is no point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Point of order, go ahead.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: A statement has been made here attributing to one of the hon. members having made a statement attacking the leadership of certain union. That is not so, sir, there was no attack made on these elected representatives, he is entirely wrong.

Mr. Speaker: I think it is quite apparent. I believe that if the member confined his remarks to the principle of the bill, as I mentioned before—it is a very wide field—I am sure we could have reached the conclusion much more quickly.

Mr. Nixon: Cut out the smears for a while.

Mr. Bryden: What is he talking about?

Mr. Reaume: Smears: What is this word pork chopper but a smear. If that is not a smear, I have never heard one.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, I submit to you once again that it is perfectly in order to discuss a major piece of labour relations legislation in relation to the situation existing in the industrial relations field in this country today, and it seems to me that it is far more to the point on second reading than the discussion of individual sections.

Mr. Reaume: He smears everybody whom he can.

Mr. Bryden: I am not smearing anybody. I am talking about an attack that everybody surely knows about, that is continuously going on in this country, directed against the trade union movement, and the form the attack takes is to attack the people who are in positions of leadership in the movement.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to make it clear that I am personally not a member of a trade union and I am not employed by a trade union. I am, I suppose, part of that middle group—

Mr. Reaume: They do not want him, that is why.

Mr. Bryden: That may be, but I am part of that middle group that is neither of management nor of trade unions. I would like to say that I object most strenuously to this sort of attack that is going on in this country at the present time.

Certainly, in a movement as diversified as the trade union movement of Canada and of North America, it would be a remarkable thing if there were no people within it whose

conduct did not measure up to full standards. But as far as the overwhelming majority of elected officers, employees and officers at the subordinate level of the trade union movement are concerned, they are fine, dedicated men and women who are doing the best they can to carry out the job they are supposed to do. Any contemptuous reference—

Mr. Reaume: What about this bill?

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): The hon. Prime Minister says they are splendid people.

Mr. Bryden: Yes, except that we consistently get this attack upon them, and I regret that, and object to it most vigorously.

Now, the other form of attack that is made on the trade union movement is that this—

Mr. Speaker: I would ask what has the attack on the labour movement in general, to do with the principles of the bill.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, may I put a question to you? Yesterday the hon. leader of the Opposition started out by giving us an exposition of his philosophy with regard to corporations in the modern age. What was the relevance of that to the principle of the bill? And is it any more relevant than the question of the attack on the trade union movement, and how this bill in its restrictions—

Mr. Speaker: Brief references can be made, I am sure, on any bill, but not continuously.

Mr. Bryden: I would point out, Mr. Speaker, that I have not been making continuous references. I have had a very difficult job getting one sentence completed with some of these hon. gentlemen over here, and it was a perfectly valid, legitimate sentence. I would say on the point that you mentioned to me, Mr. Speaker, that it is going to be my submission, if I may say so, that this amending bill is in a minor way part of this attack on the trade union movement.

Now, I submit that I cannot—you may or may not agree with my point—but I submit that I have a right to put my own arguments forward and that I cannot make my argument if I am not allowed to put it into the context of the situation that now exists.

So I would like to go on to indicate that the other form, the even more damaging form, of the attack on the trade union movement that is taking place today, is the claim that it is too powerful.

Mr. Newman: Get on with the bill.

Mr. Bryden: This is made consistently in this country today, that its wings have to be clipped—

Mr. Reaume: Who said that?

A CCF hon. member: Never mind who said that.

Mr. Reaume: Well, you are all dreaming up stuff.

Mr. Nixon: Building up a strawman and tearing him apart.

Mr. Bryden: Now, my submission, Mr. Speaker, is that the situation is exactly the other way around. It is that, if we are looking for undesirable concentrations of power in the community today, we should be looking in the direction of the mammoth corporation, which has absolutely uncontrolled power with management groups accountable to nobody. We should not be attacking a movement which is fundamentally democratic in its structure, namely the trade union movement with control from the bottom from the rank and file membership through their membership meetings, conventions and so on.

That is the submission that I would like to make. If we are concerned, as I think we should be, about curbing abuse of power, we should be directing our attention to the corporations of this country and not to the trade unions.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Talking about abuse, how about the hon. member?

Mr. Bryden: I would like to submit and I repeat again, I am not a member of a trade union nor an employee of a trade union nor do I owe anything to the trade union movement—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I will say this, that many trade union members have supported me for election. I appreciate this support. But I have no financial interest, or anything like that in anything that may happen to any trade union.

It is my opinion and I would like to assert it, and I believe it is necessary for me to assert this to substantiate points I will make later, that the free trade union movement is one of the great bulwarks of democracy in the world today. I am talking about the trade union movement from the International Con-

federation of Free Trade Unions down through the Canadian Labour Congress in our country and its various affiliated national and international unions down to the local union.

This is a great bulwark of democracy, and it is one of the few curbs on the abuse of power by irresponsible corporations that have great concentrations of wealth and power and are not accountable to anybody.

The trade union movement is one of the forces, and perhaps at the present time the most important force, to curb their power.

So what do we do in a situation like this? We have in this province legislation already which chops away at trade union rights and privileges. Under the guise of being fair, it puts a little roadblock here and another roadblock there. And now we have before us a bill to amend that Act which adds to the obstacles and chips away at trade union rights and privileges.

Mr. Sopha: That is what we said yesterday.

Mr. Bryden: Oh, is that not wonderful? I congratulated them on their conversion. The thing I regret is that never has it been possible to persuade the Liberal party of this philosophy when they have been in office. Never has it been possible to do that when they have been in office.

As a matter of fact, if they would just take the trouble to learn about the history of The Labour Relations Act that is now in force in this province, with all its undesirable features—and I believe if I understood them aright they consider the Act as it now stands to be quite undesirable—this Act was taken over in all its essential outlines, not in exact duplicate, but in all its essential principles, from a Liberal Act of the federal government passed in 1946. So this very undesirable Act was essentially the product of a Liberal government, and that in turn was based on a wartime order-in-council PC1003.

As a matter of fact, whenever we have the Liberal party in office, they do not apparently subscribe to these fine views. The only Liberal government that is in office in the country today, as we know, subscribes to exactly opposite principles.

Now, getting back to my point that this bill is a further chipping away, undermining of the legitimate activity of democratic trade unions, I would like to give hon. members a few examples of what I have in mind.

I will take first a provision of this bill which appears, on the face of it, to be quite innocuous. It provides in effect that trade unions must submit financial statements to

their memberships at regular intervals—audited statements, not formally audited but audited by somebody within the organization.

I suppose we can always say, well why not, why should they not submit audited financial statements? I quite agree they should.

But my point, Mr. Speaker, is that trade unions already do that. There is no point to this provision. Trade unions regularly submit financial statements to their membership.

The effect of a clause of this kind, however, is to create the impression that they do not and that it is necessary to intervene, through statute, to compel them to do so. The effect of that sort of thing is to contribute to the anti-labour campaign that is going on, creating the impression that trade unionists are irresponsible people who do not submit their financial statements in a democratic way.

I have no idea what the purpose of the section is. But I submit that is the effect of it—to contribute to the large scale anti-union campaign that is going on in this country today.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): He should speak to his hon. leader who subscribed to that at one—

Mr. MacDonald: There was a lot of mish-mash in that one, too.

Hon. Mr. Frost: They pretty near fired him over that one.

Mr. Bryden: Another example is this matter that the hon. Prime Minister dealt with at great length—now do not get alarmed, I am not going to deal with it at great length—the provision, the new section that is to be inserted by section 16 of the bill.

The hon. leader of the Opposition, in his apparent efforts to curry favour with the labour movement, really went overboard in talking about this one, and suggested that this was, in effect, the beginning of a right-to-work clause.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have never taken the position that one strengthens a case by exaggerating it. It is a gross exaggeration to say that this is a right-to-work clause, but it is still a very serious intervention in the legitimate activity of trade unions. The hon. Prime Minister's explanation this morning was all very fine, except that it is not borne out by what is in the bill.

I will take only one aspect of it.

Incidentally, a clause of this kind was already in the old Act. This broadens that clause very greatly, and it says, in effect, that

the union shop provision will not be effective if a man is expelled from the union because he was, or is, a member of another trade union, or has engaged in activity against the trade union.

What if a man, against the decision of the majority of his union, foments a wildcat strike among some of the members, to the detriment of the union and of the majority of the members? Under this clause, the union would not be able to take disciplinary action against him.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, the hon. member is wrong in that, he is completely wrong.

Mr. Bryden: It says: "engaged in activity against the trade union." That is activity against the trade union. The trade union has decided that it will not strike and the member foments a wildcat strike against their decision; he is engaged in activity against them.

There are other phases of this that can be dealt with elsewhere. The hon. Prime Minister's explanation is far from satisfactory.

This broadening of this particular provision that he has been talking about, and it has been broadened out very greatly, is another intervention, another attempt to harry the trade union movement and make it more difficult for it to carry on its legitimate operation.

Another outstanding example is this question of freedom of speech. Now, it is very interesting—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: He has certainly got it, he cannot complain.

Mr. Bryden: It is very interesting how, whenever employers want to attack the trade union movement, they always drum up some very nice fine-sounding phrase such as "right to work" or "freedom of speech." But I do not think that in this House we should be misled by an improper use of the words.

What is proposed in this bill has nothing whatsoever to do with freedom of speech, nothing whatsoever. The principle of freedom of speech is not involved at all.

To illustrate what I mean, I would like to give an example, Mr. Speaker. I hope the hon. Prime Minister will not jump up and say I cannot give examples without departing from the bill.

To illustrate what I mean, I would like to suggest to hon. members that, if I were negotiating with another man for the purchase

of a house, and I decided that I wanted a lawyer to look after my interests in that matter, I would not be in any way suggesting an abrogation of the other man's freedom of speech if I said to him that he had no business in trying to tell me who my lawyer should be.

If he came to me and said, "You should get so-and-so for your lawyer," and I said to him, "That is none of your business, you should stay out of it," that is not a limitation on his freedom of speech because he has no business to be telling me such things.

Now, a trade union is an association of working people formed for the purpose of representing them in negotiations with their employer on matters of material concern to them. I submit that it is none of the employer's business, no business of his whatsoever, whom they should choose, if they choose anyone, to represent them for that purpose.

Yet, under the guise of freedom of speech, it is specifically provided in this bill that the employer, when employees are deciding among themselves whether or not they will have a union to represent them and if so what union, can walk right in there and have his say along with all the others, in a field which clearly is none of his business.

The effect, Mr. Speaker, is simply this.

The employer has the power to hire and fire. Everybody in the plant knows that, so does he have to be so stupid as to go to them and say: "I will fire you if you join that union?" Certainly not. He just relies on this so-called freedom of speech clause and says to the boys: "Well now, I really do not think that I would be most displeased if you decided to have this union, I would consider it a vote of no confidence in me, and I would just not like to see you do that."

It would be a pretty dull employee who, faced with that sort of a statement, could not put two and two together.

Let us remember that, at this stage, the employees have no union protection, they are just in the process of forming a union. So the employer, exercising his alleged freedom of speech, conveys to them very clearly that he does not want them to join the union, and although it would be totally impossible to lay any charge of intimidation against him, the intimidation is there as clear as day.

If this bill goes through in its present form, it will become a vehicle to legalize intimidation or interference by employers in the free

choice by employees of a trade union to represent them in bargaining with their employer, a matter in which the employer surely has no concern at all.

Another phase of this bill was dealt with very briefly by the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren). I thought perhaps he would save me the trouble of dealing with this particular point, but he only went into it briefly, and I would like to elaborate on it. That is the whole question of the building trades under the Act.

I think we all agree, I think the hon. Minister himself stated, and other hon. members stated, that this type of legislation, as it stands, is most unsuitable for the building trade. A good deal of this 23-page amending bill contains clauses which are—though they do not necessarily state it—as far as I can see, directed against the building trades.

I use the word "directed" advisedly. I think that we should again bear in mind how the Act that is now in effect affects the building trade. It is almost impossible for them to operate under it.

To get certified, as the hon. member for Kenora points out, and perhaps the hon. Minister did, too, to get certified under the procedure in this Act, would mean in the case of the building trade that they would have the certificate after it was of no use to them.

When one carries the matter still further to the long, involved conciliation ritual contained in The Labour Relations Act, if the building trades went through all that as well, they certainly would have no hope that there would be any employees left to benefit from any agreement that might be negotiated.

So this Act is totally inappropriate, and there is nothing in the bill to make it appropriate, for the building trades.

As a result of the fact that the Act is quite inappropriate for the building trade, the building trades quite naturally, in their own interests, have had to develop their own procedures for getting collective agreements with employers, and some of the *ad hoc* procedures they have developed have caused a certain amount of difficulty. Nobody would deny that they have caused difficulties.

The select committee on labour relations pointed out some of these difficulties, and among other things, it recommended that the hon. Minister should call a conference of employers and unions in the building trades for the purpose of discussing these difficulties and seeing if they could not get them straightened out.

For a period of a year, or a year and a half or more, the hon. Minister called no such conference. He did not bring the parties together. I believe he was quoted in the press as saying that the time was not opportune, and he could be right, I do not know. But for a very long period, there was no conference.

Then quite recently, he called a conference and it held one meeting. After the meeting was over, the hon. Minister announced that it had been a good, exploratory meeting. They had got a good start, and he was very hopeful that they would be able to solve by free discussion some of the difficulties that have arisen with regard to the building trades.

So everything looks fine, we were started on a conference where it looks like some of these matters will get straightened out. But what happens? We have one meeting of this conference, and then the hon. Minister pulls the rug from under them on very important matters in this bill that is now before this House.

Instead of discussing and negotiating with them on some of the difficult matters, he determined them in this bill. He just stepped in on the question of jurisdictional disputes. Also on the question of organizational picketing, though that word is not used, he stepped in and determined the matter, right in the middle of a conference, without giving the conference any opportunity to solve it at all.

I may say that clause on organizational picketing does not specifically refer to organizational picketing, and I think that a lot of people should be a little concerned. Although I believe—I must admit I have to make an assumption on this, but I believe—that it is directed against organizational picketing, it certainly could have ramifications far beyond that particular problem.

If the clause is designed to deal with that, it should state what it is dealing with much more clearly than it does now.

However, I submit that it was quite inappropriate for the hon. Minister, right in the middle of discussing this with the parties concerned, to determine the results of their discussion on two very material matters.

One last point I would like to mention, Mr. Speaker—and I am trying to avoid dealing with points other hon. members have already dealt with—is a serious omission in the bill that is before us. It relates to the whole question of the position of a trade union in the event that an enterprise with which it has a collective agreement changes ownership.

There have even been cases where technical changes in ownership have been deliberately created so that an employer could get out from under his obligations under The Labour Relations Act—out from under a certification or an existing agreement.

Even in cases which are less flagrant than that, where there is a legitimate change in ownership, surely a trade union that has a certificate, or has an agreement under the previous ownership, should continue to enjoy the same rights when the ownership is changed.

Surely it should not have to go back to the labour relations board all over again, through all the long involved procedure of getting certified, just because a change in ownership has taken place.

I am not a lawyer but I believe that, if one person buys out the business of another, he takes over all the debts of that person, he is liable for any debts he may have in any direction. Why should it not be also provided that he is covered by any obligations relating to labour relations, that a collective agreement in force will still apply?

Yet this very modest request of the trade union movement, for a change in the legislation that would benefit them, has been denied.

In substance, Mr. Speaker, I would return to what I said at the beginning, that The Labour Relations Act is fundamentally inadequate as an expression of the type of philosophy that we should have on labour relations in this country today.

If we accept, as I do, the proposition that the trade union movement is a bulwark of democracy, that it is an important check on abuse of power in the only area of our community where there is serious danger of abuse of power, then it seems to me that we, in our enactments, should not be setting minor stumbling blocks in the way of the organization of trade unions and the negotiation of agreements. We should instead be doing everything possible to facilitate the formation of trade unions.

I am not saying that we should try to organize trade unions. A trade union has to be organized by the working people themselves, otherwise it means nothing. But the law, in my opinion, should do everything possible to facilitate their efforts.

I claim, and I have always claimed, that The Labour Relations Act in Ontario does not do that sort of thing at all. It presents all sorts of interference with the legitimate activities of unions.

The hon. Minister, when we discussed the checkoff, was terribly concerned that he did not want to interfere in the bargaining process by statute. He does not mind interfering in the matter of imposing arbitration clauses in collective agreements. He does not mind interfering in all sorts of different directions in the internal affairs of trade union. That is the sort of approach that I submit is inadequate and wrong in this day and age.

The Labour Relations Act, as it stands, is inadequate. It does not approach the problem in the correct manner, and this amending bill does nothing to solve that basic problem.

As I stated earlier in my address here, we are planning at the first opportunity to bring in a bill setting forth our views of what should be in a labour relations Act. I think it is fair enough for anybody to ask us, if we object to this bill, to state our views, and we will bring such a bill in.

I may say that it is quite a herculean job getting it drafted, but we have it pretty well worked out, and I would like to read the preamble from the bill that we hope to bring in, which sets forth our philosophy with regard to labour relations legislation.

Mr. Speaker: Is it a long preamble?

Mr. Bryden: No, it is just a sentence, sir. It is just to illustrate the point I am trying to make, Mr. Speaker. The preamble we have is:

Whereas it is desirable and in the public interest to encourage the formation and growth of democratic trade unions—
not to tolerate but to encourage,

—to protect and extend the right of employees to form, join and participate in the lawful activities of such trade unions, and to engage in collective bargaining with their employers, and to facilitate the peaceful settlement of labour disputes;

Now, therefore—

I quoted that, Mr. Speaker, because I think it sets forth quite succinctly our ideas of what should be in a labour relations Act, of what its approach should be. As I said, the present Labour Relations Act does not have that approach, and the amending bill does not remedy the defect in any way whatsoever.

That is why we of the CCF are opposed to the principle of the amending bill, that is why we have attacked it on second reading by moving an amendment.

The purpose of our amendment, as the purpose of all amendments on second reading

should be, is to defeat the bill if possible. That is our objective because we fundamentally disagree with the principles of this bill.

Mr. Speaker: In dealing with the amendment proposed yesterday by the member for York South I find that a reasoned amendment, as referred to by him, must offer some alternative to the main motion. It is obvious therefore, I think, that the amendment proposed yesterday by Mr. MacDonald cannot be put from the chair, as it simply sets out reasons for opposing the motion for the second reading of the bill, and is therefore merely an expanded negation of the motion for second reading.

I refer you to May's *Parliamentary Practice*, 16th edition, page 531, where it says:

An amendment which amounts to nothing more than a direct negation of the principle of a bill is open to objection.

Other references to this principle are to be found on pages 422 and 554. The proper way for negation to be expressed is to vote against the main motion.

Mr. MacDonald: Is that your ruling, Mr. Speaker? I shall have to challenge that ruling.

Mr. Speaker: The Speaker's ruling has been challenged.

Will all the members who are in favour say "aye."

As many as are opposed say "nay."

On appeal, Mr. Speaker's motion was sustained on the following division:

YEAS	NAYS
Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk)	Bryden
Allan (Middlesex South)	Davison
Auld	Gisborn
Beckett	MacDonald
Belanger	Thomas
Boyer	—5
Brown	
Brunelle	
Bukator	
Carruthers	
Cass	
Cathcart	
Cecile	
Chapple	
Collings	
Connell	
Cowling	
Davis	

YEAS

Downer
 Dunlop
 Dymond
 Edwards
 (Perth)
 Edwards
 (Wentworth)
 Frost
 Goodfellow
 Gordon
 Gould
 Grossman
 Guindon
 Hall
 Hanna
 Haskett
 Herbert
 Innes
 Janes
 Johnston
 (Carleton)
 Lawrence
 Letherby
 Lewis
 Macaulay
 Mackenzie
 MacNaughton
 Maloney
 Manley
 Morrow
 Myers
 McNeil
 Newman
 Nickle
 Nixon
 Noden
 Parry
 Phillips
 Price
 Reaume
 Robarts
 Roberts
 Rollins
 Root
 Rowntree
 Sandercock
 Simonett
 Singer
 Sopha
 Spence
 Spooner
 Stewart
 Sutton
 Trotter
 Troy
 Wardrope
 Warrender
 Whitney
 Wintermeyer

YEAS

Worton
 Wren
 Yaremko
 -77

Mr. Speaker: I declare the ruling of the Speaker upheld.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Speaker, may I move, seconded by Mr. R. Gisborn that the bill be not now read a second time but be read a second time this day 6 months hence.

Mr. Speaker: I guess we can call an amendment.

Will all the members who are in favour say "aye."

As many as are opposed say "nay."

The motion having been put was lost on the following division:

YEAS

Belanger
 Bryden
 Bukator
 Chapple
 Davison
 Edwards
 (Wentworth)
 Gisborn
 Gordon
 Gould
 Innes
 MacDonald
 Manley
 Newman
 Nixon
 Reaume
 Singer
 Sopha
 Spence
 Thomas
 Trotter
 Troy
 Whicher
 Wintermeyer
 Worton
 Wren
 -25

NAYS

Allan (Haldimand-
 Norfolk)
 Allen
 (Middlesex South)
 Auld
 Beckett
 Boyer
 Brown
 Brunelle
 Carruthers
 Cass
 Cathcart
 Cecile
 Collings
 Connell
 Cowling
 Davis
 Downer
 Dunlop
 Dymond
 Edwards
 (Perth)
 Frost
 Goodfellow
 Grossman
 Guindon
 Hall
 Hanna
 Haskett
 Herbert
 Janes
 Johnston
 (Carleton)
 Lawrence
 Letherby
 Lewis

NAYS	YEAS	NAYS
Macaulay	Cowling	Reaume
Mackenzie	Davis	Singer
MacNaughton	Downer	Sopha
Maloney	Dunlop	Spence
Morrow	Dymond	Thomas
Myers	Edwards	Trotter
McNeil	(Perth)	Troy
Nickle	Frost	Whicher
Noden	Goodfellow	Wintermeyer
Parry	Grossman	Worton
Phillips	Guindon	Wren
Price	Hall	-25
Robarts	Hanna	
Roberts	Haskett	
Rollins	Herbert	
Root	Janes	
Rowntree	Johnston	
Sandercock	(Carleton)	
Simonett	Lawrence	
Spooner	Letherby	
Stewart	Lewis	
Sutton	Macaulay	
Wardrope	Mackenzie	
Warrender	MacNaughton	
Whitney	Maloney	
Yaremko	Morrow	
-58	Myers	
	McNeil	
	Nickle	
	Noden	
	Parry	
	Phillips	
	Price	
	Robarts	
	Roberts	
	Rollins	
	Root	
	Rowntree	
	Sandercock	
	Simonett	
	Spooner	
	Stewart	
	Sutton	
	Wardrope	
	Warrender	
	Whitney	
	Yaremko	
	-58	

Mr. Speaker: I declare the motion for the amendment lost.

Hon. Mr. Daley moves second reading of Bill No. 74, "An Act to amend The Labour Relations Act."

Mr. Speaker: The motion will be in the same division as the last one, in reverse.

Will all those in favour say "aye."

As many as are opposed say "nay."

The motion for second reading of the bill having then been put was carried on the following division:

YEAS	NAYS
Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk)	Belanger
Allen	Bryden
(Middlesex South)	Bukator
Auld	Chapple
Beckett	Davison
Boyer	Edwards
Brown	(Wentworth)
Brunelle	Gisborn
Carruthers	Gordon
Cass	Gould
Cathcart	Innes
Cecile	MacDonald
Collings	Manley
Connell	Newman
	Nixon

Mr. Speaker: I declare the motion carried.

THE JUDICATURE ACT

Hon. A. K. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 75, "An Act to amend The Judicature Act."

He said: In doing this I would like to say, Mr. Speaker, this bill meets, within certain general bounds, the recommendation of the

select committee in this connection, and I would like to say a few words about the import of it and what it really proposes to do.

Now, in order to make this simple and yet at the same time, concise, I would first point out to you, Mr. Speaker, that in the criminal code is section 366, and I would like to have certain parts of that placed on the record:

Section 366 (1) Every person who wrongfully and without lawful authority for the purpose of compelling another person to abstain from doing anything that he has the lawful right to do, or to do anything he has a lawful right to abstain from doing (a) uses violence or threats of violence to that person or to his wife or children or injures his property, (b) intimidates or attempts to intimidate that person or a relative of that person by threats, that in Canada or elsewhere, violence or other injury will be done to or punishment inflicted upon him or a relative of his or that the property of any of them will be damaged.

And then in (f) Besets or watches the dwelling house or place where that person resides, works, carries out his business or happens to be—or, now if the hon. members do not like—I just read section (f) which is the picketing section and which is the subsection which does most really, in relation to the problem, to cause the controversy that has arisen in the past.

And then I would like to mention subsection (g) of 366: blocks or obstructs the highway is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction, and subsection 2 is the exception—a person who attends at or near or approaches the dwelling house or place for the purpose only of obtaining or communicating information does not watch or beset within the meaning of this section.

Now, the penalty under the summary convictions section is a fine of up to \$500 or imprisonment up to 6 months or both.

To deal with matters arising in the field of what might be termed labour disputes, we have in The Judicature Act, section 17, the injunction section.

Mr. Speaker, I could talk at some length at what the jurisprudence has laid down as constituting offences that come within this section within the field of labour disputes. I have had, over the few years that I have occupied this office, a good deal of study made on this question, and I have a lot of statements of the law, and the procedures and the practices available. But I am going

to say something now that is going to come as a very considerable surprise to my hon. friends.

I found that although I have lots of information, and although the wording is very well put, that I have found nowhere any better explanation of it than in the report on injunctions by the Toronto and district labour council given to its members a short time ago, and on page 2 of this pamphlet which I have in my hand, which one of their members was good enough to make available to me, I would like to read the foreword.

In view of the increased use of injunctions by employers and so that the affiliated unions and their members may have some knowledge of what an injunction means, and what affect it has on a union or person when granted, the Toronto and district labour council has authorized the printing of this book.

This booklet has been printed for the sole purpose of helping labour. It was not prepared haphazardly, but it is the result of many hours of study and work by Mr. John H. Osler, QC, a well-known lawyer of Toronto, and I might say, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Osler was my opponent on two occasions, the first two elections that I had when I was successful in coming into this Legislature. And I have a good deal of respect for his study and ability in this field of labour relations.

This booklet sets forth the essential facts which labour must know about the law and practice of injunctions in Ontario.

And now I give hon. members the last paragraph which I think shows very good responsibility on the part of the Toronto and district labour council:

The Toronto and district labour council is pleased to make this information available to local unions and trusts it will be of assistance to officers and others in the discharge of their duties.

Now then, Mr. Speaker, at page 11 of the pamphlet, under the heading, "What will be prohibited":

The conduct that will be prohibited by an injunction varies in detail from case to case. However, generally speaking, injunctions in the last two or three years have prohibited:

1. The intimidation of, molestation of or interference with other employees seeking entrance to or exit from the struck plant.

2. Interference with customers or other persons on lawful business seeking to enter or to leave the plant.

3. Attempts to induce other people, for example, customers, suppliers, et cetera, to break contracts they may have with the employer.

4. Physical obstruction or other interference with trucks and truckers seeking to remove material from a struck plant or to take such material into such a plant.

5. Attempts to commit any of the above acts or induce other people to commit them.

Occasionally an injunction will also prohibit picketing with more than a set number of people at each entrance and, in the case of unlawful strikes, an injunction may prohibit all picketing, as for example in the Oakville Wood Specialities case.

It can be said—

and I am quoting from this pamphlet—

—with some degree of certainty that most judges today will prohibit all picketing if the strike is unlawful under The Labour Relations Act. If it is not an unlawful strike, they will probably only prohibit activities which are technically unlawful in any case, as for example intimidation and obstruction, but if there is evidence that picketing has been carried on in an intimidatory fashion, some of them will prohibit picketing by more than a certain number of employees.

That perhaps should lead to a consideration of what is lawful picketing. That is a large and difficult subject—

says the pamphlet.

The phrase to picket is not a legal term in the sense that it has been defined in any case or statute. The phrase probably means the same thing as the phrase found in the criminal code—

which I read a moment ago—

—to watch and beset, and the only thing that can be safely said is that if the picketing is carried on merely for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information, it is not unlawful unless the unlawfulness of the strike itself makes all picketing unlawful.

Persuasion by peaceful means is probably lawful, but it cannot be said that this has been positively laid down in any decided case. Perhaps one of the useful statements in this regard is the brief sentence found at page 870 of the report of the *Halnor and Beahy* case referred to above. This reads as follows:

And this is a short excerpt from that case which many hon. members here will recall.

The judge's remarks now are quoted into this report:

Having said that, I do not wish to be taken as in any way suggesting that I am laying down any principle that limits the rights of employees to strike lawfully, as provided by the governing statutes, nor am I in any way suggesting that I am limiting the right of peaceful picketing, or the right of anyone to communicate information in a peaceful way to others. But that does not mean communicating information in such a manner as to intimidate or threaten others.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with those quotations, I do not think I could do any better myself, with any language that I might have applied or made original or quoted from textbooks.

With that explanation, and with the reference to the select committee's recommendation, this bill has been introduced, and the effect of this bill will be to give at least two days' notice of an injunction.

I think it might interest the House if I just gave hon. members an extract from a typical injunction order so that they will, Mr. Speaker, see the kind of restraining words that are used.

Here is one that I picked out at random, an order that was made in 1951:

This court doth order that the defendants be, and they are hereby restrained, until the trial of this action or other final disposition thereof, from improperly interfering with the employees of the plaintiff by preventing, or attempting to prevent by the use of force, threats, intimidation or coercion, the said employees from entering or leaving the plaintiff's premises at such and such a place, and from intimidating or threatening—

and so forth.

Now, that particular type of remedy is only granted by our courts by a supreme court judge, only granted by our courts on evidence that not to grant it would cause irreparable damage to the person applying.

The *ex-parte* feature of it has the feature that there has been a great deal of controversy about, and a great deal of dispute. I would agree that it is not a good thing to have an application of that sort taken care of *ex parte* if the other party to it, or parties to it, can be quickly notified and brought before the court, unless there is such a situation of emergency where life and limb or where irreparable and great damage might occur if immediate action was not taken.

Now, the section provides just for that. I think this is a step forward in a better understanding of the problem, perhaps a fairer way of disposing of it, but not in any way interfering with the fundamental right of the court to determine, in the ordinary course, in relation to injunctions for that type of thing.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I want to speak briefly on the principle of this bill. Regarding the objective of the legislation, I am 100 per cent. in support, in fact so much so that I attempted to get the government to enact similar legislation a year ago rather than now, but to no avail.

However, upon more mature consideration, they have now brought in their bill to deal with the use of *ex-parte* injunctions in labour disputes. However, Mr. Speaker, I am worried about one aspect of the bill—the means with which the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts) proposes that the government should deal with such injunctions.

The problem involved in *ex-parte* injunctions is that they have been grossly abused. In the first place, the law, the statutes, should never have tolerated the proposition that an injunction could have been given without providing an opportunity for the opposing side to present their case when there was no emergency involved at all, which is, in many cases, the instance in labour relations disputes.

That the law should have permitted that kind of thing, I think, was an intolerable breach of what is generally referred to as British justice, because what simply happened was that the courts heard one side of the case, and rendered a verdict, without even bothering to hear the other side of the case. However, that is met now by this 48-hours' notice to provide the opposite side with an opportunity to come and present their case.

But, Mr. Speaker, the problem lies in the gross abuse by the courts in the definition of emergency. I am not a lawyer and I have not had the experience in the courts but there is case after case of the most normal situations which the courts have deemed to be called an emergency and granted an *ex-parte* injunction. The worry, it seems to me, that remains as far as this Act is concerned, is that there is nothing in this Act to assure us that this abuse cannot continue to be exercised by the courts.

The third subsection of section 1 reads as follows:

An interim injunction under subsection 2 may be granted *ex parte* where the court is satisfied that a breach of the peace,

injury to the person, or damage to property has occurred or an interruption of essential public services has occurred or is likely to occur.

Now it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that power exists in the criminal code already. If it exists in the criminal code already, why does it have to be put in here—with particular reference to labour relations or unions being involved in it?

It seems to me we can keep this clear-cut, that *ex-parte* injunctions are out the window as far as labour relations are concerned, so that there is not provided the weapon or the opportunity for courts to abuse it in the fashion in which it has been done in the past. If anyone wants to take action because of the threat to the peace or injury to persons or damage to property, then let them take action in the appropriate and in the normal way through the criminal code.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that while the objectives of this bill are highly commendable, the means that are being adopted are not going to remove the possibility for continued abuse such as we have seen in the past.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): I would not think the hon. member would prefer to have people arrested and put in jail in preference to having them restrained by a civil order.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of supply.

Motion agreed to; House in committee of supply, Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

On vote 417:

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, in saying a word about the supplementary estimates, it will be noted that the amount proposed to be granted this year is less than last year. Several of the same items appear.

I would like to mention particularly the special grants to public hospitals under the authority of The Public Hospitals Act and the regulations thereunder, which will be an amount equal to \$150 for each bed, but will be apportioned to the various hospitals on the basis of \$75 per bed to all hospitals. The remainder, or an amount equal to \$75 per

bed, will be granted to certain hospitals who find themselves in the position of needing financial aid rather badly.

This has come about because of the change in the administration of hospitals as a result of the hospital services plan. Formerly, public hospitals set rates of variable amounts between public ward service and semi-private and private bed service. The hospitals also had the opportunity of charging the patient for drugs used, and were able in some instances to make a profit upon those sales.

Under the present plan, since the hospital services commission have taken over, that of course is included in the service that is given to the patient and the hospital is not able to make a profit on that operation. It is because of this change that an extra grant of \$5 million is made to the various hospitals throughout the province.

The reason for having it in the supplementary estimates is that this is considered temporary. It is expected that eventually all hospitals will be on a sound financial basis.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): And depreciation will be recognized.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Yes. We have, as hon. members know, urged the federal government to recognize the depreciation or depletion.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, with our influence they very probably will.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): Well, why does the hon. Prime Minister not get the \$100 million with his influence?

Hon. Mr. Frost: We may get that, too.

Mr. Whicher: The hon. Prime Minister may get it. Two years ago he promised it. Now he says he may.

Hon. Mr. Frost: One thing at a time. We are making great progress.

Mr. Whicher: May and Frost go together.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Who is May? I never met her.

Hon. Mr. Allan: The item of \$900,000 in the estimates is a reimbursement—

Hon. Mr. Frost: June is my day.

Hon. Mr. Allan: As I was about to say, the item of \$900,000 is an amount that is paid to the hospital services commission for out-of-pocket expenditures, that it has been

necessary for them to make, to take care of mental patients who were in certain institutions other than provincial institutions.

The rate is exactly the same as the rate in the provincial institution. Those are the two items that I thought might not be clearly understood.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask for an explanation of items Nos. 3 and 4 of vote 417— not an explanation, but the hon. Treasurer said the other day the reason that he put this \$1 million in the teachers' superannuation fund, in supplementary estimates instead of the regular budget, was because he had to wait to see what sort of a surplus he had. I suggest he has a surplus every year.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, that is not—

Mr. Whicher: That is what the hon. Prime Minister said. It is in *Hansard*. That is what he said.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That was a misunderstanding.

Mr. Whicher: Does he mean it was a misstatement?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, a misunderstanding.

Mr. Whicher: Oh, a misunderstanding. Well, it was not a misunderstanding on my part, because I read *Hansard* and that was in there. Why can this not be put in the ordinary budget?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I do not know how the hon. member did, because it is not published yet.

Mr. Whicher: It is published.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, Mr. Chairman, by making these contributions we are guided by the advice of the Provincial Auditor who was appointed by this Legislature to make certain—

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): How much money have we got in the teachers' superannuation fund now?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Not a very great deal.

Mr. Nixon: Well, how much?

Hon. Mr. Allan: May I finish this statement?

I would like to read from the Provincial Auditor's report, and he is referring to the

\$1 million that was placed in the teachers' superannuation fund and the \$1 million placed in the public service superannuation fund:

These special contributions have been continued over a period of several years and are of value to the two funds but must be considered as temporary, pending an actuarial report on the funds.

The actuarial report will be made as from the end of the year 1958. Hon. members recognize that there is a bill before the House changing the date from 1957 to 1958. The reason for that was the change in the mechanics of handling the accounting of the teachers' superannuation fund. Because of installing certain electronic tabulating machines, it was late in the year of 1958 before it was foreseen. It was felt that by delaying the study for only a brief period and by proceeding from the end of 1958, that the study would be more up to date.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Might I just say in explanation of what my hon. friend has said there, I think it should be made plain here that the receipt of that report, in connection with the actuarial soundness, or otherwise—of not only the public service superannuation fund but the teachers' superannuation fund—would in no way carry with it, expressed or implied, any promise that we would make up any difference in that sum. I want to make that plain. Now, there is a difference of opinion on that point and I will explain it. As a matter of fact, from an actuarial standpoint, both of those funds have been, I would say, in a deficit position for very many years.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Unsound.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well all right, if one wants to put it on the basis of actuarial soundness, or unsoundness, I think perhaps it would be fair to go as far as my hon. friend from Oshawa states.

Now, that is true also of the superannuation funds at Ottawa. Although the federal government, a few years ago, placed a large sum in one of those funds, nevertheless the actuarial soundness of those funds—I mean from that strict standpoint—is still open to question, very serious question.

Now, with both of these funds, I would say that in all probability—and I am only making an estimate of this at the moment—these funds would continue to increase. They are increasing at the present time, and they would continue to increase to about the year 2,000 provided we did not put any more

money in. But every \$1 million we place in this fund postpones that period. I would say here for anybody around these parts now within the sound of my voice and so on, the year 2,000 is a very considerable period of time away, but in any event, every \$1 million we place in there extends that period.

Now, may I say this, that Treasurywise there have been differences of opinion on the importance—and I come to the point raised by my hon. friend from Oshawa—on the importance of the actuarial soundness.

I do not want to bring the learned chief justice of this province into the matter of things political, now that he has gone to that other rarified realm. But hon. Mr. Porter's position was always this, that it is really upon the credit of the province that those funds operate, and that actually the actuarial soundness is not a question of absolute importance in the long run.

At the present time, there is no reason at all, actually, why there should be any contribution from the consolidated revenue fund, but we are making those contributions. Now, I think it is fair to say that hon. Mr. Porter questioned as to whether we should make those contributions, owing to the fact that those funds—both of them—are guaranteed by the province and by the fiscal soundness of the province.

On the other hand, as I say there is the argument from the other side, that if we could place those funds in absolute actuarial sound positions that ultimately—perhaps in the year 2,025—it would relieve some other government from making the funds a direct charge upon the consolidated revenue fund. Now that is about the situation.

Our position has been, one might say, a compromise position from this standpoint, that we have continued to put in \$1 million a year. We are not called upon to do it, we do it by supplementary estimates because we recognize that it is a temporary matter. But, if we were in a position where we were not able to do it—well, actually speaking, we might pursue another course. I do not want to create a precedent, but in the days of this government, for many years past, we have been placing that sum in these two funds.

Now, again I say, as I explained to this House before, that is not to be regarded as a precedent. As a matter of fact, we are not called upon to do it. We are making a contribution, from the consolidated revenue fund, to both of those funds, in recognition of the point of view raised by those people who argue for actuarial soundness.

But I do so in full light of this position, that there is an equally strong case on the other side that actuarial soundness is not an absolute requisite. Now, sir, that is the situation and we have taken the position that this money should be placed in the fund under those circumstances.

Mr. Thomas: Mr. Chairman, we in our group have no objection to the government contributing to the teachers' superannuation fund and to the public service superannuation fund. I think this last 4 or 5 years it has gone on \$2 million each year, one to each organization. But the hon. Prime Minister always says he wants to be fair and he likes to look after the little fellow. What are we going to do about the people on superannuation who are getting pensions or workmen's compensation, when they were getting pensions of 50 per cent.? I have in mind one gentleman who lost his hand some years ago, and is getting a pension of about \$23 a month. If we can do it for the teachers and the public service, we certainly should for the others also—

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I point out to the hon. member that we do not make any contribution to workmen's compensation. On the other hand, we are contributing to this fund about 6 per cent., or whatever the amount is, he understands anyway, so we are partners in the fund.

Mr. Thomas: —if we had to make some contribution out of the consolidated revenue towards the workmen's compensation board to bring these pensions up to where it would be equitable and in conformity with—

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is a different story, and has nothing to do with this.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Chairman, I have listened to the explanation, and the explanation of the explanation, and I do not really understand what either of them mean, and why these two figures of \$1 million are included in the supplementary estimates.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Because they are temporary.

Mr. Singer: Well now, it may be temporary or it may not be temporary. But nothing in the budget that the hon. Provincial Treasurer presented is permanent other than for the year 1960-1961. There are substantial differences in the budget 1959-1960, as compared to 1960-1961, and no one suggests what was done in 1959-1960 has to be repeated in

1960-1961. It can be changed, it can be modified.

Hon. Mr. Frost: We do not have to do what we did.

Mr. Singer: Well then, Mr. Chairman, if this is what the hon. Prime Minister has said, it is really a distinction without a difference. There is no logical reason for this. May I refer the hon. Prime Minister to the Gordon report—it says this process of supplementary estimates are for unusual things, things that are different, things that are extraordinary.

Now, this is not unusual or different or extraordinary, it has been done for 5 or 6 or 8 years. It has been an established policy, and it is up to the government to make up its mind whether it wants to continue them or whether it does not.

If it wants to do it this year, and it knows it is going to do it this year, it should put it in the budget where it belongs, and not in the supplementary estimates.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, let me give the hon. member this point, for instance take next year. It is not in the budget. As a matter of fact, we do not know whether or not we will do it next year. We may not. That is why it is in the supplementary estimates this year.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, if the government does not have any idea this year of how much money it is going to spend for superannuation funds, then perhaps they should get some people in the Treasury benches who do know what they are going to do.

Mr. Whicher: I thought the hon. Provincial Treasurer said the other day that this budget had been prepared a year and a half in advance. Now, surely he knows whether—

Hon. Mr. Allan: Well, the hon. member should have noticed when the year and a half was from.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I would like to pursue what the hon. member for York Centre has made reference to, and that is the fundamental job or purpose of supplementary estimates.

I do think Mr. Gordon, in the Gordon report, was critical of the idea of supplementary estimates, as such. As I recall it, he argued that this Legislature should be

supreme, and should vote at the beginning of each fiscal year the funds to be expended.

Now, he did point out that, unlike Ottawa where they are in long session, there is always the opportunity there to vote additional funds if they are required, whereas that is not the case here. Certainly, he made the essential point that no funds should be expended except those that are voted upon.

Hon. Mr. Frost: All the hon. leader of the Opposition needs to do is vote against this if he does not want it, he just—

Mr. Wintermeyer: This is a good explanation on the surface. But, Mr. Chairman, let me point out this is the history of supplementary estimates over the last 6 years. In 1954 we voted \$30.85 million; in 1955, \$39.319 million; in 1956, \$47 million; in 1957, \$49 million; in 1958, \$57 million; in 1959, \$37 million and today's estimate is in the vicinity of \$8 million.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Is he not better pleased than with that of—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Yes, because, as a result of our request to do away with the highway reserve fund, at least that cushion in the budget has been taken away.

But, Mr. Chairman, whether we like it or not, the simple fact is that this is one of the means the government has at its disposal to provide the cushion necessary to demonstrate a surplus or deficit, as it will at the end of a year.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am objecting to it in principle, I am not objecting to the specific items at all, and I want to be very emphatic about that. But in principle this is not good bookkeeping, this is not good accounting.

Mr. H. L. Rowntree (York West): Who said what is—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, Mr.—yes—

Mr. Rowntree: He remembers it, does he not?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Jolly fellow.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, he is a nice fellow, C. D., a nice fellow.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, Mr. Chairman, the simple fact of the matter is that I am objecting in principle to the idea of supplementary estimates. If we review, for example,

even the hospital grants, they vary substantially in the last 3 or 4 years. From 1954 to 1958, it was \$200 per bed, and then \$150 per bed and now \$75 per bed.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): That is because it is a good hospital plan.

Mr. Wintermeyer: That may well be. Now the hon. Minister is making my argument. He is making the very argument that I want to present to this House, and that is that this is not a matter for supplementary estimates. I submit that supplementary estimates, in my humble opinion, be reserved for that extraordinary thing that nobody could anticipate, and surely the hon. Minister of Health is not going to tell me that he could not anticipate the significance of the hospitalization programme.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, we cannot.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Prime Minister is a very intelligent man, and is probably more knowledgeable on this thing than any of us. But I think he knows better than any one of us that this supplementary estimate over the years has been used to hide surpluses. It has been used for devious purposes, and I object to it—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The Opposition says we have never had any surpluses.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, Mr. Chairman, I will have the opportunity, in due course, to go into this. But the simple fact is that sure we have a surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditures, this year in the amount of about \$66 million. Years back it has been far greater, and this government was most anxious to hide a good part of it, and they hid it in the highway reserve fund under these supplementary estimates.

I say that they have abused the principle in the past. They are abusing it now in a lesser degree. The principle is still wrong, and there is no assurance that it will not be abused in the future. And that is what I am objecting to in conjunction with these supplementary estimates.

Mr. Chairman: On vote 515.

Mr. Nixon: Oh no, Mr. Chairman, I asked—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I may say to the hon. members that it is obvious that others want to speak, including the hon. Provincial Treasurer, and I think it would be better if this went over until Monday, and I will

explain the business of the House for the next few days when the committee rises.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves the committee rise and report progress.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report progress and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, on Monday we will proceed with the supplementary estimates, and then these estimates in this order: The Attorney-General's Department, and The Department of Energy Resources. Now, that will be on Monday and Tuesday. In between, there will be bills and budget debate, as we can call it.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 1.10 of the clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Monday, March 7, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1960

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always glad to have visitors to the Legislature, and today we welcome, as guests, students from the following schools: Vaughan Road collegiate institute, Toronto; Oak Park junior high school, Toronto; Blantyre public school, Scarborough.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Clerk of the House: Mr. H. L. Rowntree, from the standing committee on private bills, presents the committee's seventh and final report and moves its adoption.

Your committee begs to report the following bill without amendment:

An Act respecting the town of Arnprior.

Your committee begs to report the following bills with certain amendments:

An Act respecting the National Sanitarium Association.

An Act respecting the city of Owen Sound.

An Act respecting the city of London.

An Act respecting the city of Belleville.

An Act respecting the city of Hamilton.

An Act respecting the town of Ajax.

An Act respecting the township of North York.

Your committee would recommend that the fees, less penalties and the actual cost of printing, be remitted on:

An Act respecting the National Sanitarium Association.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Orders of the day.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, may I

be permitted to remind the hon. members, in case any such reminder may be necessary, that today, March 7, is both the birthday and the 110th anniversary of the birth of a great Czech patriot, philosopher and statesman. I refer, of course, to Tomas G. Masaryk who was born in the year 1850 in that part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire which later became Czechoslovakia.

Perhaps "became" is not the most appropriate word to use, because national changes of this kind do not just occur on their own, but are brought about by years of struggle and suffering, and often by the relentless effort of one individual.

Masaryk campaigned for many years to establish in place of the empire, which has been described as neither holy nor Roman nor even an empire, a number of independent states of which Czechoslovakia was one. And it was appropriate that, in 1918, he was elected the first president of Czechoslovakia.

Masaryk's death in 1937 took place a year before his country was wiped out by Hitler, and a decade before the iron curtain, which today divides his own and other countries from the world of freedom, descended over Europe.

Mr. Speaker, it is not my purpose to recount in this House the whole stirring story of the man whose life work and struggle were devoted to the achievement of freedom for his people, and for government of the people, by the people. The year 1960 is being celebrated as Masaryk year by the Czechoslovak association of Canada.

The United States government is, I understand, commemorating this anniversary by issuing a specially designed stamp bearing the imprint "Masaryk, Champion of Liberty."

Many of us here in Canada, and in this House, are descendants of pioneers who sought and found their own brand of liberty far from their homelands in this vast and virgin North American territory. There are many others in Canada, and in Ontario, who much more recently have fled from tyranny elsewhere, and have found their freedom with us.

It appears to me, therefore, that we in this House might well pause for a moment, in the

routine of our work, to pay silent tribute to the memory of the great statesman and champion of liberty—Tomas G. Masaryk.

I understand that the hon. member for St. Andrew would also like to pay tribute to this great man.

Mr. A. Crossman (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with the hon. Provincial Secretary in his remarks regarding this occasion.

As he has said, today is the 110th anniversary of the birth of Tomas G. Masaryk, the father and first president of the republic of Czechoslovakia. To mark this date, the year 1960 is being celebrated by the Czechoslovakian democratic organizations in Canada as Masaryk year.

We should all recognize and participate with the Czechoslovakian community in this commemoration of the birth of a "great champion of liberty." As the hon. Minister has stated, the United States is recognizing this event in a number of appropriate ways, one of which is—as he has mentioned—the issue of a special commemorative Masaryk stamp in a series of "great champions of liberty."

Parenthetically, I might state that, as a philatelist, I can tell this House that this is a very fine method of commemorating great occasions and great men, and I urge the Postmaster General of Canada (Mr. Hamilton) to adopt this idea.

Masaryk was one of those rare individuals who refused to be stampeded into complacency, compliance and submission by the reactionary and tyrannical forces of his day and his environment. In spite of his humble birth, Masaryk became a very cultured and courageous philosopher and political leader. He fought for, and finally succeeded in witnessing the foundation of a truly democratic Czechoslovakian republic.

It is of special interest to those who are aware of the anti-semitic superstitions and violence, which were so prevalent at the end of the 19th century and into the 20th—particularly in the area of the world in which Masaryk lived and worked—that he stood up bravely against such uncivilized attacks upon a minority.

Czechoslovakia was, in many respects, a model democratic state surrounded by much feudalism, imperialism and tyranny. Unfortunately, only after 20 short years of its existence, it was prey to the ravages of the Hitler hordes, and the unpreparedness, I might say, of the free world, which did not at the time understand the implications of

appeasing the Nazis who destroyed this fine democratic state which Tomas Masaryk did so much to establish.

The Czechoslovak association of Canada calls upon all democrats to join with them in the public celebration of the anniversary of Tomas G. Masaryk's birth. I add my words to their plea, let us all join with them in their commemoration of the birth of this great man, and in the fervent hope that Czechoslovakia will, in the not too distant future, arise again as an independent democracy, free of the yoke of the tyrant.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, I rise to add my sentiments to those already expressed in connection with Tomas Masaryk. We of the Liberal party certainly do have inspiration from, and great respect for, the principles which Tomas Masaryk not only thought through but also practiced.

I had the pleasure yesterday of attending the commemoration at the Czechoslovakian Hall—Masaryk Hall in Toronto—of the anniversary of the birth of this great man. I know that the ideals that he expressed, and which he practiced, are like a beacon to the whole world of how freedom can be developed when men are inspired and have courage. Masaryk stands out as a mountaintop for his thoughts and for his actions, and I know that we in the Liberal party are very proud on this day to commemorate the birthday of Tomas Masaryk.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, I would like to add my tribute to the memory of Tomas Masaryk on the occasion of this 110th anniversary; he is a man who worked out and practiced the philosophy of democratic socialism in fighting the tyranny of Hitler and the communists. His memory should be revered.

PRESQU'ILE PROVINCIAL PARK

Hon. J. W. Spooner moves second reading of Bill No. 72, "An Act respecting Presqu'ile provincial park."

He said: It goes to the committee of lands and forests; but the purpose of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is to cancel an old survey which was made in 1797 and it has been superseded by a more recent plan.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE PROVINCIAL PARKS ACT, 1958

Hon. Mr. Spooner moves second reading of Bill No. 73, "An Act to amend The Provincial Parks Act, 1958."

He said: The purpose of this bill is to provide the Minister with authority to enter into agreements with municipalities and statute labour boards for the building and the maintenance of roads leading to provincial parks.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE WARBLE FLY CONTROL ACT, 1952

Hon W. A. Goodfellow moves second reading of Bill No. 76, "An Act to amend The Warble Fly Control Act, 1952."

He said: Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of sending the 3 or 4 bills on the order paper to the committee, I move second reading of Bill No. 76, "An Act to amend The Warble Fly Control Act, 1952."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE WEED CONTROL ACT, 1960

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow moves second reading of Bill No. 77, "The Weed Control Act, 1960.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS ACT

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow moves second reading of Bill No. 78, "An Act to provide for the disposal of dead animals."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE FARM PRODUCTS GRADES AND SALES ACT

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow moves second reading of Bill No. 79, "An Act to amend The Farm Products Grades and Sales Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE COUNTY JUDGES ACT

Hon. A. K. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 80, "An Act to amend The County Judges Act."

He said: On first reading I gave to the House, at the request of an hon. member opposite, the information concerning this bill, and unless there is something further required, I would say it will go to legal bills.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE REGULATIONS ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 81, "An Act to amend The Regulations Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD ACT

Hon. W. K. Warrender moves second reading of Bill No. 84, "An Act to amend The Ontario Municipal Board Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Hon. L. M. Frost moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of supply.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, before you put that motion, I would like to move an amendment.

It is the traditional right of members of the Legislature to move an amendment dealing with the redress of a grievance before the granting of supplies. As a matter of fact, just so that we may be clear on this point, perhaps I can quote the relevant section from May on page 728 of the 16th edition:

Amendments to the questions of a Speaker leaving the chair should be strictly relevant to the branch of estimates of which notice has been given, and they should not raise matters of detail which are more properly to be dealt with by the committee of supply.

Now, in notifying the House on Friday, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) indicated that he was going to call a supply for The Attorney-General's Department and The Department of Energy Resources today.

The amendment that I want to make is with regard to what I think is a very serious grievance in this connection. Some two weeks ago—almost three weeks ago now—after this House giving serious consideration, by way of debate but no action, to the Elliot Lake and Bancroft situation, the committee on energy considered this matter for a full hour and a half. The debate was concluded by a unanimous motion for the establishment of a sub-committee to be made up of the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay), the chairman of the committee, and the leaders of the two Opposition parties to work out an agenda to come to grips with this emergency situation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that unanimous decision of the committee has been so affronted, so

ignored, that the sub-committee has not even been called to consider the matter in the past 3 weeks.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. T. D. Thomas, that all the words after "that" be struck out of the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into committee of supply, and that the following be substituted therefor:

This House regrets the failure of this government to present a realistic programme of assistance to the local government and citizens of the uranium mining communities, as evidenced by its failure to hold a meeting of a sub-committee set up on Thursday, February 18, 1960 by unanimous vote of the committee on energy to draft an agenda for coping with the emergency situation faced by the Elliot Lake and Bancroft areas.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): I wonder whether that motion is at all in order. It has nothing to do with these estimates whatever. Furthermore, I think there is some doubt, I mean I am not familiar with the point he raises there, but I am just in doubt as to the power of a committee of the House to appoint a sub-committee.

The point is this, I do not think that this motion has the slightest thing to do with these estimates, and I think it is purely out of order.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Speaker, before you make your decision, may I make this one point very clear, in case it is on this technicality that the hon. Prime Minister is hanging his argument.

It is a normal procedure in this House that we move into supply to deal with one department and then we proceed directly to another department. The hon. Prime Minister has indicated to us that today we would consider the estimates of The Department of The Attorney-General and The Department of Energy Resources, and we would normally move directly from one to the other without reverting to the whole House at which time it would be possible to exercise our right to move this amendment.

Now, if the hon. Prime Minister is indicating that we are now going to deal only with the estimate of The Attorney-General's Department I concede his point, but only on the assurance from him that we will revert to the whole House so that I will then have an opportunity to present this motion in accordance with the rights of a legislative

member before we proceed to consider the estimates of The Department of Energy Resources.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say to my hon. friend that, as a matter of fact, I had no possible hope or intention that we would reach The Department of Energy Resources today. It was in projecting the work for today and tomorrow with the hope that The Department of Energy Resources would be reached tomorrow.

Now, I would say, sir, today my hope had been that we would be dealing with the supplementary estimates. The hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) is absent due to attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Daley, the mother of the hon. Minister of Labour, and we would be proceeding at once with The Attorney-General's Department.

I would express the hope that we might complete that department by adjournment time tonight but I would be very glad to give this undertaking, that I had no intention, and have no intention, of calling The Department of Energy Resources estimates today.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Speaker, on that condition may I just add this further word—with the hon. Prime Minister's explanation the matter has now been clarified. He is not calling The Department of Energy Resources estimates. I will leave this motion with you and move it when we move toward The Department of Energy Resources estimates.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, if I may, and I may be a little out of order in going back to this again, my understanding, from the hon. Prime Minister, was that The Department of Energy Resources was to be called tomorrow. Very frankly, it was my intention to seriously ask you to deal with a resolution that is on the order paper and advise us exactly what you intend to do about it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it may be that I am out of order right now, but it was my intention later on this afternoon to ask you the same question, and I will ask it immediately.

What disposition do you intend to make of the resolution that is on the order paper, originally under my name, but now I believe under the hon. member for Stormont's (Mr. Manley's) name:

That this House petition the federal government to move the reactor that is proposed for Manitoba to Elliot Lake.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, Mr. Speaker, I will be frank in saying that I have not determined anything with regard to that motion.

I would say, sir, that today there is a delegation meeting with the federal government. Some of the hon. members of this House who are interested in the uranium areas are there, including the hon. member for Peterborough (Mr. Brown), and the hon. member for Hastings East (Mr. Rollins). The hon. member for Hastings West (Mr. Sandercock) was unable to be there on account of a private bill this morning, but perhaps we might be able to report some progress tomorrow, I am not sure about that.

As regards the other resolution, sir, I am not prepared to say at the moment.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker—

Hon. Mr. Frost: —that is to make progress.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, I know. But we must face up to this sooner or later. Very frankly, Mr. Speaker, it amazes me that there should—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, that is the way we—

Mr. MacDonald: It is a violation of the decision of the energy committee.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well now, just a minute. Mr. Speaker, I think we must voice serious objection to this. The hon. member for York South has pointed out, and very accurately, that the energy committee—at, I might say, the instigation of the hon. Minister of Energy Resources, whom we all supported—came into a meeting shortly after the discussion in this House, and said very emphatically and rightly that we should consider ways and means of bringing some thought to the solution of the Elliot Lake situation.

He made some suggestions. He inquired whether it would be wise to send a delegation to Elliot Lake. There was some difference of opinion in that respect.

Another suggestion was that we might invite the operators to the committee. Objection was not taken to that, but it was pointed out that there might be people more knowledgeable than the actual owners.

Therefore, it was resolved that a committee of 4 be set up to study ways and means of bringing this matter to a conclusion.

Now, as the hon. member for York South has said, that committee has never met, and it amazes me to know now a committee is, in fact, meeting. I do not think that this is

right. I do not know how the Opposition can hope to function if it is not to be kept apprised and advised of procedures.

Mr. MacDonald: We are being given the run around.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I certainly am going to voice the strongest objection if, before the estimates of The Department of Energy Resources come in, any member of government stands up and says at that time, this is what we have not done. That is purely petty politics.

Liberal hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Wintermeyer: We have brought this to the attention of the House. We have done everything, including certain moves that pricked, I will frankly tell hon. members, my legalistic pride. But I did it because I thought it was a prudent decision at the time.

Now, I do think that, if we are going to be just ignored as an Opposition group, then the only alternative that we have is to abuse some of the rules of the House. It is a very unpalatable thing to do, a very undesirable thing to do, but this is a very serious social-economic problem.

I advise the hon. Prime Minister that we will, and we were going to press this very point of view later on today.

We will pursue it tomorrow before The Department of Energy Resources estimates are called, and I certainly hope that the hon. Prime Minister at that time will not take shelter in suggesting that he, in his discretion, has appointed a committee made up of civil servants and a few Conservative hon. members to study this problem and hope that—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I will say, sir, that I did not appoint any committee. What happened—just a moment, sir, just a moment, sir.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, are we going to debate this now?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, no. I am just answering a question, and when I am through answering the question then it is through.

Mr. MacDonald: Is it?

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I say this, sir, that I say to the House that I mentioned the hon. member for Hastings West as being here today and I should have mentioned the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin (Mr. Fullerton).

Now, this concerned a deputation from the Bancroft area and it had to do with the

peculiar situation in the Bancroft area which differs a good deal from the Elliot Lake area, and therefore, after discussion with the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin, I felt that it was not necessary for him to go.

Now, I would say to my hon. friend that—

Some Liberal hon. members: Oh, ho! Ho!

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, no, now wait. I would say this, sir, that this deputation concerns a deputation from the Bancroft area itself, under the leadership of a number of citizens, including Father Maloney, who was with us here the other day, and those connected with some of the mines, and the municipal people, and also some of the hon. members from the local area.

Now, if my hon. friend wants to bring this matter up at the time of the estimates of The Department of Energy Resources, well, we will have to see whether he is within the rules or not. And now, I have answered the question which, I think, is a very full and satisfactory answer.

An hon. member: How we run this government!

Mr. Speaker: Moved by Mr. Frost that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of supply.

Is it the pleasure of the House that the motion carry?

Motion agreed to; House in committee of supply, Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

On vote 201:

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, I propose, with your permission again this year, as I have on several previous occasions, to speak briefly as each vote is called with respect to a number of items pertaining to my department, and more evidently related to the subject matter of the respective vote.

But, before doing so, I would like to make a few general remarks to the committee.

There are some 3,595 persons on the permanent and temporary staffs of The Department of the Attorney-General. In addition, there are approximately 50 persons on the casual staff.

The total amount of proposed expenditures to be voted this year is \$21,987,000 which is \$1,128,000 more than last year. The amount of proposed statutory expenditures is \$213,000.

The accountant for the department who is with me here, Mr. Gourley, informs me that the amount voted last year will just about take care of the requirements, and that there will be no need for additional funds for the current year ending March 31.

Almost \$800,000 of the afore-mentioned \$1,128,000 increase is reflected in increases in salary of personnel. It will be recalled that, as of October 1, 1959, a general increase in salaries was authorized throughout the whole civil service.

The figures also take into account the normal annual increment for employees who will be eligible.

Mr. Chairman, there are some 31 branches and divisions of this department and there are 22 votes. But a number of the branches and divisions are shown under the items such as inspector of legal offices and criminal justice accounts.

I would like to pay tribute to the Deputy Attorney-General (Mr. Common), who is seated in front of me, and to the Assistant Deputy Attorney-General (Mr. Silk), to the staff of my department, and, in particular, to the department heads, those who exercise the supervisory jurisdiction, for the loyalty that I have received throughout the year, and for the excellent amount and nature of the work that has been done by everybody. I think I can include everybody in this department.

In line with the desire of the government, wherever possible, to keep expenditures within its revenues for the fiscal year 1960-1961, The Department of the Attorney-General, through its branch heads, has reviewed the estimates on several occasions. And on each occasion, a certain paring has been done. So this tight money situation which we have all heard so much about is being impressed on all of us.

But it reminds me a little of the story of the burglar who, at midnight, broke into the poor minister's home and was disturbed as he was in the room of the occupant. He flashed on his flashlight and he said: "Don't you move, or you'll be a dead one. I'm looking for money."

Whereupon the minister looked up and said: "Oh, let me get up and switch on the light, I'll help you hunt for it."

Mr. Chairman, if anybody in this House can help me hunt for just a little bit more, and the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) is not present today, why I will be glad—and for his assistance too. But in the meantime I am going to try to do the best I can with the amount I have asked for.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): That is not what he said in 1957.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: However, in a growing economy, it is essential that a department as intimately associated with the lives of the people of the province such as The Attorney-General's Department must provide the necessary services in conformity with such growth and expansion. In fact, the cornerstone upon which civilized nations, and particularly the democracies build, is the rule of law.

May I again draw to the attention of the committee the fact that the continuity of personnel in The Department of the Attorney-General compares very favourably with that of employers generally. And I think that is a pretty fair test, Mr. Chairman, of the way that the service, insofar as it is reflected in my department is concerned, is doing in the general life of the community. It also compares very favourably with the turnover of the civil service of Ontario generally. Again my department's turnover was 7.3 per cent., as compared with the 11.1 per cent. turnover for the entire civil service in the calendar year 1959.

When some of the other hon. gentlemen speak, I challenge any of them to show any better record than that. I am glad to say that there is a distinct improvement in the continuity figures for 1959 over the immediately preceding year, both with respect to my own department and with respect to civil service in general.

Absenteeism also showed a decided decline in 1959. For the Ontario provincial police it was .24 days per man per month, and in the balance of the department, it was .59 days per man per month.

Again looking at the entire civil service, in 1959 the average was .71 days per man per month.

Mr. Chairman, as I turn to the votes on this day, March 7, 1960, in addition to the tribute which has been paid by several hon. members already to the fact that today is the 110th anniversary of a great champion of liberty, I would also say that, if it were not for leap year, today would be the 6th, and if I am wrong this time, I will never try it again, but I think, yesterday was the birthday of the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver).

Mr. Wintermeyer: Right, right.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I am sure we all wish him many happy returns.

Mr. Chairman, you have called vote 201,

and in connection with that vote, I would just like to make these preliminary comments. I would refer to a number of committees which have been working in recent years, in or related to my department or in association with it, which I find extremely helpful in the administration of justice. There are some new hon. members in the House who I think would be interested in knowing of the existence of these committees.

First of all, there is the advisory committee to myself on the administration of justice. Another is the committee under the chairmanship of the Deputy Attorney-General dealing with salacious literature. The third one is the advisory committee chaired by Mr. Harry Doughty on Metro juvenile and family court matters.

The fourth is the magistrates committee which co-ordinates conferences and seminars and works with the magistrates.

The fifth is the coroners committee under the chairmanship of the Assistant Deputy Attorney-General.

The sixth is the advisory committee to the fire marshal. The seventh is the finance committee of the supreme court. The eighth is the committee of advisors to the public trustee. In addition to that, for a particular purpose, there is a committee of volunteers under the chairmanship of the Deputy Attorney-General, to study the methods of police training and the requirements for a police college. The report from that committee was recently released.

And then finally we have another volunteer committee which, I think, has great promise of accomplishing much, making a study of alcoholism in relation to repeaters in jail on charges of drunkenness. In that connection, for the day-to-day contact, I must pay tribute to Mr. Frank Wilson and to Mr. MacFarlane of the department of probation.

With respect to the police committee which has now given several months of study to the subject, recommendations were made recently stressing that a new and comprehensive police system is essential to law enforcement, and recommending that such a system be accomplished by the establishment of a police college, by the province, of sufficient dimensions to permit not only the training of recruits but of officers of all levels and ranks.

Mr. Chairman, I must say that I did not realize until now how admirably suited so many centres in our province are for just such a college. But there is going to be only one college and, therefore, there can be only one spot eventually chosen.

In the meantime, it is important to proceed with specific seminars such as that conducted by the chief constables' association at McMaster University last year, and provision is made in the vote for that.

I think, also, that it will be of real interest to every hon. member to know that the total cost of municipal police forces in Ontario in 1958—the last year for which I could get the full figures—was \$33,794 million. To that figure would be added the \$11.256 million cost of the Ontario provincial police, to give an overall total cost for police in our province—and the work of policing—of just slightly more than \$45 million or \$45,051,061. I think the break-down of that is also of interest. Of that amount, for the cities outside of Metro, \$12.7 million; for the towns, \$4 million; for townships, \$2.5 million; for villages, \$.8 million, and that includes the improvement districts; and for the province itself \$11.25 million, with \$13.7 million for the largest of all in dollars—for the Metro force.

My guess is that, in this year 1960, the cost for all of these will probably be somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$50 million.

I have here the full details of all the municipalities and, if any hon. member is interested, I would be glad to furnish him with that information.

It is refreshing, Mr. Chairman, to get a copy of a report from a chief constable of a town with an overall police force strength of 6, which included these two sentences:

The efficiency of a police department can best be judged by the absence of crime in that community and only by the concentrated efforts of all members as well as the co-operative spirit of all law-abiding citizens can this desirable condition prevail.

And then he says this:

Although the past year was not without some serious crime, I am pleased to report that all but one have been solved, and the persons responsible brought to court.

I had a very good report also from the chief of police of Woodstock, and I thought there were certain remarks in the summary that would be of interest to this House:

Woodstock city has had no fatal accidents for 3.5 years. However—

and this might be typical of some other courts,

—juvenile and family court cases increased 100 per cent. in 1959. This is not an alarm—

says the chief,

—but a reminder to parents that this trend does not spell future for the person or the place.

Most of the matters could have been worse—

and I am interested in these comments,

—but the domestic structure containing these youngsters needs much strengthening, control and supervision. This is a distasteful duty for officers—

that is, police officers,

—namely, assembling evidence from children coupled with problems of some non-co-operating parents partly covering their own failures.

If we want to hold the line, we can no longer afford to let youth plunder into a trifling prank and reduce mayhem to a mischievous act, and pass off major crime as boyish misdemeanour.

Those are the words of Chief Ennis of Oxford who, no doubt, is well known to the hon. member for Oxford (Mr. Innes).

With respect to the police committee, I mention also that they have made these recommendations and these reasons why perhaps we should proceed as soon as possible to that point in our plans of obtaining an overall training for police from a recruit right through to the most senior.

Now that, Mr. Chairman, brings me to the end of my remarks on vote 201, but I will crave your permission, as each vote is called, to say a few words.

Mr. A. Wren (Kenora): Mr. Chairman; On the matter of vote 201, I would like to make some general remarks.

I would not want it to be construed that I was the official Opposition critic of The Attorney-General's Department, because that is something my legal hon. friends in the House have to undertake. But inasmuch as the Ontario provincial police take up well over half of the estimates of The Department of the Attorney-General—that is to say, \$12.8 million out of \$22.2 million—I wanted to have a few words, I think of interest to the province, to say about this police force.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Might I ask my hon. friend—

Mr. Wren: Well, these remarks are of a general nature. I will have some particular remarks to make at that time. I want to say this, Mr. Chairman. We have in Ontario

one of the finest law enforcement agencies in North America and the English-speaking world, in my opinion. But it distresses me that we do not make that truth better known first to our own people and then to our visitors. It certainly follows that the best law enforcement is possible with the confidence of the people our police are sworn to protect.

Without detracting in any way from our fine national force, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in Canada's largest province, that is Ontario, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are not the principal law enforcement agency, because their duties are confined to the enforcement of specified federal statutes which usually have little daily application to our living in Ontario.

The criminal code of Canada, together with all the provincial statutes are the responsibility of the Ontario provincial police to enforce, along with the assistance, of course, of municipal forces, where applicable. In serious statutory offences, in all but the largest cities, our provincial police force is invariably called in and often heads up the investigation. In all cases, they augment the work of local forces through co-operation and facilities.

The enforcement of The Highway Traffic Act and The Department of Transport regulations is an Ontario provincial police responsibility and a great responsibility it is. And in this work they come in daily contact with thousands of people, citizen and visitor alike.

Then in northern and northwestern Ontario, in vast areas without municipal organization, the Ontario provincial police are virtually the law. And I may say here, Mr. Speaker, they are doing a good job.

We do not read about them, I regret to say, in Ontario travel folders; instead the law is represented there by a red coat. We do not see the Ontario provincial police galloping across the TV screen spewing a never-ending stream of bullets from a belt-fed six-shooter.

We do not see them in hot pursuit of a Prime Minister who does not answer his mail.

Instead, we find them busy performing duties which they consider routine, while covering territory which would even tax Sergeant Friday. Yes, in the silence of the sub-zero woods, even the Lone Ranger would not follow unless he was accompanied by both Tonto and his brother.

In its modesty, the force does not portray its widespread activity and its travels by aircraft, canoe, dog team, railway hand cars, freight trains, snowmobile, snowshoes

and so on, eased somewhat today by helicopter and modern facilities. Yet, to get their man, or to investigate arson in our forests, for example, they still have to resort to foot-slogging in territory which taxes the instincts of the most adventurous.

Yet we hear nothing of the real romance of law enforcement in Ontario, and what a story it is! And I must add that they have to be bold, adventurous men dedicated to their work, because they often do not enjoy the working conditions of other police agencies in Ontario.

Let me mention again traffic control, to illustrate a point. When our American friends cross the border and sense that their speedometer has crept too far forward, they are prone, as we all are, to watch the rear-view mirror. The Americans, though, look in their rear-view mirror for the sight of a red-coated constable, replete with pistol and lasso, in hot pursuit on a lathered stallion.

Perhaps that is the reason for the green strip in the centre of the Queen Elizabeth highway.

But it would take some horse to catch a Cadillac, even the old one driven by the hon. member for Halton (Mr. Hall). But the TV and our own travel folders have so persuaded the American mind that we have only the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in this country, that, when they visit us and find our pretty Ontario travel bureau receptionists in red coats, the picture is complete.

I recall, in fact, an incident which occurred a few years ago while en route to a Shrine cavalcade in North Dakota. We stopped at the Ontario travel bureau in Fort Frances for some information and, while there, an American family drove up in their car. One of the youngsters leaned out of the window and said: "Look Daddy, all the Mounties must be at the north pole, because the lady mounties are here."

What I am getting at, Mr. Chairman, is this: Why cannot we produce a likeness of one of our own handsome constables on our travel literature, and on our road maps, to point out our law officers to the traveller in Ontario? These are the men, and not the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who will help them through a safe journey and be available to them in case of need. I have been in tourist camps, for example, when an Ontario provincial police officer was interviewing guests in line of duty. There was a reluctance and suspicion there on the part of those guests, because this was not a red-coated man on a horse, and perhaps just some country constable.

To do this would provide, I submit, some well deserved boost to morale in this force and, in addition, properly acquaint our visitors with our chief law enforcement agency.

In fact, I wonder how many Ontario people are aware of the kind of men we have? How many would understand in Ontario, for example, the responsibilities of officers like Inspector Corsie at Kenora and Inspector Ericksen at the Lakehead? Between them, these men enforce the law in an area far larger than Great Britain.

In an instant they could be faced with decisions ranging from crafty forgers at the border to an overextended pow-wow in the frozen north on Hudson Bay.

In a twinkling they might have to order a young constable into a camp deep in the woods, where the aftermath of a goof party has all the appearances of a Mau Mau uprising in Africa. And although there is no Crown attorney nearby to give advice, a decision must be made on the spot. Should the culprits be moved at great expense a few hundred miles south by air to recover a \$50 fine at most? Or should the constable dress them down as the father would a wayward son? Or, if taken to the courts at public expense, will a smart city lawyer find a loophole in our crazy liquor laws and set them free, only to deeply embarrass the officer?

In my riding some 15 months ago one of these brave young men—Constable Fulford—answered a call to check a drinking party and ensuing row. He met his death on the path to the cabin from a weapon in the hands of a drink-crazed marksman, and 4 other people died with him in the same incident. Immediately, the inspector had to summon men from great distances to round up the assassin, and weigh that decision against the police needs of the vast areas from which he was withdrawing constables. The murderer was subdued and subsequently hanged.

On another occasion—and I could relate dozens of them—a mentally unbalanced railway worker at a lonely section post went berserk with a big game rifle, taking friendly shots at rapidly disappearing neighbours. Then he barricaded himself in a solid cabin and said in effect: "Come and get me." Again the Ontario provincial police had to move in and into a situation as dangerous as could be, and as epic as the "mad trapper" episode of yesteryear in the Yukon. At great risk, they subdued the man under conditions which in war would have meant high decoration, but it was a routine affair for these men in the northwest.

Then I have seen one constable have to move into a situation where the offenders were of such size and strength—and surrounded by the debris of former walls and furniture—that any one of these men could subdue Whipper Billy Watson with one hand in his back pocket. And, if they were turned loose in one of those tag matches at Maple Leaf Gardens, they would quickly remove the drama and pathos from wrestling.

But here again, without help and relying on training the constable must cajole, persuade, and lean on the majesty of the law to restore order.

That is why I emphasize here that our force should get more morale boosting publicity.

Of course, we have our share of murder, rape, robbery, car theft, highgrading, arson and what have you which would overtax the facilities even of a Metro police force. But here again, such crimes are handled by a handful of men almost entirely on their own resources.

If I have taken the time of the House unduly, it has been for the purpose of impressing on the hon. members here the fine work performed by our own Ontario provincial police sometimes under almost unbelievable conditions. They deserve better support from us. They deserve better recognition than that of being pointed up as second class police officers, even in our own literature.

They are, all things considered, a first-class police force working with, I submit, second class public support.

They need more men, especially on traffic. They deserve better pay and better working conditions and hours. I am cognizant of the fact that the hon. Attorney-General has seen fit to support measures to provide housing and facilities particularly in the north. There are still some glaring deficiencies at Dryden particularly, and at Kenora. But the hon. Attorney-General has promised me action on these things as well.

However, my main purpose today was to point out another area of neglect on our part, that of recognizing and publicizing a great body of men.

They are not to blame for our inadequate liquor laws, they are not to blame for the mounting highway death toll. We make the laws, they enforce them. We provide the money which just goes so far and is not enough at this time for needed recruitment.

So I say, Mr. Chairman, let us devote a little more attention to maintaining the fine

spirit which this force has already displayed—to a great degree, I submit, on their own initiative.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Just before the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher) speaks, I would like to say that, before I finish, I will have considerably more to say, both on safety and under police items on this subject.

But I fully concur with what the hon. member for Kenora said, and have myself been endeavouring to instil in the police a little more attention to public relations, in an exterior manner, than just keeping their noses to the grindstone.

They are a great force, I agree with everything my hon. friend said in that respect, and I can assure him that we thank him for those remarks.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, under vote 201, the hon. Attorney-General mentioned that there are several committees set up by his department, and one of those was a committee on salacious literature under the chairmanship of the Deputy Attorney-General.

I have two or three questions that I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General. How much did the committee cost in the past year? How many meetings did they have, and how many charges have been laid as a result of their activities?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, in the first place dealing with the last one first, the committee was not really set up to lay charges.

Mr. Whicher: How many did the department lay?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: That is not their purpose. The committee was set up as a representative group of people, early in this session. Anybody in this House who wished to attend a meeting of that committee was invited to do so, and a number of hon. members did attend. I think it is proposed to have another meeting before this House adjourns, at which time hon. members again can have the opportunity of attending.

This committee was set up to try to assist in working out a long-term plan which would work towards a better control over this subject, and a better appreciation of all the problems that were involved.

Actually, no one on the committee received pay; travelling expenses amounted to \$642; there was some printing, I think, of some of the material, the reporters taking down certain evidence which may have amounted to about \$300.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I agree that probably it was not the committee's decision to lay charges. But, on the other hand, they were to have deliberations and, no doubt, were to pass on any information that they could find from their deliberations to The Department of the Attorney-General.

So my question is simply this: How many charges have been laid by The Department of the Attorney-General in the past year, as far as this matter is concerned?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: As I said before to the hon. member, the committee was not set up to lay charges—I did not tell any committee to come in and tell me to lay charges—

Mr. Whicher: I asked the hon. Attorney-General how many charges were laid by his department.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: My department does not lay charges.

Hon. Mr. Frost: How did the charges of the hon. member make out?

Mr. Whicher: I will tell the hon. Prime Minister in a minute. They made out very badly because they did not have the co-operation of the hon. Attorney-General.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, now.

Mr. Whicher: Yes, sir.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I think I am correct in saying, since I have been in office at any rate, when a charge has been laid after consultation with the Deputy Attorney-General, there has been a conviction. That goes for one of the biggest ones, and the one that cleaned out more in the one decision than anything that happened previously in the case of the American News case in Ottawa.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, my question still has not been answered. How many charges were laid in the past year in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The hon. member can get that information. There have been some charges—the hon. member laid one. I see he has been laying charges in another field, I hope he is not getting into the field of common informer, but we will get the figures.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, this is what I suggest. I suggest that there have been none, or—if there have been any—very, very few. And I suggest this: If none has been laid by The Department of the Attorney-General, then is it correct to presume that he

is well satisfied with the literature on all Ontario newsstands at the present time? Is it correct to assume that?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The committee speaks for itself, and the work this department is doing speaks for itself, and the general policing speaks for itself. Where there has been any good reason for prosecuting, prosecutions have taken place.

I can recall at least one prosecution within the last year where a person involved with a film was prosecuted, and I think there have been several others.

But we can get any figures on that and give them to the hon. member later.

Mr. Whicher: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make further reference to this because the hon. Prime Minister asked how my charges came out last year. I am not the least bit ashamed of anything I did. I did lay a charge, as a matter of fact, and the gentleman concerned was found guilty. On an appeal it was quashed, of course. I suggest that it very well could have been kept right on. But through you, Mr. Chairman, I would say to the hon. Attorney-General—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: In order to put the hon. member straight on that, there was no further appeal possible.

Mr. Whicher: All right. Well, then, I am not a lawyer and I am quite willing to take the word of the hon. Attorney-General for it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: We did our best for the hon. member.

Mr. Whicher: They did their best? They did not do one solitary thing. Now, this is exactly what happened—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, if we had paid them, he would lose his seat in the legislative assembly, would he not?

Mr. Whicher: I suggest this, Mr. Chairman, that it is not fair to have to have private individuals lay charges on any subject, whether it be salacious literature or any other subject that is covered by the laws of the province of Ontario. That is why we have government departments.

But in this particular instance, we have the hon. Attorney-General coming in here year after year trying to cover his sins by having a committee of certain good people across this province who gather about once or twice a year, who have a total expenditure of \$636 in one year. Because he has this

committee, he attempts to tell the people of this province that he is trying to look after the moral welfare of our children by keeping certain books and literature and periodicals off the newsstands of this province.

Now then, I say this, Mr. Chairman, that this government—and particularly The Department of the Attorney-General—is completely hypocritical as far as this stand is concerned. It pretends that it is interested in the moral welfare of our children, but it does not do one single thing about it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, that is wrong.

Mr. Whicher: Well, they appointed a committee, that is what they did, a committee whose expenses were \$636 in one particular year, and they leave the matter entirely to the individuals.

If hon. members will look at *Hansard* of last year, they will see that a challenge was thrown across to me in a laughing manner, to go ahead and lay a charge. And I suggest the hon. Attorney-General was not laughing so much when we got the first conviction down in the city hall.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I would like the hon. member, Mr. Chairman, to come down to earth for a minute. I now rise on a point of order. I am very serious in the work that I am doing in this department, and when an hon. member begins to suggest that I did not want to see a conviction, I ask him to withdraw that.

Mr. Whicher: I did not say that. I suggested this: The hon. Attorney-General did not want to see a charge laid. That is what he did not want to do. Does the hon. Attorney-General deny it?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, if the evidence is presented to a Crown attorney who knows his job, and he thinks the evidence is proper for laying a charge, he will lay a charge. If he does not lay one, and someone else wants to lay one, and then does not succeed, why blame the Crown attorney or the head of the department?

Mr. Whicher: Well, Mr. Chairman, I am certainly not blaming the Crown attorney, I am blaming the hon. Attorney-General and his department. Why should an individual have to do it?

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member is all wrong.

Mr. Whicher: And the same thing goes as far as The Liquor Control Act in this province

is concerned. This government is hypocritical, it tries to play both ends against the middle. The hon. Attorney-General pretends that he is interested in our children, in the moral welfare of these children, and at the same time the hon. Attorney-General mentions that, in the city of Woodstock juvenile delinquency—or something like that—had increased by 100 per cent. in the past year. I suggest he do something about it.

This committee, as far as I can see, is a farce.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: We might as well get this straight on the record as well. This is not an indictable offence, this is an offence under The Summary Convictions Act. I suggest, before the hon. member gets up and asks further questions and makes further irresponsible statements, that he consult with the hon. member on his right who knows something about law.

Mr. Whicher: Well, that is all right. As a matter of fact, if I do consult with the hon. member on my right, I would do that before I would go to The Department of the Attorney-General, where evidently they do not know anything about it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, as a matter of fact, let us get down to cases. Last year the hon. member said some of these same things in the House. He rushed down to the Crown attorney and laid some charges—

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): The hon. Prime Minister told him to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: All right. The hon. member laid some charges and he lost out, you see, he lost out. He went to court and he was licked.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Yes, and is the hon. Prime Minister proud of that?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would repeat what was said here last year, that this is a very difficult area in which to deal. There are, according to the papers, wide differences of opinion. There is a book known as *Lady Chatterley's Lover*—I have not read that—but most of the Opposition seem to spend their spare time reading it. In any event they seem to know all about the chapters.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. I do not think the hon. Prime Minister intended that last statement, but when it comes up in *Hansard*, it will

have a devastating effect. There was no suggestion that we are taking our time reading that book, or any other particular book. I know the hon. Prime Minister did not mean to infer that, and I would ask him in his usual—

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): You have got to read it too.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, we do not read books like that. But I would say that it is very difficult to obtain convictions on these things, and if the hon. members opposite do not believe that, they should read the correspondence columns of the papers. These things are difficult.

I would say, Mr. Chairman, we tried to tell this to the hon. member for Bruce last year. But he would not believe us, so he rushed down to court and got licked.

Mr. Whicher: Well, it was not a bad licking, I might say. We won on the initial case.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member got a good licking.

Mr. Whicher: It was not bad at all. I did not mind it at all, and I feel that the law has been changed slightly and that the hon. Attorney-General should go and do something about it.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, on the main office estimates, there are some general observations that I would like to make with regard to crime and the detection of crime in this province.

I was very interested, a week or two ago, in hearing the hon. Attorney-General's announcement that he was going to have an investigation into the whole question of second mortgages in the province of Ontario.

Mr. R. C. Edwards (Wentworth): Mr. Chairman, are we coming back to the subject we just left, or is that disposed of?

Mr. MacDonald: I was referring to the hon. Attorney-General's investigation into the question of second mortgages. I am not aware that there is any difference in the situation today with regard to second mortgages, as compared to a few years ago, and therefore I am a little interested as to why the government is willing to move now. But that is not the most important point.

The important thing is that the hon. Attorney-General has moved, and I would like to commend him strongly, because I

think in this move that the hon. Attorney-General has taken at least one step toward one of the most important areas of crime—far more important than conventional crime. I refer to the kind of crime that goes on within the framework of legality, and yet results in the general public being fleeced of far more than, in many instances, is the case with conventional crime.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that, in this move, the hon. Attorney-General has acknowledged that we are facing today a situation in which the nature of crime has, within the last generation or so, significantly changed.

To make this case briefly, Mr. Chairman, I would like to quote a few passages from a standard text by Barnes and Jeters called *New Horizons in Criminology*.

Their comment is that the general public's consideration of crime is focused almost exclusively, or has been up until now, on what is known as traditional or conventional crime: robbery, burglary, larceny, forgery, assault and the like. Then they go on to point out, with some interesting statistical documentation, that this is really the least important aspect of crime.

They point out, for example, if I may quote from page 5, that:

Although we must continue to focus our attention on the underworld of crime, we must recognize the overworld of respectability that permits crime to flourish. Those who deal with overall crime problems should not only become more alert to the fundamental and significant change in crime patterns, but should adapt their thinking as well as their tactics to the reality of the 20th century.

They make this observation:

That exploitation of society as a whole, as opposed to the exploitation of specific individuals—

the province of traditional crime,

—has been prevalent for generations, but they were often tolerated if not actually condoned on the ground that they were a necessary adjunct of rugged individualism or free enterprise in exploiting our natural resources or in settling a new country.

On page 5 they have a graph which indicates—these are American figures, although I feel quite confident that they are roughly comparable to the situation in Canada—that the conventional crime annually results, in the United States, in a loss of \$500 million, but that organized crime or racketeering

white-collar crime results in an annual loss of \$7.5 billion—in other words, 15 times the loss to society involved in what is known as traditional crime.

They point out, for example, that there was a day when a lawyer was regarded as somebody who came into the picture to protect a man after he had been convicted of crime, but not so today. They say that:

In the old days the successful criminal saw a good lawyer after he had committed the crime. Today, the clever super crook not infrequently plans his crime with the aid and counsel of a highly competent authority.

Mr. Grossman: Too many lawyers.

Mr. MacDonald: I trust that that protest did not come from the hon. members of the legal profession in the House.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now he is insulting all the legal profession.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I would like the hon. Prime Minister to listen to this, because I think this is extremely significant. On page 10, they refer to the authoritative work that has been produced by the late Professor Sutherland on white-collar crime. Again I quote:

In his recent book, *White-Collar Crime*, he carefully examines the depredations of 70 large corporations. He found that the courts had declared a total of 980 legal decisions against these giant combines. The charges included violations in restraint of trade; misrepresentation in advertising; infringement against patents, copyrights and trade marks; unfair labour practices; rebates; financial frauds and violation of trusts; violation of war regulations; and other miscellaneous offences—

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): What jurisdiction is the hon. member talking about?

Mr. MacDonald: I will get back to Ontario in a moment. The quotation continues:

Sixty per cent. of the corporations had an average of 4 criminal convictions, and could therefore be classed as habitual criminals according to the laws governing a traditional criminal.

Mr. Chairman, without giving any more quotations that are available here to document this case of the changing pattern of crime, I want to suggest that this is something that should be considered by the government.

The hon. Attorney-General has at least indicated his awareness of it in one field.

For example, during the past year—perhaps it is more than a year ago now—we had a multi-million dollar robbery in the city of Brockville when a bank or a trust company was relieved of well over \$1 million worth of bonds and securities, and we discovered subsequently that these bonds had gotten into an international network which was operated by respectable people.

We discovered eventually—I think I am correct and the hon. Attorney-General can correct me if I am wrong—that there were even cases of these bonds being bought back by the insurance companies at a serious discount, so here were so-called respectable people, even insurance companies in the picture.

This just underlines once again, Mr. Chairman, some of the new nature of crime to which I suggest that The Attorney-General's Department should be giving some more detailed consideration.

I have been very interested in the past year, as a regular reader of the column of Pierre Berton, who, I think, should be paid a glowing tribute—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Would the hon. member just let me say that, in connection with the Brockville robbery, it was more like \$11 million than \$1 million in securities which, in the first instance were taken, but actually this is being run down slowly but relentlessly.

A man was convicted in New York, I think, just last week and sentenced to a jail term, and there is another trial going on in Chicago. But it looks to me as if all the people involved are gradually being run to earth with respect to that.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, that is good. The only thing that rather intrigues me is that, when this kind of thing happens, we hear about it in the papers, and then it dies. Periodically, we see another little item on page 40 of the papers that somebody else has been picked up. But let some trade unionist be guilty of stealing \$500, or guilty of a minor degree of racketeering, and it will be headlined on the front page for a long time.

Mr. Grossman: Well, tell the newspapers.

Mr. MacDonald: For example, Mr. Chairman, you might be interested in this—and I will ask the hon. Attorney-General as to whether or not this is a situation that has its duplicate here in the province of Ontario.

An hon. member: What about Hoffa?

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. member asks about Hoffa. I will tell him about Hoffa.

What Hoffa did was to apply the normal practices of the American business world in the trade union movement. Many of the normal practices of the American business world he applied in the trade union movement, and the trade union movement has taken very vigorous action with regard to his doing it. Look at the reason for it.

Mr. Whicher: Do they hire crooks?

Mr. MacDonald: Exactly. Just listen for a moment.

Mr. Chairman, I have here in my hand an article that appeared in the *Chicago-American* of Friday, January 8, 1960, which is entitled:

STOP THIEF, IT'LL BE A CROOKED YEAR

Dated in Bridgeport, Connecticut, it reads:

Crooked executives, supervisors and workers will continue to steal American business blind in 1960, a New York management engineer said here.

Norman Jaspan, of Norman Jaspan Associates, told the controllers' institute of America that, "Management will continue to lose its battle against internal dishonesty this year." Jaspan said 250 firms will go to the wall because of thefts by officers or workers, 50 more than in 1959.

Employees will steal over \$4 million a day, most of it by the executives and supervisors, rather than the ordinary workers.

The total exceeding \$1 billion will be over twice as much as professional burglars and robbers managed to steal from the public in the course of a year.

Much of the losses will be so carefully hidden in the books of the companies involved that they never will be discovered, and consequently, thousands of companies will pay taxes on profits that they never earned or that were stolen.

On top of theft, the kickback racket will take a total of \$5 billion in business in 1960, in spite of all the recent payola notoriety, Jaspan predicted.

He said stealing and payola cost business so much that, if they could be eliminated, the general price level of goods could be reduced by 15 per cent.

Mismanagement is responsible mainly, Jaspan said, and dishonesty is greatest among executives and supervisors. His

company investigated \$60 million in theft losses last year and found the bosses stole 62 per cent. of this.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I repeat to the hon. Attorney-General, is this a situation for which we have a counterpart in the province of Ontario? What does the hon. Attorney-General propose might be done about it?

What has interested me about these constant revelations—and there is no doubt but that they reveal true facts, because nobody sues when a man like Pierre Berton continues to ferret into the operations, for example, of the real estate business, or the selling techniques in used car business or selling techniques generally. In other words, he reveals ways and means by which the public are being fleeced of millions of dollars a year.

Here is legalized robbery, and I submit that the day has come when, in our machinery for seeking justice, through The Attorney-General's Department, that we should be focusing more attention on this legalized robbery—without ignoring the important problem of conventional crime.

In other words, we should have vigorous action to root out what is known as white-collar crime.

As yet, we have had only this one particular instance, that of the second mortgages that the hon. Attorney-General has indicated he is going to do something about. And in that connection, Mr. Chairman—

Interjection by hon. Mr. Roberts.

Mr. MacDonald: May I finish? If the hon. Attorney-General has any comments, I would be very glad to have them from him. In fact, there are two or three of these points on which I would appreciate his comments.

In this same connection, I wonder what the hon. Attorney-General's observations are on what appears periodically in our courts, as a revelation of such a deeply ingrained prejudice, in some instances, on a straight class basis, so that it seriously raises the question of whether or not there is equality before the law.

For example, I have in my hand reference to a case that the hon. Attorney-General will be familiar with. It is from the *Toronto Daily Star*, December 5, 1959, a news story entitled: "What Is Collar Bone Worth?"

This is a case for a suit for damages as a result, I believe, of a car accident before the Ontario supreme court, and it was heard by Mr. Justice Schatz.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): And a very fine gentleman he is.

Mr. Singer: The hon. member is not suggesting that the hon. Attorney-General tells the judges what to do?

Mr. MacDonald: But here it is. I am just suggesting that the hon. Attorney-General take a look at the evidence of prejudice that emerged in this instance from the judge.

An hon. member: There was no predjudice in that case.

Mr. MacDonald: For example, Mr. Chairman, here are two paragraphs from the *Toronto Star's* report, and they are to be found in the *Toronto Telegram* and in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* if I were to take the time to read them in each case. They read as follows:

Rules the judge, "While there is some disability, as far as evening dress is concerned, this would not be as serious in this case as it might be otherwise."

In other words, this woman was a charwoman and therefore, before the law, it was not as serious a proposition, and she should only get \$1,000.

Mr. Sopha: —television report.

Mr. MacDonald: Furthermore, it goes on to state in the news story that Mr. Justice Schatz said that Mrs. Hiesl held a station in life that would not warrant a higher award. Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask the hon. Attorney-General for his comments.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The hon. member for York South knows perfectly well, that the judge himself made statements in connection with this. A lot of statements were made at the time, and I do not see why he brings it up here.

Mr. MacDonald: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman. I was quite honestly not aware of any statement that was made by the judge.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Oh yes, the judge made a statement himself, in which he put his position as he saw it, and I do not think I should comment on it any further. He made it very clear that he was—

Mr. MacDonald: Well, what about this other case?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: He had no intention of casting any doubts about the woman's caste or class or anything of that sort.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, what about this other case, to which public attention was drawn last week, in an editorial of the *Toronto Star*, to the contrast in justice that is meted out, as between a rich real estate man who was fined \$9,000 for evading income tax, and, in contrast, two immigrant girls who pleaded guilty to shoplifting \$175 received 30 days in jail with no opportunity to pay off their fines on any instalment basis. The editorial is quite rightly captioned "Rich Man's Justice?"

In other words, here is a serious problem in the rendering of justice, with evidence in some cases, of a prejudice in the courts, and of striking contrast between the kind of justice a rich man gets and some little person gets.

Now, I would appreciate it if the hon. Attorney-General would comment on the points that I have raised here—particularly as to what the government plans to do in pursuing the step they have now taken in detecting the legalized crime as involved in such business practices as the second mortgage and others that attention has been drawn to.

What can be done—maybe nothing can be done—about evidence of prejudice on the part of judgments by the court?

When hon. members protest, let them not forget this. I remember, a year or so ago, a case in which a certain magistrate in this city made a judgment, and one of the Maloney brothers publicly stated that he was going to make representation that this man should be removed from the bench. So let hon. members not say that it is somebody from the CCF ranks who does not have respect for the courts. I think that if a man on the bench gives evidence of prejudice, that Mr. Arthur Maloney was correct when he said that the man should be removed from the bench, and I would like the hon. Attorney-General's comments on it.

Mr. W. B. Lewis (York-Humber): Would the hon. member not do 30 days for \$9,000? I would.

Mr. MacDonald: It depends if I had another \$1 million.

Mr. Lewis: Never mind, he would not need it then.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I will be dealing with some reference in relation to administration of justice, which would put the questions which my hon. friend has made in a little different light.

But I would just say that, if in any instance some judge does something that he should not do, and it goes to the basis of the injustice to the person concerned, there is in our system always a right of appeal. At some stage it is presumed that—if our system is sound, which we believe it to be—these things can always be righted.

I do not take it upon myself, in the position I hold in the nature of a temporary occupation of a job of this sort—

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Temporary.

Hon. Mr. Roberts:—that I can go and tell all these judges, who sit there for life, how they should handle their cases.

But I do think that our system will stand a test, in the long run, of fairness to all, and certainly not in any sense being on a basis of class-type of decisions from the bench.

Mr. MacDonald: Let me ask the hon. Attorney-General this question. I agree with him that our court structure is certainly as good, if not better, than most court structures in the world. But that does not mean that we should avoid coming to grips with evidences that represent a denial of justice.

Now, the question I would like to put to the hon. Attorney-General is this: Assume we have, without discussing any specific case for the moment, a case of a judgment that has a clear indication of prejudice in it. Are the hon. Attorney-General and the government willing to carry that appeal, rather than to leave it to the charwoman, or whoever may be involved, to get justice by appealing to the higher court?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: In the case of our criminal courts, time and again where it is brought to the attention of my department that something has gone wrong at the trial, or wherever it happens to be, we will always take a look at the evidence. If we think steps should be taken to remedy a situation, where some wrong has been done to an accused, we are prepared to do that.

If we think the sentence is too heavy, we are prepared to tell the accused to go ahead and appeal. We will assist that appeal, and when it gets to the court of appeal, we will make it clear that we think it is too heavy.

Conversely, if it appears to be that it was not heavy enough, the same position may be taken the other way.

But the attempt is to give justice and be fair all the way through, and I know my hon.

friend will recall that there have been occasions since I have been in this office, where I have taken steps very quickly to bring about a balance of justice.

Mr. MacDonald: Well now, Mr. Chairman, before we leave this I would like to explore further the hon. Attorney-General's thinking on this earlier question I was raising, regarding white-collar crime—or what might be called legalized robbery—that appears to be practiced in certain phases of the business world.

Is the hon. Attorney-General planning to go beyond the step that he has taken in connection with second mortgages to other things—such as, for example, some of the practices in used car selling, or some of the real estate misrepresentations?

To make a start let us take as *prima-facie* cases some of the columns of Pierre Berton. Or do we just accept this, when it is pointed out, and say that this is part of a normal operation of the business world? Or that it may represent legalized robbery, but so what? Has the hon. Attorney-General any further steps in mind in this connection?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I can only answer that in this way, that at any time, if wrong-doing is brought to the attention of this department, we will always look into it. But we do not go out, in a general way, expecting that seemingly honest people are being dishonest. We are trying to find out where they are being dishonest.

There are a number of procedures already on our statute books, such as the security commission with which we will be dealing shortly, and other things, where the avenues are a little simpler to follow.

But at any time, if there is an obvious crime being committed in a business field—as the hon. member calls it—and it is brought to the attention of this department, I am sure it would be looked into thoroughly.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, what does the hon. Attorney-General consider as bringing evidence of wrong-doing to their attention? What constitutes bringing evidence of wrong-doing to his attention?

For example, if a newspaper columnist writes a column, such as has been done by Pierre Berton, on business practices—in a specific case in the used car field—does the hon. Attorney-General require any more attention being drawn to it than publication of the column? I know the hon. Attorney-General recognizes the difficulties, and I

acknowledge them. But these operators are working within the law.

For example, we have the case that has already been touched on in this House, and dealt with at great length some years ago, where the people of the province of Ontario were fleeced of over \$500,000 in the so-called united emergency fund for Britain.

Now what was done?

We amended The Charities Accounting Act, which presumably plugged the loophole which permitted this kind of legalized robbery. They investigated the whole operations but nothing happened.

Now, if some harmless little person steals a 64-cent pound of butter, he gets 30 days in jail. But if somebody fleeces the public of \$500,000, nothing happens. How in heaven's name can the hon. Attorney-General justify that kind of thing?

Mr. Reaume: He is stretching the truth.

Mr. MacDonald: I am not stretching the truth.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I do not want to continue this, because it is obvious that it is an appeal that is impossible to deal with, when the hon. member talks in generalities—and practically sows the seeds of libel in every direction—and then expects me to pick one spot—

Mr. MacDonald: They are not generalities. I have cited some specific instances. Now that the hon. Attorney-General—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: While I am head of this department, we will try to administer the department in the best traditions of British justice and of fair play for everybody. I think, when I say this, that I cover a pretty broad area in which to work. We will be kept very busy no doubt throughout that period of time doing just that, and I hope that no case will be overlooked that is brought to the attention of the Crown attorneys or whoever should receive it—if it is a genuine case, a fraud or a crime.

I cannot answer any more than that. I could get up and go to High Park and stand on one of those—what do they call them—yes, soap boxes, and I could shout about all the disorders that go on all over the world and that sort of thing. But that is not curing it.

We are working day by day trying to cure and keep things in proper perspective, and I do not think my hon. friend is contributing anything at all with this sort of generalized charging of everything and everybody.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, Mr. Chairman, I am not going to pursue this any further, but the hon. Attorney-General has got up and indulged in the usual Tory trick.

Some hon. members: Oh, oh.

Mr. MacDonald: He accuses me of libelous generalities. I have asked him specifically what is he going to do on the detailed cases which nobody has disputed in two or three of Pierre Berton's columns. Now, without going any further—

Mr. Lewis: Has anybody laid a charge?

Mr. MacDonald: Look, we are back to the case here—

Mr. Lewis: Why does not the hon. member for York South get smart?

Mr. MacDonald: —all I can be certain of is that when a columnist details that kind of thing, if it were not true he would be sued.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: If the columnist thinks it serious enough to be a real crime, it is his duty to come and show the evidence and discuss the matter. But he has never done anything of that sort, and I do not read his column day by day. I may read it occasionally—

Mr. MacDonald: He should, and he—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I do not have the time to read every writer's daily column in the newspaper.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Attorney-General should, and get some guides to running his department.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I just have not got the time. I would run into a little difficulty—

Interjection by hon. Mr. Maloney.

Mr. M. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): I want to come back to this matter that we were discussing a little while ago, in regards to obscene literature.

In committee some time ago, I asked a question because I happen to know quite a bit about this because in my municipality, I have been chairman of the committee there for over 6 years. We are called an advisory committee to the police commission.

Now, we have accomplished quite a bit because we have taken some of the comics,

and some of the magazines and pocket books, off the stands.

About a year and a half or so ago, there was a case down there and I felt that it was the duty of The Attorney-General's Department to come to the help of the Crown attorney in the municipality. It so happened that there was one book that was banned by the police commissioner of the city of Detroit. A certain distributor—or I would not call him a distributor—a vendor, let us put it that way, at the exit of the tunnel, displayed quite a few copies of this book, and as the people from Detroit were coming over they were buying this book in large quantities.

The Crown attorney went there and seized a certain number of copies and did lay a charge against the vendor.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I do not remember.

Mr. Belanger: Now, when it came up into court I will say this, that it was a case involving not only the vendor, the distributor, but also the publisher, and they knew that they had quite a case because it would have had quite a repercussion afterwards. They hired some very big name solicitor to represent them, and after the case was heard, the magistrate took quite some time before he handed down his decision, and he decided against the charge of the Crown attorney.

Now, I feel that in a case such as this, The Attorney-General's Department could do quite a bit to help the municipalities that do have committees of this type, and there are quite a few committees in the province. Committees should receive directives of some of the things that they should be looking for—some of the material that in the department's estimation they should base themselves on. In other words the department should give some directive to these committees.

We have based ourselves on what tends to corrupt and deprave. We have not gone out trying to lay charges right and left. We are very careful.

But I do feel that, if the hon. Attorney-General did something in regard to putting teeth in their laws, and answering questions coming from the various committees, quite a bit would be accomplished by this.

We have, at the present time, a censor board for films. I think that the same should be done with this type of material because I want to say this, it is not just a laughing matter. Some hon. members seem to take this very lightly, but let me tell them it means quite a bit to some of the parents of the children that we have in our care.

I think The Attorney-General's Department should lend moral support and leadership to these committees.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The hon. member for Windsor-Sandwich knows that the salacious literature committee that I have mentioned has a representative from that area, a lady who lived in Windsor. I think she has now moved to Blenheim. But I am certain that, if there is anyone in charge of the local committee there who would see fit to communicate with the Deputy Attorney-General, they would get the utmost courtesy and assistance possible.

Mr. Belanger: May I say, Mr. Chairman, that she is a member of our committee and she has her own opinion of the committee that the hon. Attorney-General has at the present time, and the work that he is doing. It is not too favourable, let me put it that way.

Mr. Reaume: That will hold him for a while.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, about a few remarks that were made previously, remarks which I consider to be almost irresponsible, which were made by the hon. member for York South.

In his usual oratorical manner he rose and, in one broad swoop, condemned a whole class of people because of the fact that there are some people in this province who, apparently, are abusing second mortgage privileges. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that he is condemning, in fact, the real estate business.

If he is an informed man in this House, he is no doubt aware of the fact that the real estate business in this province is controlled by The Department of the Attorney-General, and if he was informed at all, he would know that these people are prohibited from dealing in second mortgages.

Of course, in his usual uninformed manner, he rises and, with half of the information, proceeds to condemn a whole class of people.

Mr. MacDonald: I did not say anything about real estate.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, the reason I speak to this situation is that I wish to draw this to the attention of the House. I hope that the page boys were not listening because they are liable to grow up with the attitude that it is totally wrong and criminal to make an honest dollar and that making money is a sin, and that appears

to be the intent of the remarks of the hon. member for York South, as usual.

The reason I rise to speak on this, Mr. Chairman, is that I feel it only fair to point out to the hon. member that this business is a legitimate business and that it is controlled by The Attorney-General's Department. If he has any facts, instead of innuendoes, he should take them to the hon. Attorney-General and give him the information so that proper charges could be laid.

Mr. MacDonald: He has it all mixed up.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to castigate the whole CCF party with these remarks. I think that there are some hon. members of the party that have a little more consideration for the feelings of others.

Mr. Chairman: Stick to the vote, please.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, I come to the point on which I originally asked your permission to speak. I wanted to ask a question of the hon. Attorney-General, and it is going back to the question of obscene literature.

The hon. Attorney-General stated that this committee had been set up on this matter. I would like to ask him if the committee reported any cases of objectionable or obscene literature to his department during the past year.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The Deputy Attorney-General, who has been the chairman of that committee, informs me that there has been no direct report from any member in relation to any direct bit of literature. However, he says that Dr. Mohr, a professor at the university, who had been engaged to do a very thorough study, had been, from time to time, making reports. At the present time, there is a very keen effort being made to get an arrangement with the distributors that should go a long way towards keeping the stands clear.

As I said before, my hon. friend was at that meeting—on my invitation really—of the salacious literature committee, and they are going to meet again. I hope there will be some progress reported at the next meeting, and I invite him to come there and discuss it there at that point. But I do not need to go on indefinitely discussing it here.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, it is not my desire to go on discussing it indefinitely. I would like to know whether it is

the duty of this committee to report cases of obscene literature to The Department of the Attorney-General.

The statement was made that there were no direct cases reported, and the point that I am trying to get here is that I want to know whether or not this committee, which spent \$673, or whatever it was, were instructed in fact to report these cases, or whether they are sitting without authority and without any instructions from the hon. Attorney-General.

In other words, are they responsible to the hon. Attorney-General, and are they instructed to report these cases? Since there were no direct cases, I want to know whether it was the duty of this committee to report these cases to the hon. Attorney-General.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, it was definitely not their duty. This committee was set up for the purpose of trying to find broad solutions, and to try to recommend steps that could be taken that would come to grips with this problem, which is a very, very difficult problem.

The hon. member who spoke a moment ago said that the lady member from down his way was not too impressed with the work of the committee. All he has to do is sit in one morning to see that there are very different views expressed by different members of the committee on this subject, to realize just how troublesome and difficult it is.

Mr. Belanger: The hon. Attorney-General is moving too slowly on it, there is not enough action.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, it would appear that this committee is not instructed to report these things to the hon. Attorney-General. If that is so, I submit that it is probably a little bit wrong to pay their expenses, since they are really not reporting to anybody. Since public funds are being used, they should report to somebody in this government.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, there are several questions I want to ask the hon. Attorney-General, too. I do not feel at all embarrassed in asking questions about this particular subject, because all my life I have had something to do with teen-agers. I think this is one of the most important subjects we can deal with in this Legislature.

Whether or not there is a criminal law that applies, there is a very definite moral

law about these particular subjects which we have been discussing now.

I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General if his department has authority over newspaper ads in regard to films. Is that under his department?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Is the hon. member speaking of advertising in relation to films that are being shown from day to day?

Mr. Troy: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: That is under the motion picture bureau.

Mr. Troy: Do any offensive, or what might be considered salacious, ads come under another department?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: These come under the department that deals with films, and with the allowing of films to come in and be shown in the province. That department does the overall examination.

Mr. Troy: Does The Department of the Attorney-General have anything to do with TV—the films that come into Ontario via the television waves?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: No, those are entirely federal controls, we have no control over that.

Mr. Troy: And lastly, does his department have anything to do with this payola TV?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: No. The answer is no.

Mr. Troy: Well, does it not come under The Lord's Day (Ontario) Act and also under the payment of amusement taxes? Is not this payola TV under that?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: It has nothing to do with my department. I do not collect amusement tax.

Mr. Troy: So the hon. Attorney-General has nothing to do with pay TV at all? He has nothing to do with salacious literature as we find in advertisements of films?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: That is right, the advertisement is tied in with the film itself.

Mr. Troy: Thank you.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, there is another matter that I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General about. I believe it probably comes under vote 201.

Recently there was a case that got as far as the supreme court of Canada—I do not believe that judgment has been rendered yet—involving the constitutionality of an Alberta statute called The Orderly Payment of Debt Act.

According to my information this Alberta statute, the constitutionality of which was being challenged before the supreme court, is essentially the same legislation as are certain sections contained in The Division Courts Act of Ontario.

As I understand it, the province of Ontario was not represented in the argument before the supreme court on the constitutionality of a statute which really also affects the constitutionality of its own statute.

I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General if the fact that Ontario was not represented before the supreme court, when this case was argued, is an indication that it is not concerned about the particular sections of The Division Courts Act which formed the basis for The Alberta Orderly Payment of Debt Act?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: My Deputy tells me that we did intervene and filed a *factum* in this case, and actually appeared on it.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I would like to find out, from the hon. Attorney-General, how many lawyers are represented in this first salary figure of \$281,000?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: There are about 182 lawyers all over the province, including Crown attorneys.

Mr. Singer: But this is the main office expenditure. How many lawyers are there in the main office of the hon. Attorney-General?

Mr. Grossman: That is barely enough for one lawyer.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Twelve lawyers.

Mr. Singer: Twelve? Well, I wonder, Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that it appears there is a substantial turnover in the legal staff of the department of the hon. Attorney-General, what arrangements, if any, are being made to adjust or set salary levels for the lawyers in his department?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I am quite satisfied with the legal staff of the department and the rate of turnover, and the opportunities of obtaining replacements.

Mr. Sopha: Well, Mr. Chairman, I should like to just follow through with what the hon. member for York Centre just asked.

I do not see any reason why the hon. Attorney-General ought to be satisfied with the rate of turnover in his department, because I can say from my personal experience that there appears to have been a considerable turnover during the past 4 or 5 years—especially in that part of his department where the unsatisfied judgment fund is—I will not say “administered”—but where the legal work is done on behalf of defaulting defendants.

Perhaps it would be unfair, Mr. Chairman, to name some of the people who have been in that department and have since departed. But I venture to say that the number of those who have worked in the past 5 years in that branch of his department, and who are no longer there, would approach about 15.

Recently, one of the older members of the staff saw the opportunity to become a city solicitor, and he took off for what he must have felt was a greener pasture.

But I would think, Mr. Chairman, that that being the case—and I have no doubt it is the case—the turnover is significant in that branch of his department. It must stem from unsatisfactory salary arrangements with those people, and if they are paying something in the neighbourhood of \$4,000 or \$5,000, I do not think it is at all surprising that those young lawyers should look for something better in their profession in some other place.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: We are not faced with that problem. There is a certain amount of routine work in that particular branch that the hon. member has referred to, which to some lawyers is not too interesting after a certain period of time. Like a lot of young lawyers—like myself when I was young, I moved around once or twice, I did not settle at the first place I went to—they are doing the same thing.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, it cannot be answered quite as easily as that—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: That is a fact.

Mr. Sopha: —because I take it from the remarks of the hon. Attorney-General that it is an admission that there has been such a turnover.

Mr. Grossman: They should go into the CCF. They really pay their lawyers.

Mr. Sopha: The result of it, Mr. Chairman, means that the litigants represented by counsel, who want to notify his department that there has been a default in defence, or default in some stage of the action, are met with considerable delays.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I will come to that when I get to it in my estimates. We will deal with the unsatisfied judgment fund end of it.

Mr. Sopha: I am coming to it right now—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Most of that sort of thing is due to lawyers who are not ready to go on with their job, lawyers who are not connected with the department. They are the group who are most responsible for the delays in the unsatisfied judgment fund.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Attorney-General and I can come to an agreement that I make my speech now and he make his later, then I am sure all hon. members will be satisfied with that arrangement.

I say that there have been extensive delays in dealing with that branch of his department and it means that, in many cases, actions are not tried for perhaps a year or a year and a half or up to two years. I myself have had that very experience in dealing with the unsatisfied judgment fund solicitors.

I want to tell the hon. Attorney-General about another area of delay in that very department. It seems that, when an offer of settlement is made so that a case need not go to trial, it has to go before some committee that he has constituted—I believe called the treasury committee—where they have to approve the settlement.

I do not know who constitutes that treasury committee, but I do know this, that it takes a great period of time for that committee, which he has constituted, to decide upon the merits of the amount that perhaps might be agreed upon between the two parties.

And frequently, it is the case that where the limits of the unsatisfied judgment fund are \$10,000 for one person—and it seems unquestionably equitable and just that a plaintiff ought to get the maximum amount out of the unsatisfied judgment fund—that this committee has delayed in coming to that conclusion in order that judgment might be finally taken out, and the litigant then might pursue his application on into the unsatisfied judgment fund and get paid.

Now, I am not going to talk about the

delays in the unsatisfied judgment fund because that comes under the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Yaremko). But we will come to his estimates no doubt in short order, where we may raise that.

But I merely say to the hon. Attorney-General—and I say it in a spirit of friendliness and with a wish to be of assistance—that, it seems in that branch of his department that the turnover is so great, that it has caused these extensive delays.

I am prepared, sir, to say that that comes from the fact that this department is not willing to pay a fair salary to the young solicitors who go into that branch of his department. In most cases, they are young solicitors, apparently, who have just come out of law school and seek that for some avenue or some experience in the field of litigation, perhaps, before they move on into some greener pastures of the legal profession.

That is all I wish to say about that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Reaume: Under this vote, I want to say a word for the staff of the department. First of all, I want to say that I have always found everyone in the department most kind. In every instance that I ever went into the offices, I want to say honestly that everyone there has been most fair and most kind, in every instance that I have had the opportunity of asking for favours or information. I think I can go so far as to say that the hon. Attorney-General has not been so bad either.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The hon. member for Essex North has not been in to see me.

Mr. Reaume: I will drop in.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in the city from which I come, at the exit of the bridge and also at the entrance to it, over a holiday there are many, many thousands of cars going back to the United States, and it is also true of the tunnel. I am assuming it happens at Niagara Falls, and at Sarnia, too, probably.

Many of our officers of Windsor have to be called back on the job in order that we can handle car traffic going back over the river from various parts of the province.

Now, I am just wondering—this, of course, is expensive and the people of Windsor have to pay those bills—and I am just wondering if the hon. Attorney-General could not work out some kind of a deal with the people of Windsor and Sarnia and the other places in order that the Ontario provincial police—who indeed are a grand force—might help direct

this traffic which just literally blocks our whole city.

Now, as I say, it is a great expense, and I was just wondering if the province could not assume part of those costs. Perhaps there is something the hon. Attorney-General might do in connection with this matter.

Now, the other point, sir, that I want to mention is this.

Windsor has on the police commission, a magistrate, a Crown attorney and a mayor. Now, first of all, I want to be brief, but I want to get down to the point.

I think that magistrates should not sit on any of these boards, because indeed, they deal with the officer affected, or the officer in court as a witness, and then they again deal with him as his boss, as a member of a commission.

And now, there certainly is no reason, of course, to have a Crown attorney sit as a member of the board. I suppose that Windsor probably is the only city in the province where the Crown attorney actually sits as a member of that board.

Now, if there ever was any reason for him being on there, it was only that he might, I think, get extra money in order to bring his salary up to the point where the hon. Attorney-General thinks it ought to be.

There may have been at one time, if he was placed there for the purpose of finding if there was any wrong-doing within the ranks of the police department of Windsor, but certainly that is a long time ago. While I am on that subject, I just want to say this word, that the Windsor force—from the chief right down—is one of the best forces, I think, in the province. They should not be subjected to having the Crown attorney sit there—for, after all, he cross-examines them in the witness box and then, in the very next hour, the very same man sits on their pension cases, on their hourly wage or monthly wage or whatever it happens to be. I am wondering if the hon. Attorney-General might not give that some thought.

The magistrate, too, is much in a similar spot, I think as the Crown attorney, and I am wondering if he might not give some thought first of all, in the instance of Windsor, to removing the Crown attorney from the commission, and then broadening out and giving more thought to the possible chances of taking magistrates in the province off the commission.

Now indeed, the hon. Attorney-General may, in the large areas, appoint 5 men if he wishes. I think that a judge, of course,

ought to be on, a county court judge. The mayor of the community, indeed, ought to be there. But I think that the hon. Attorney-General could appoint representatives, if you will—respectable people of the area—who might sit as members of that board of commission, either 5 or even to 3 if he wishes.

Interjections by some hon. members.

Mr. Reaume: Well, I am not going into that, because I am asking the hon. Attorney-General for a favour. If I should say that all they ever appoint to any job is the man who once ran as a Tory, I might make him mad, and that is not what I am trying to do.

I intend after a while trying that, but I am going to try this one first. I shall try to get this favour, and after I have received that, then in the next hour or so I will try to make him mad.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I appreciate what my hon. friend has said. We only have, I think, one Crown attorney as a member of a police commission anywhere in Ontario, and there was a reason—as the hon. member mentioned—at the time. We have experimented, in a very small way so far, in appointing other than magistrates to the third position. As a matter of fact, legislation was enacted a few years ago to permit that, and I think it is a little early to determine how wise or otherwise that is, but it is being tried out.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General if, in the main office during the past year, he has employed any new staff. If he has, have they gone through the procedure of going to the civil service commission?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Yes, they were all appointed through the commission. Yes, from time to time. The word "new" means new appointees. Yes, as there would bound to be in a department of that size. They have all gone through the commission, according to the requirements governing each case.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): No casual employees?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Not that I know of.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Chairman, to get back to the previous question, what would the hon. Attorney-General regard as an ideal set-up on a police commission? We have the mayor, and judge and the magistrate. What does he think of that set-up?

Mr. Reaume: Is the chief of police on the commission?

Mr. Thomas: No, the magistrate.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I do not think that would be possible. However, we have had quite a survey made, and I think there is a pretty general feeling still in this province, at any rate, that we have to be very careful in moving to improve on the present system.

Now, I know the different feeling of other areas about it, and the very criticism that the hon. member for Essex North brought up is certainly one of the elements to consider.

But, as against that there are certain other angles concerning which we have to be pretty careful.

Actually, I think our survey, that we made a short time ago, seemed to still favour generally speaking, the present system as being preferable to any so-called improvement. That does not mean that we are adhering to it entirely, we are trying here and there to see what could be the effects of a third member who does not hold a position of magistrate. It might indicate a better set-up.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, there is one other matter that I would like to raise with respect to vote 201.

I would like to request that the hon. Attorney-General and his department give some consideration, in the coming year, to the problem of small claims and the collection of small claims.

I am not speaking merely about small debts, although those are included. But I am talking about the general problem which would also include claims for damages.

From my observation of matters that have come to me, in my relatively short term as a member of the Legislature, there is quite a serious difficulty for a person who may have what appears to be quite a valid claim for a sum of money such as \$50.

To him, this may be quite a significant sum of money, as it would be to me.

But it is not worth his while pursuing the matter, because even if he did win his case, most of the money he would collect would be used up in various costs involved in collecting it.

Now, I realize that this is by no means a simple problem, I know that we already have some legislation dealing with the collection of small debts. But I believe that it is possible, or might be possible—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Does my hon. friend talk about jurisdiction? Actually, it has nothing to do with this vote.

Mr. Bryden: Well, where should I bring it up then?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I expect the legal offices, if anywhere, I would think would be the place for it.

Vote 201 agreed to.

On vote 202:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, on vote 202, before you carry that, I would just like to say concerning the work of preparing the revised statutes of Ontario—and here in this department we have the legislative counsel, Mr. MacTavish, Mr. Alcombrack, and Mr. Stone the registrar for regulations—that I am assured by the counsel that the material will have been printed and proclaimed in force and distributed by December 31, 1960, for the revised statutes 1960. It will be a 5-volume set, the same as in 1950 with approximately the same number of pages.

About 3,000 of these sets will be printed, and as soon as this project has been completed, that of the revision, the consolidation of the regulations will follow immediately. It is the expectation of legislative counsel, and the registrar of regulations, that it will be completed by mid-summer of 1961.

Mr. Sopha: It is with respect to the regulations that I should like to voice a little complaint.

Now, in 1950—I think with the assistance of Professor Finkelman, it occurs to me that he has something to do with it—a set of the consolidated regulations of Ontario were published, and they included all the regulations passed under the multitudinous number of statutes up to that time.

But, Mr. Chairman, after that time—I think I am absolutely certain in saying this—there was never any consolidation of all the regulations passed by the various government departments. Whereas, with the statutes, after they are revised and as they were in 1950, if one wants to see the amendment made or revisions made from year to year—as all hon. members will know—there is a volume published by Cartwright called, *The Ontario Statute Citor*.

If hon. members pick up this loose-leaf volume then they can see, up to any particular time, just what amendments were made to the statutes.

But an entirely different situation exists with respect to the regulations, and all this *Citator* will tell them is that certain regulations, and it will number them, have been passed under a specific statute, and it will give them the number of that regulation in the *Ontario Gazette*.

Mr. Chairman, just no one other than a librarian, that I know of, keeps these *Ontario Gazettes* which are published, I believe, once weekly, and which no doubt after the accumulation of a year would make a file 3 feet high. Even if people did have them, they would have to thumb through them to find these regulations.

To get down to real terms it means this—and the best way to illustrate what I have to say is to tell of an experience that I had.

I had a person come to me bearing a summons which resulted from information having been sworn, and it said on its face that this person was charged that he did repair a motor vehicle without being the holder of a licence under some statute, the name of which I forget—whatever statute it is that requires people who repair motor vehicles, to take out licences—and it said that he had repaired this motor vehicle contrary to regulation No. 8 made under this statute.

Now, looking around my office, and looking around the library at the court-house I found it was just impossible to find that regulation so that I could read what the terms of the regulation were, which required this individual to take out a licence.

Now, I notice that the legislative library takes all the pages out of the *Ontario Gazette* that have regulations passed under statutes, and they bind them. That is the only place where I have ever seen any consolidation of regulations made, and there must be perhaps more than a thousand—I am just guessing—made each year.

That meant in this case, Mr. Chairman, when I was unable to find what this regulation entailed, I had to wait until we got to court on the morning on which this charge was going to be heard, and wait for the inspector appointed under the Act, whom I knew would have a copy of the regulation, and go up and ask him to show me the regulation which requires a person under this statute to take out a licence to repair motor vehicles.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think merely to state that shows what an unsalutary situation that is. I say this because, if we are to be governed by law, one of the fundamental

principles is that the law should be made known in ready fashion to the person who must obey it—and above all to the person who is charged with committing a breach of it.

Now, to get back to where I began, which is always a good place to get back to, Mr. Chairman, as I say in 1950 they consolidated these regulations in the consolidated regulations of 1950. But nowhere during the 10 years, Mr. Chairman, after that time did this department publish any volume, of which I am aware, containing all the regulations passed under the many statutes.

That becomes to me exceedingly important when the powers of government devolve into the hands of various boards and commissions, and into the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor himself, or the cabinet which is given power to make regulations, in order to carry into effect the intents and purposes of the Act.

I would suggest that immediately these consolidated regulations are published next year—that thereafter, from year to year, a volume be published containing all the regulations made in each year under all of the statutes. It could be something in the nature, perhaps, of the *Ontario Statute Citator*, which was published by a law firm in the city, and which gives ready reference to the revisions and amendments of the statutes themselves.

That I think would be in order, in this day and age, as the powers of government increase and widen, Mr. Chairman. I suggest very sincerely, to the hon. Attorney-General, that this course of action ought to commend itself to him so that the public, lawyers, laymen—and those who are interested in any particular field of government—will be able to resort to a specific volume and see what regulations have been passed under it.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for St. George (Mr. Lawrence) was 8 months, at least, ahead of the hon. member for Sudbury in bringing this matter very clearly to my attention, and to the registrar's attention. I would suggest to the hon. member for Sudbury that, while he is here, he go and have a good talk with the registrar and see exactly how he is handling this.

I do not pretend to know enough about the details to give them here at this moment. But I assure the hon. member that the registrar has what he thinks is as efficient a system as he can work out.

If the hon. member can give him better suggestions, we will certainly consider them,

and I would hope that the starting point again next year, when they are consolidated again, would be a very good time to put into effect anything that can improve on the present system.

But I do know that there are volumes well beyond the last one that he mentioned, because I have them, and I have had to wrestle with them myself at times. But I do not know whether he can get a better solution than the one that Mr. Stone has worked out. If he can, Mr. Stone is the type of man who would be only too glad to take advantage of any suggestions that the hon. member makes.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Chairman, before you carry this particular vote, may I ask the hon. Attorney-General whether any consideration has been given to the possibility of recording all board decisions at this central office? If there be no central office, then I ask whether any consideration has been given to the establishment of a central office?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Is the hon. leader of the Opposition referring to the municipal board specifically?

Mr. Wintermeyer: No, not specifically. The hon. Attorney-General recalls the Gordon committee made reference to the fact that—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, actually up to this moment I would say that I have not given that careful study at all. There is at the present time a method of reporting the decisions of the municipal board and they are being published. But the more general problem than that will certainly be given careful consideration.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Chairman, would it come under the hon. Attorney-General's jurisdiction? Will it be his responsibility to organize this particular registry?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I think one would have to consider what board we are talking about.

Mr. Wintermeyer: All the boards, Mr. Chairman, all the boards.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: But I have not jurisdiction over all the boards by any means. But it might be that this department would be the place for it.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I think there must be one central office. There should be, and obviously we already have certain facilities

for regulations. Now might be an excellent time to expand the particular registry to include all board decisions.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I can assure my hon. friend that there will be careful consideration given to that.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Oh, well, all right. Fine. I must point out emphatically—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: After all, we have been busy since the House opened here, and those reports are only one of a lot of things I have been working on.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I do not want to take unnecessary time, but there is no point in our acting wholly politically in all these things. The Gordon committee made an excellent point. It is absolutely essential for the government that the decisions be recorded. This government has the responsibility of pursuing that report just as expeditiously as possible.

This is one particular department that could administer the new agency, and I suggest that it be done as quickly as possible. I do not want the traditional report that we are going to take it under advisement or we are going to think about it.

We have spent \$90,000, I think, thus far, but that money will be wasted unless the report is implemented in its good features. Certainly one of the features is the establishment of a central recording system and, unless it be done in the course of the next year, Mr. Chairman, it does seem to me that the report has been vitiated in one of its primary requisites.

Mr. J. Gould (Bracondale): Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct a question to the hon. Attorney-General. Item No. 1 of vote 202 mentions salaries, \$68,000; item No. 2, maintenance \$353,000. This is the only instance in the estimates where maintenance exceeds salary. Is there—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The reason for that is that the cost of the revision of the statutes is in that figure. I understand \$350,000 of that \$353,000 is for revision of the statutes.

Vote 202 agreed to.

On vote 203:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, under vote 203, traffic safety programme, I wish to say something in this field. We have a small, but I think very useful, branch working on this subject distinct from the police, who,

of course, do a lot of work as well. It is on vote 203 that I want to make these remarks. Here we have Mr. Silk and Inspectors Witts, Wilson, and Mr. Rolph Eng, as well as a small secretarial staff working in this branch.

Speaking generally on traffic safety, co-ordinated effort is being made to cope with the situation. No doubt a good deal will be said on this same subject when the hon. Minister of Transport presents his estimates. And probably, too, the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Cass) will have something to say in relation to his own department.

I expect also that the new hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Robarts) will be giving a good deal of thought to the many duties and obligations on the part of those charged with the responsibility of the education of our youth, to inculcate in them habits and understanding which will stand them in good stead in society in their adult days as drivers of motor vehicles.

The death toll on the roads of Ontario appalls me, as I am sure it appalls every hon. member in this House. Certainly this applies to everyone occupying any similar position in every state and province, with any comparable population and motor car registration to that of our own, no matter where we go on the North American continent.

I cannot imagine that the people of this province want any let-up in the efforts to achieve safety on our highways. Personally, after some years now of very intimate connection with the problem, I can see no appreciable solution that is not accompanied by strict discipline, sound rules and obedience to them.

If I could be permitted to be a little axiomatic on the subject, I would say the best rule of highway traffic safety is embodied in the axiom—or perhaps we could even call it a theorem—that the greater the intensity and determination to solve the problem at the local level, the better the result will be.

From a statistical standpoint, the safest cities in Canada in 1959 were Sarnia; Brantford; Medicine Hat, Alberta; Verdun, Quebec; and Trail, British Columbia—and the town of Bowmanville has started into its fatality-free fifth year.

The Ontario provincial police force stands ready to assist, in every helpful manner, the local authorities and the local organizations, if only they will band themselves together to make a greater effort. The same thing can be said of our police forces generally.

Our government here in Ontario has certainly continued to lead, not only in advocating safety, but in providing ways and means of furthering that worthy objective.

I would like to repeat, because it still stands, what I said on March 17 last, when I introduced my estimates for the current year, and I quote:

I wish that the whole automotive industry and affiliated trades and the insurance field would take a good look at what we, at the provincial level, have done, and match our efforts dollar for dollar—a lot more could then be done.

I am not accusing these people of falling down, but since they constitute the most responsible of all persons for the conditions, I am not at all convinced that they have yet reached the apex in the assumption of their responsibilities in the drive for safety on this continent. The automobile manufacturers continue to spend—and I would repeat this and emphasize it—the automobile manufacturers continue to spend far more proportionately of their safety dollars in the United States than they do in Canada.

In fact, I think we could say that none of us ever do enough to be able to sit back and congratulate ourselves.

I am very happy to say to this House that, as far as the roads patrolled by the Ontario provincial police in 1960 for January and February are concerned, we show a substantial reduction in fatalities. The total killed in January and February of this year is 67, as against 87 in the two months January and February of last year.

But here in my hand are the reports which came to my desk of the 30 killed in February, and this is just a sample of what is going on all the time. I do not know how on earth we are ever going to stop this slaughter unless people at the local level are going to get together and see that it is not going to happen in their areas.

Listen to the age group of these 30. Two between 1 and 5 years of age; 5 between 6 and 12; 4 between 13 and 18; 8 between 19 and 28; 5 between 29 and 49; and 6 of age 50 and over. Two-thirds of the number killed last month were under 30 years of age.

So I say, Mr. Chairman, we cannot pat ourselves on the back, we are not entitled to take honours or to take awards, as long as this sort of thing goes on. But I do hope that every hon. member will continue to do all he can to try to improve the situation.

The traffic safety office of this department has, as its primary function, the promotion

of traffic court clinics and other activities in the field of safety, as well as filling many speaking engagements on safety courses, lectures and talks before school audiences. The office is fast becoming a source of information, assistance and advice on matters pertaining to the many facets of the traffic problem.

The work, of course, is concentrated on the enforcement aspects of traffic safety.

May I, before I sit down on that particular vote, go back to what the hon. member for Nipissing asked, and I did not at the time quite understand his question. He referred to the term "telemeter television" and asked about The Lord's Day (Ontario) Act.

I think perhaps what he was referring to is something like a laundromatic machine which will operate and wash clothes if one puts 50 cents in it any day of the week.

When Sarnia had a prosecution under The Lord's Day (Ontario) Act, it took place with respect to an operation of a laundromatic, but it was held to be legal. It is under appeal at the present time.

Whether the same thinking applies in the other case, I am not prepared to say. But apparently what the hon. member was talking about is something that probably would be under my department.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, dealing with this vote 203 in the traffic safety programme, there are two or three points which occur to me on which I would like an answer from the hon. Attorney-General.

He mentioned in his remarks that The Department of Transport, The Department of Highways and The Department of Education also do some work in traffic safety. And I wonder why it is important that 4 different departments all apparently cover part of the same work. Should there, and could there, not be greater efficiency—and perhaps better traffic control safety—if there was either one group or the 4 groups working all together? Has that consideration been looked into, and how far along have we come on it?

While I appreciate the seriousness of the hon. Attorney-General's remarks and the importance of the traffic safety programme—with the problem becoming more and more serious every year—there is another point which makes me wonder. Why are the estimates down from \$60,000 last year to \$40,000 for this year?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, of course, The Department of Transport was formed a few years ago, really as a direct result of this

problem—I think I can say a direct result, although it deals with licencing as well on a broader scale. Since that department was formed it has taken over in its field the major part of licencing and examining, and all that sort of thing, and a fair amount of the actual steps for safety. But it was felt, on review, that the type of work that we are doing in the enforcement branch allotted to this particular item, vote 203, could be reduced, because I think the hon. members will find that The Department of Transport is continuing to expand in the same field.

Mr. Singer: But, where the hon. Attorney-General has reduced it from last year, he has reduced it in grants to safety councils by \$15,000, advertising, and stationery, printing and maintenance. Those are where the 3 are.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, actually, on the safety council, the Ontario safety council itself has taken on the main responsibility for organizing and dealing with safety councils directly. It gets a grant from the government, and is working in close association with The Department of Transport.

Actually, I think we have something like 60 safety councils now, as against 40 a year or a little more than a year ago, and they are growing. But I would like to see them grow even faster.

Mr. Singer: What about the co-ordination of the various safety groups in the 3 or 4 departments?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, my hon. friend has brought up a reasonable point. But I would point out, in the field of enforcement, that there is very definitely a close tie-up with certain factors of safety, the use of the police, and the attendance at schools. They do a great deal where the uniformed officers are a very important factor in matters of that sort. We feel that we are serving a very useful purpose in this particular little branch, and I think it is well worth any money that is spent on it, up to the amount of this allowance.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): Mr. Chairman, may I just say a word, because The Department of Transport has been mentioned. I think, Mr. Chairman, the co-ordination between the various departments can be highlighted in the approach that we had to the increase in speeds across the province of Ontario on certain highways. That came really under the jurisdiction of, or was guided by, a co-ordinating committee made up of the enforcement people from

The Department of the Attorney-General, the engineers of The Department of Highways, and representatives of The Department of Transport. These groups formed, for that purpose, an excellent co-ordinating committee to bring about the increases in speeds on certain of the highways. That is just an example of the co-ordination that is done.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, in the township of Saltfleet, which forms a part of my riding, we have 6 or 7 very bad main line railway crossings. At one of them, the railroad crossing at Winona, last year there were 6 people killed in one accident, and there have been 10 killed in the past 3 years at the same crossing.

The Winona men's club have been quite concerned with the problem presented by this crossing, and have been trying to do something about it.

I would like to ask a question—I believe it would be a legal question because they have pursued it and have not to my knowledge at the present time had an answer—and to phrase the question right, I would like to quote from an article in the *Hamilton Spectator* of January of this year:

Railways are not responsible for placing advance warning signs on roads leading to level crossings, according to a letter received here from the Canadian National Railways' legal department. The railway suggests that the responsibility rests with highway departments or with the municipalities concerned. The letter is from the railway to the board of transport commissioners.

However, a copy was sent to the secretary of the Winona men's club following protest by the club against the lack of adequate signs on side-road crossings and Canadian National Railways main-line tracks running from Hamilton to Niagara Falls.

In a brief prepared last month, the club committee told of rusty and damaged signs, some hidden by hedges and others lying in ditches, and some signs missing altogether. One sign faced the wrong way, and another was tied to a hydro pole by a length of rope.

Copies of the brief were sent to the Canadian National Railways, the board of transport commissioners, and to Saltfleet township council.

The club's decision to investigate the crossing follows a series of fatal accidents in recent years.

I have mentioned the particular one. I go on to quote:

The question of advance warning signs was brought up at the inquest into last year's fatal crash. No one seemed to know who had originally placed the signs, now either missing or in a dilapidated condition.

Legal opinions were sought as to where responsibility rested for placing advance warning signs. Lawyers advised that any one erecting highway signs was responsible for their maintenance, and could be held liable if a sign was knocked down or damaged and an accident resulted.

Saltfleet was advised the township was not required by law to erect warning signs.

I would like to have an answer or some comment as to just where this sort of responsibility lies, so that either one jurisdiction or the other would look after the situation.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Perhaps if the hon. Minister of Highways would see fit to do so, he could give a more detailed answer than I can.

Hon. F. M. Cass (Minister of Highways): Mr. Chairman, there are a great many instances on the roads of Ontario of signs in the condition mentioned in that letter, I might tell the hon. member for Wentworth East, other than those in that particular area.

On the King's highways and provincial highways, the responsibility for signing is that of The Department of Transport and The Department of Highways, and I think, by and large, that responsibility is lived up to.

On the other roads which do not form part of the provincial highways system—namely, city, town and village streets, county roads and township roads—the responsibility is entirely that of the local authority. It is true that they do so with the guidance, and in some cases the authority, of The Department of Transport, and it is true that a certain amount of the cost of that signing, original installation and maintenance, is subsidized by The Department of Highways. But the primary responsibility lies with the local authorities.

I would like to say this, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. member for Wentworth East, and to all the hon. members who have the same problem. Over a period of years recently, this is a problem which has received a considerable amount of attention by the local authorities, and by the district municipal

engineers under whose wing the local road superintendents and engineers work.

I would think that, in most instances, these are very unsatisfactory conditions, because I am quite sure that, in many of the smaller roads, that is the case. These unsatisfactory conditions are being remedied, but the first and original move is up to the local municipality and its council.

Mr. Gisborn: Well, the point then is that if the municipality does erect the signs, they are responsible for the maintenance. I know definitely that, when the original problem arose, one of the councillors said that they were not going to erect the warning signs because they would have the responsibility of paying for their upkeep.

I certainly think that there should be something mandatory about warning signs. If a municipality cannot afford to do so and merely says, "We are not going to put them up because we would have to keep them in good shape and it is going to cost money," then certainly I think it should be law, it should be mandatory, that proper signs be put up and kept in condition by someone.

Mr. Thomas: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Attorney-General mentioned about the responsibility of the automotive industry in respect to highway safety, and I detected by what he said he was a little critical of the support received from them.

The presidents of General Motors, and of the Chrysler Company, and of the Ford Company, are reputed to be very busy men. I doubt very much if they have time, sometimes, to read the newspaper, so I wonder if the hon. Attorney-General would send them a copy of his speech here this afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I would be glad to. I have been in communication with them in the past, and I will be glad to do this again.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, it may be that this is not the proper place to ask this question. But, in the matter of highway safety, I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General whether or not any legislation is proposed with respect to school buses—and what I am thinking of is the training of school bus drivers in particular. I understand that there are no regulations with respect to the qualifications which a school bus driver must have. It may be that this comes under some other department.

I would also like to know whether or not any legislation is proposed. The hon. Attorney-General mentioned that we are lagging behind some parts of the United States in

the matter of safety—at least, I took that from his remarks—and I understand over there they do have regulations in many of the states requiring vehicles to stop while approaching a stopped school bus from either direction. I would like to know whether or not anything is proposed.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, actually, that will be for the hon. Minister of Transport to deal with. But I can tell the hon. member that it has been very carefully considered, and I am quite aware of the survey that my hon. friend refers to. In fact, I was looking at a digest the other day, and I think it is correct to say that, in practically all jurisdictions in the United States, there are some restrictions in meeting a stopped school bus, as well as the complete stopping when overtaking one.

Yes, the latest recommendation is that of the coroner's in the Hillsburgh case in Erin township, here in our own province.

Vote 203 agreed to.

On vote 204:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, my remarks will be very short on this vote 204: The supreme court judges of Ontario are 31 in number, of whom 10, including the chief justice, constitute the court of appeal; there are 21 trial judges including the chief justice of the high court, the trial division.

Most of the judges are now using the dictating equipment, and the judges' staff are trained in the use of it. The practice instituted a few years ago of having two legal secretaries—one for each of the chief justices, and available for each of the 4 divisions—has been continued.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Chairman, in conjunction with this, I would ask the hon. Attorney-General whether, in his opinion, there are a sufficient number of trial and appeal court judges in Ontario at the present time.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: My answer to that would be yes, as far as the appeal division is concerned. Regarding the trial division, I had the opportunity of discussing the matter with the chief justice of the high court, and he felt that the number is sufficient. He made some observations in relation to certain other things, including the accommodation and so forth. But I think it probably would be correct to answer yes, the number of those judges is sufficient at the present time, although, of course, the province is growing.

Vote 204 agreed to.

On vote 205:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, on that vote I have no particular comments to make, except to say that Mr. Marriott is the responsible officer in this vote, and that the Bill No. 82, a Mechanics Lien Bill, going through the House at the present time, would have some bearing on the procedures in his office.

Vote 205 agreed to.

On vote 206:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Vote 206 is the vote on the registrar of the supreme court, and I would just say a few words on this.

The work of the office, according to the report of the registrar, has been increasing steadily over the last few years. The year ending December 31, 1959, was the biggest year in the experience of the office. The number of writs of summons issued each year, and the number of actions sent down for trial at Toronto, gives some indication of the rate of increase. Mr. Charles Smythe is the registrar, and he is present at this time.

Between the years 1954 and 1959, the number of writs of summons issued increased by 70 per cent., and the number of actions sent down for trial in the supreme court of Ontario, over that same period, increased about 35 per cent.

Generally speaking, a similar increase occurred in the work of the court of appeals office and the weekly court office.

In the circuit court office, during the period, the work increased by about 20 per cent.

For the first month and a half of the year 1960, I am told that there has been a further 28 per cent. increase in the issue of writs, and about the same in the number of trials sent down, action sent down for trial, over the corresponding period of a year ago.

In 1959 there were 17,142 writs of summons issued in the supreme court of Ontario, of which 3,372 were for divorces. The peak year for divorce writs was 1957; the year 1959 was not far off in number of writs issued in this field as compared with 1957, but the number is somewhat less.

Vote 206 agreed to.

On vote 207:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Vote 207; this vote concerns the supreme court reporters.

Mr. Taylor retired during the year, after a long and distinguished service as senior court reporter, and he has been replaced

by Mr. Frank Luet. This branch is composed of the chief reporter, 20 supreme court reporters, and 1 part-time clerk.

The members of the staff attend and report the proceedings of the trial division of the supreme court of Ontario which numbers 21 judges, at the 48 county and district seats throughout the province at which sittings are held.

Apart from Toronto, where there are normally 5, and sometimes 6, judges sitting on jury and non-jury work through the length of the court year, the sittings of the supreme court vary in number from two per year—in the case of some of the less populous counties and districts—to almost continuous sittings in the more populous counties and districts.

I would not want to overlook Sudbury and other parts of the north, because I think there is a fair amount of supreme court work there, too.

Trials of actions in the supreme court may vary in length from an hour or less to several weeks.

During the past year, there have been several trials which have taken 25 or more days, the longest having lasted a total of 38 days, during which time over 5,000 pages of evidence and arguments were reported.

During the course of the past year, the members of this staff have travelled over 100,000 miles to attend and report the proceedings of the trial division of the supreme court. During this time, they have reported approximately 100 million words in shorthand.

In order to alleviate the serious shortage of competent reporters for the courts of the province in the coming year, it is hoped to set up a training programme for student reporters. Over a course of years, this programme will provide junior reporters able to start out in the lower courts of the province and, as their experience grows and their ability increases, will create a pool of competent and qualified reporters for the supreme court reporting staff. Their services should be increasingly available to fill openings, due to resignation or increase in the staff, because of our constantly increasing population and the expanding economy of the province.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General whether he controls the price per page paid for a transcript of evidence as charged by the supreme court reporters.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Regulations from time to time are passed dealing with that subject and setting the rates. I think the latest one was passed last year, was it not? The last change was made about a year and a half ago.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, in respect of this vote, I should like to take the opportunity to pay tribute to the very competent and co-operative staff of the supreme court reporters, with whom it has been my pleasure to deal while I was busy with litigation in the courts. They are indeed a fine group and their measure of willingness to be helpful to civil litigants and accused persons goes beyond that which words can express.

However, having said that by way of preface, Mr. Chairman, I want to point out to the hon. Attorney-General that a very unsatisfactory situation exists, with respect to the price charged for a transcript of evidence for the purposes of appeal.

Now, I think I am correct in saying, sir, that the price per page is around 80 cents, whereas it was formerly 65 cents.

I think there was an increase within the last year, and they now charge 80 cents a page for a folio of about 100 words, perhaps up to 150 words.

Now, this means in real terms, Mr. Chairman, that when an accused person, let us say in a criminal case, desires to prosecute an appeal if he feels aggrieved by the conviction imposed upon him in the trial court, he has to muster something in the neighbourhood of \$200, \$300 or \$400, or even as high as \$500, in order to pay for the transcript of evidence.

Now, in saying that, I wish to pay tribute to the hon. Attorney-General and his department, insofar as legal aid cases are concerned—where accused persons are defended by lawyers under the system of legal aid which is administered by the law society. It is a common experience that The Attorney-General's Department will provide the transcript of evidence, and they have been more than helpful to people who are recipients of legal aid in that regard.

But notwithstanding that, Mr. Chairman, I say to the hon. Attorney-General that, if justice is to be fair, then it must be fairly cheap. In a great majority of cases, I dare say, people who are accused of serious crimes, for some reason or other—and there appears to be a high correlation in this regard—are people who are ill able to afford the expense involved in prosecuting an appeal.

Consequently, a very great difficulty exists when after the trial is held and the person has been found guilty, he must try to get together the \$200 or \$300 necessary to pay the supreme court reporter in order to obtain a transcript of evidence. Such evidence, I point out, is an absolute fundamental necessity before one may go into the appeal court.

Now, I would think the sum of \$137,000, which is being asked to be voted by this Legislature, would give a moderate income to these persons. Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Attorney-General that consideration be given to increasing the salaries paid by the province, in order that a commensurate reduction in the price of the transcript may result. In this way, in future the transcripts could become readily available to people, who wish to prosecute and appeal, at a very moderate cost. But I do not for a moment suggest that they should have the transcript for nothing.

In the same regard one frequently sees in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, in the Osgoode Hall reports, where a person has appealed from his sentence. In many cases, he is not represented by counsel at the trial at all, and the appeal is dismissed because no transcript of the evidence is available.

Well, it would seem to follow with logic that, if the person could not afford a lawyer in the first place to defend him, he certainly cannot afford to pay for the transcript of evidence.

So I would suggest, in that regard, that consideration might be given to the supplying of transcripts to people who wish to appeal the sentence that they have received in one of the inferior courts.

But I do say, by way of underscoring this, that a very unsatisfactory situation does exist with respect to the heavy expense that devolves upon litigants in obtaining transcripts of evidence from these reporters.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I am asking the Deputy Attorney-General to see that this matter is discussed again at one of our regular meetings of the advisory committee. Actually, when it was discussed the last time, they felt that these rates were fair.

However, we have on that committee such well-known defence counsel as Gregory Evans of Timmins, and perhaps the hon. member for Sudbury will have a chance to talk to him about it before we have the next meeting.

Vote 207 agreed to.

On vote 208:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Vote 208 is in relation to master of titles, and Mr. Magwood is the master.

In 1959 there were 775 plans checked for accuracy, and in 1960 the figure is likely to be considerably higher. Microfilming continues to the extent of some 200,000 instruments, making it possible to destroy last year some 120,000 instruments, and at the present time all current documents are microfilmed as registered. The master of titles claims that the Toronto office of land titles has the lowest per capita cost of any lands system in Canada.

Vote 208 agreed to.

On vote 209:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The director of titles is also Mr. Magwood.

Vote 209 agreed to.

On vote 210:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, on vote 210, the Attorney-General's laboratory, I would say that, in 1959, this laboratory took part in over 2,000 cases, which included most of the important criminal cases in the province.

These cases necessitated over 150,000 miles of travel by the 18 qualified laboratory experts. The number of cases requiring detailed scientific examinations increased by 15 per cent.

The laboratory facilities were expanded to provide for greater detail in firearms and document cases.

The number of laboratory alcohol analyses in traffic cases decreased by 22 per cent. in 1959—due to the success, Dr. Ward-Smith says, of the breathalyzer programme. There are now approximately 100 breathalyzer operators in the province, and 30 breathalyzer units in operation.

This programme is under the supervision of the laboratory, and the laboratory experts attend court when required.

The laboratory personnel are taking part in the instructional programmes for law enforcement officers and coroners, to improve the efficiency of this aspect of the administration of justice in the province.

As a result of these instructional programmes, and partly as a result of a trend in law enforcement, the work of the laboratory thus far in 1960 increased 40 per cent. over a comparable period in 1959. There are some 60 regional pathologists across the

province available for medical-legal autopsies and so forth.

Our forensic laboratory is regarded as one of the top 3 laboratories of its kind on the continent. It has contributed significantly to the advance of this branch of science. The evidence developed is being received by both Crown and defence attorneys, and figures importantly on both sides of these cases.

The laboratory staff are excellently qualified and trained, and are taking part in the teaching of their specialties at the university level in pathology, toxicology, pharmacy, and law.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the hon. Attorney-General what sort of turnover in staff the crime laboratory has experienced in the past 12-month period.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The turnover has been quite low. There have been some additions to the staff, and I think the latest addition is an expert coming from India, if I remember rightly. I think the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) has also recently made arrangements for the use of the laboratory for an important job in the field of health.

Mr. Singer: Has the turnover been on the senior level because some of the senior employees have found better positions with higher salaries?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: There have been two who have gone over to the United States, but I do not think we have had any difficulty in replacement.

Mr. Singer: How long has it been since a salary evaluation has been done for the crime laboratory?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: There is a survey at the present time proceeding before the civil service commission.

Mr. Singer: Is it being done by the civil service commission? Are they engaging any experts to get comparative salary scales, say between this jurisdiction and some of the leading states in the United States—Michigan, or Pennsylvania, or Ohio?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I do not know the inner workings of the commission with respect to such a case. But, from some of the recommendations I have seen recently, I think they are taking into account a whole lot of things. There seems to be a fair movement forward in their recommendations.

Mr. Singer: Insofar as the breathalyzer is concerned, Mr. Chairman, in view of the very substantial work being done apparently by the crime laboratory, has the hon. Attorney-General any comments to offer at this time as to whether or not the province perhaps intends to get into, or investigate further, the system that presently pertains in Saskatchewan?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: On the question of breathalizers—

Mr. Singer: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: —and the relationship of the cancellation of the licence? I repeat what I said a year ago, that I do not think they have the slightest intention of going into that particular field.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would have the utmost misgivings for this reason: The criminal code of Canada provides certain protections for accused persons. An accused person does not have to take the box, and if the accused person does not take the box, then no comment can be made on that fact. I think that is very fundamental to our plan of justice.

I myself years ago did a lot of defence work. I was a defence counsel myself. I would rather speak for the accused person, and I would say that it is fundamental, in our way of justice, that the accused person should be afforded the protections that have grown up in our system of justice over hundreds of years.

The breathalyzer and the blood-testing methods and so on are all used on the basis that, if a person does not want to take those things then, according to the criminal code, it is not necessary that they should do so. I think that is fundamentally correct.

Now, the great problem that I see with the Saskatchewan legislation is this: That a provincial government circumvents what are the sound rules of criminal practice.

Now, it is true that the supreme court of Canada upheld that, on the grounds of a public necessity—perhaps I might put it that way—control of the highways. As for myself, I would want a lot of persuading before I would agree to the circumventing of the protections that are afforded an accused person.

Furthermore—and I do not want to offend against these experts in the crime laboratory and so on—I feel personally that there is no mechanical system which can say that, because a person has so much alcohol in his bloodstream, or so much alcohol on his

breath, that this makes it fundamental that he is intoxicated.

I would say this, sir, that there are all sorts of people who have greater tolerances than other people. I think that it could be a matter of very, very grave injustice if we were to compel a certain individual to take a blood test—or a blood count or whatever it may be—and, on the strength of that, say that person was intoxicated.

Actually speaking, there is not any alternative or satisfactory substitute for the evidence that is taken in open court, and is subject to cross-examination, and is subject to the weighing of the matter, and the determining of the matter, by the court itself on those subjects.

To substitute some artificial method for saying that a person is or is not guilty, I must say personally, would give me the gravest misgivings, and I would want a lot more convincing than I have had at the present time.

I have looked at the Saskatchewan law, and I have also read the Gordon committee report. Now, I must say this to hon. members that I again have great misgivings in handing over the living and the liberty of subjects to an arbitrary decision of a board.

I think my hon. friend from York Centre had better look at that law and read it over, and then read it over in the light of the great protections that we have for accused persons in this province.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, while I can appreciate the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister, I cannot quite appreciate the casual wave of the hand that dismissed the great wealth of scientific evidence and scientific writing that abounds with researchers in this field, including the reports of traffic conferences, the reports of traffic experts, the reports of famous European authorities, American authorities, Canadian authorities, policemen, lawyers and so on.

I think the thing that cries out for attention in this province, as in other jurisdictions, is the horrible death toll that we see on our roads every day.

Three people are killed in Ontario on the roads every day, and probably one of those 3 is killed as a result of alcohol being involved in the misuse of automobiles in connection with the roads.

This is an emergency that cries out in my mind, Mr. Chairman, for emergency action. It is something for the general good that should be done.

While there may be certain built-in protections for the accused—and as a lawyer I think these are most important, I think I recognize the importance of these things as much as anyone—here is something where the public good, and the importance of the public good, far overwhelms, to my mind, some of the common and accepted approaches that we have had over the years. Therefore it is my opinion that we should take a very careful look at what other jurisdictions have done and what they have been able to achieve.

This is a field in which the European authorities have been experimenting for 20 or 30 years and have had a tremendous record of success. This is a field in which the noted criminologists, doctors and so on, have said there must be an answer approaching along these lines.

While it is true that oral evidence is of substantial value, I wonder how much value can be placed on the standard evidence of the policeman, which he gives in court, that a man's speech was thick, and that he staggered, and that his eyes were glassy. How much good is that evidence, really, when the policeman has fixed that evidence in his mind at the time he wrote it down, and very seldom if ever changes it?

There were a series of articles in the *New Yorker* magazine, not too long ago, dealing with the whole problem of alcohol. The writer of those articles has done very substantial research into the misuses and abuse of alcohol, as far back as the time of Hammurabi. Apparently the same tests were applied in Egypt a couple of thousand years ago when the test of drunkenness was whether the man's speech was thick and his eyes were glassy, and he staggered.

Well, surely, there must be some sense and some purpose in adopting modern proved scientific methods.

I am not suggesting, Mr. Chairman, that we branch out on a brand new experiment that is going to infringe upon the rights of people before the bar of justice. I think we are rightly proud of our system of justice and we should do our best to maintain it. But here is an emergent situation, and I suggest, Mr. Chairman, the time has come in this province when we should begin to look at new measures to approach this.

Certainly our traffic record, our deaths on the highway every day are nothing to be proud of. I think we have to get at this in a new way.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Might I just say to my hon. friend from York Centre that I am very

sympathetic to the point of view that there are emergencies in the situation; of course there are. One has only to listen to what the hon. Attorney-General has said to see the seriousness of the situation. But I point out to him that the necessities of the situation are no answer to possible very grave injustices, and that is what worries me about this thing.

It has often been said, as he will know, that it is better that a thousand guilty men go free than that one innocent man should be convicted. Now, that is the basis on which, over the years, we have approached the administration of criminal law.

The problem that I see with the Saskatchewan legislation is this. The criminal code of Canada puts submission to such tests on a voluntary basis. The person involved does not have to go into the box, he does not have to testify. He is not compelled to testify against himself, as it were, by reason of a blood test or a breath test if he does not want to. I think that is fundamentally fair and sound, and the minute we depart from it, we are getting into great difficulty.

Now, the trouble with the Saskatchewan legislation as I see it is just this, if the person exercises his rights that way, and does not take those tests, then he is penalized by the board who says: "Because you do not do this, we deprive you of your licence or we do something else." I cannot see it myself. I again have the gravest doubts in connection with that sort of thing.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, does the hon. Prime Minister not agree with his hon. Minister of Transport that there is no right to drive on the road, but that it is a privilege to drive on the road?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I agree with the hon. Minister of Transport. But I would say this, that the views I am expressing here—

Mr. MacDonald: They are out of date.

Hon. Mr. Frost: They are not out of date at all. I am telling hon. members that there is no substitute for British justice.

Mr. MacDonald: They are out of date.

Hon. Mr. Frost: There is no substitute for British justice.

Personally I am suspicious of these artificial things by which we can weigh human personality. I do not think we can do it. The fact is I know we cannot do it, and every hon. member in this assembly knows today

that there are different tolerances of different individuals, and the minute we start to apply some rule or some test-tube method of finding out whether a person is or is not—

Mr. MacDonald: Just listen to some facts now.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well now, I will tell the hon. member that I would—

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I had thought that this matter would possibly come up under the estimates of The Department of Transport. But since it has come up here, more has to be said about it than has been said to date.

I think that the statement the hon. Prime Minister has just made, with all deference to him, confuses the issue completely.

First of all, I would emphasize the point that was made in some of the crossfire here that, surely the improper driving of a vehicle that may have 200 horsepower or more can be dangerous to life and limb. The driving of such a vehicle is not a right, it is a privilege that should be subject to certain conditions.

In fact, it is right now a privilege under the law, subject to certain conditions. A person has to operate the vehicle in a way that is not dangerous to the public in order to retain the privilege of driving.

The law of Saskatchewan, to which reference has been made, falls exactly within that category. The law does not say that if a man is charged with impaired driving, or drunk driving, he must take a breathalyzer test. What it says is that, when he applies for his licence, in order to get that licence he must accept the condition that, if he is so charged, he will take a breathalyzer test or else will lose his licence. That is a condition he accepts when he applies for the licence.

Mr. Grossman: That does not make it any better.

Mr. Bryden: It certainly does. He accepts that condition. This is an important distinction. It is a condition, and it is quite legitimate, I submit, in the driving of vehicles that are dangerous to other people, that those who wish the privilege should have to meet conditions laid down for the protection of the public, as is the case in many, many phases of our law right now.

Mr. Gisborn: Railway engines and hoisting equipment.

Mr. Bryden: In the operation of railway engines and hoisting equipment and in many fields, including the driving of motor vehicles, as the hon. member for Wentworth East has pointed out to me. It is fair and reasonable in view of the serious situation existing on our highways because of the mixing of alcohol and gasoline. Surely it is reasonable to lay down conditions of that kind, conditions imposed upon a person when he applies for a licence, if he wishes to exercise the privilege of driving a motor vehicle.

The hon. Prime Minister has stated that asking a man to take a breathalyzer test is in the same category as asking him to give evidence against himself.

I submit that it is in no different category from asking a man to permit his fingerprints to be taken. It is the same sort of thing, applying to an objective physical condition. There is no absolutely reliable way, but this is the most reliable way, of establishing whether or not a man is capable of driving a vehicle, or whether he has imbibed alcohol to the point where he is not capable.

It is true, as the hon. Prime Minister mentions, that to a certain degree it is an arbitrary test. The standard that is usually suggested is, I believe—and they should lay it down in the law—that a person may not drive a motor vehicle if he has a greater concentration of alcohol in his blood than—I am not sure how many zeroes go in here, but .05 per cent—

Mr. Sopha: No, 1.5 per cent.

Mr. Bryden: Oh, no, no. Well, at any rate I believe it is something involving 5, I think .5 or .05 per cent. That does not matter. There are experts who can and will give all sorts of evidence on that.

Most people are impaired to the degree where they are incapable of driving a motor vehicle with safety, to themselves or others, if they have a specified degree of concentration of alcohol in their blood.

It is quite true, as the hon. Prime Minister says, that some people may still be able to drive safely with that concentration. Some may not be able to drive safely with an even less concentration. But this is what applies to most people. I would suggest that we are never going to solve this problem of impaired and drunken driving unless we lay down some objective standard.

We have already done that sort of thing with the speed law. We say that on certain highways one may not drive his vehicle faster than 50 miles an hour. It is quite true

that some people may be able to drive quite safely at 55 miles an hour, and other people may not drive too safely even at 45 miles an hour.

But if we had to go into court on a matter of a speed charge to prove that the person concerned, taking into account his individual peculiarities, is not capable of driving safely at the speed at which he was driving, then we would never get any convictions under the speed laws.

So the way we have solved the problem is to simply lay down a standard that applies—or appears to apply, in the opinion of those informed on the matter—to most people.

We simply say, in the law, that one may not drive a vehicle at a faster speed than that prescribed for the particular road. Then when we come into court, there is no problem of proving anything about the individual characteristics of the person concerned. It is a sheer matter of fact: did he go faster than 50 miles an hour or did he not?

Even here, Mr. Chairman, I would point out we use these mechanical devices which the hon. Prime Minister apparently is so suspicious of. How do we prove how fast he went? We prove it by a mechanical device. How else can we prove it?

Mr. Grossman: That is pretty specious.

Mr. Bryden: That is a very sound argument.

On this other matter, we will never get any effective control over impaired driving or drunk driving unless we lay down objective standards in much the same way. All the experts I have talked to—and they have been numerous—are quite unanimous in their opinion that the standard I mention is fair and reasonable.

It would be fair and reasonable to provide in the law, not that a person may not drive a vehicle when he is impaired because that is a very difficult thing to establish, but to provide simply that he may not lawfully drive a car with a greater concentration of alcohol in his blood than the prescribed amount. Then we have a simple and direct enforcement problem.

It is not a question of going into his individual variations, or what the policeman thought he looked like when he got out of his car, or when he walked into the police station. It is simply a question: Did he have a greater concentration of alcohol than that amount in his blood or not? This can be readily established—either proved or disproved.

I would submit that we will never get any real action on this problem of drinking and driving unless we can set objective standards. The charge will not be that the man is impaired, or that he was drunk or anything else. It will simply be that he drove a vehicle with a greater concentration than the permissible amount in his blood. That is a charge that can readily be proved or disproved.

I submit there is no question of British constitutional liberties or anything similar involved. It is simply a question as to whether or not the people, who wish the privilege or driving motor vehicles in this province, are prepared to accept conditions which are necessary and reasonable to protect the lives and limbs of other people. If they are not prepared to do that, then I submit that they should not have the privilege of driving.

I submit that the hon. Prime Minister is confusing the issue completely with the statements he has made.

Mr. MacDonald: Ten years of education to get this government up to date.

Mr. Chairman: At this time I would like to inform the House that, in spite of the fact that I believe the government has paid their hydro bill, I am informed by the office of the Speaker that the lights will go out at 5:30 for 4 or 5 minutes, I believe for some repair work.

We have asked the attendants to open the windows, but I propose to suspend the proceedings at that time for 4 or 5 minutes, and the members to consider themselves at ease.

Mr. Grossman: That will not bother the Opposition, they are always in the dark.

Mr. Chairman: The power goes off as well on the recorders. Do hon. members care to continue until the lights go out?

Mr. Bryden: Well, I would hate to be accused of having put the lights out, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Order. The recording machines are off. Will the *Hansard* reporter please continue.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, before I complete that debate, I will say I have no doubt in my mind about the sincerity of those hon. members who have expressed their views ardently in favour of this type of test, and the cutting off of licences if certain amounts of alcohol are found to be in

the bodies of the persons tested, and if they are driving cars. I have no doubt that those hon. members are sincere in their views. This is a subject that is being debated in many places.

I would not wish to let the impression remain that I think the hon. member for Woodbine gave, namely that, unless some such system as that is put into effect, we are not really coming to grips with that particular type of driving. I say this because, actually, I firmly believe that right now a very large proportion of the charges that are laid in that field result in convictions.

With respect to the tests themselves, I am told by the head of the laboratory that, of those people who are asked to take the test, roughly 75 per cent. do willingly take it, so we are not dealing with a blank wall of refusals or anything of that sort.

The great bulk of the people today, when they are met with that sort of a situation, are prepared to have the test taken, and the evidence obtained in that way, as secondary really to other evidence, goes into the case.

I think there is a good deal to be said for what is being done at the present time, even though, in the view of certain hon. members who have spoken, it is not sufficient.

On that basis, I would like to leave the subject, mainly because I do feel that our statistics, and the reports that we are getting, would indicate that a lot is being done in that field, and that there are not so many people refusing by any means, as has been indicated in some of the speeches here tonight.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I would like to state one brief word, if I may, to the hon. Attorney-General's last remark. The use of the breathalyzer, as it is presently being employed, is merely corroborative of the offences of drunken driving, and driving while ability is impaired. It is of corroborative value, and not too much more than that, at this time.

The point where the great field of trouble occurs is with those drivers who have imbibed less than what is regarded as having their ability impaired, or less than what will classify them as drunken drivers, and this is the field where the law is unfortunately able to do nothing, unless the court is satisfied that an individual has his ability impaired.

Did he get up to a certain scale on the breathalyzer test, or the further scale that

the driver is drunk? If not, there is no offence being committed.

There is still a great untouched field that our law does not get at at all, where people whose ability is affected but are not drunk enough to have their ability impaired, are not committing any offence.

Mr. Chairman, you may remember that I went into the statistics of this substantially in my Throne speech. At that time, I quoted a very great number of statistics. I do not have them readily available at the moment.

But the real field of danger lies with the driver who suddenly gets a false sense of courage, and whose ability is affected, and the percentage—we can see it rise—of accident potential increases far out of proportion to the increase on the breathalyzer meter.

There is where the danger field is. There is the field, Mr. Chairman, where I think we are doing very little about minimizing these accidents on the road.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, I wish to add a word about another aspect of the same problem. I speak as one who has had quite a few small occasions to defend people charged with drinking while driving.

Now, I would only hope that the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister, that he made a few moments ago, could be sent to every magistrate in the province. I say this because, like him I am, if anything, a little biased on behalf of accused persons; though unlike him I could not pretend, sir, to be a competent defender of accused persons—to which heights he no doubt attained. I suspect that, when he did practice law in the county of Victoria, he was the veritable Gerry Giesler of Victoria county.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there is another aspect of this problem that I wish to draw to the attention of the hon. Attorney-General. I recall reading, about a year or so ago, quite a few incidents in the press where certain Crown attorneys, at various points in the province, had instructed police officers not to lay a charge of impaired driving at all.

I hasten to say that this did not obtain at any place I know of in northern Ontario. Certainly it did not obtain in the district of Sudbury, where we have a very competent, able, gentlemanly person—the dean of all Crown attorneys in the province—E. D. Wilkins, who would not for a moment, participate in the activity to which I am going to refer.

However, as I say, we read in the press where certain Crown attorneys had instructed police officers not to lay any charges of impaired driving. They said: "Lay the charge of drunk driving and let the magistrate decide whether he will reduce it to impaired driving."

Now, most hon. members will know that under section 222 of the criminal code, the penalty for driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated is, for a first offence, imprisonment for not more than 3 months and not less than 30 days.

In any event, under that section, a conviction means that the offender must go to jail, and there is no option of suspended sentence or fine or anything else. He must be incarcerated in jail for a conviction of driving while intoxicated.

Whereas under the other section—the lesser offence, driving while impaired—the magistrate has the option to fine him, for a first offence, not more than \$500 and not less than \$50, or to imprisonment for 3 months or to both.

In any event, magistrates have the habit, for a first offence, of levying a fine, and I think that practice to be universal.

Now, Mr. Chairman, my complaint is this, that any Crown attorney in this province, who instructs police officers to not consider on the evidence as they see it, when they apprehend the motorist, and form the conclusion whether he is impaired or whether he is drunk, I go as far as to say, sir, that such a Crown attorney is almost counselling malicious prosecution.

If the police officer does not make up his mind, judge in the circumstances, and does not lay the proper charge, and it later gets into court without any thought or investigation or determination on the part of the police officer, then he may be guilty of malicious prosecution. Regarding the Crown attorney who encourages that type of behaviour, and instructs the police officers to do that, I would also go as far as to say, sir, that he is conspiring to engage in a malicious prosecution.

Well, I did a little research, and I speak strictly from memory, but my memory on this score is accurate, that some Crown attorneys in the province have engaged in that activity.

I would say to the hon. Attorney-General that such a practice on their part ought to be stamped out ruthlessly. They should be instructed to inform the police officers that, when an officer apprehends a motorist, and suspects him of driving while drinking and the officer pursues his investigation, he must come to a determination as to whether that

person is impaired, or whether his inebriation goes to the extent of being intoxicated.

If there is not any determination of that issue, then that driver is put in dire jeopardy of going to jail. If he comes into court and the magistrate is dealing only with the more serious offence, such an accused driver—because of bad defence work, or because of improper presentation of the defence, or the evidence on behalf of the Crown—stands in danger of not only suffering the indignity of incarceration in one of our institutions, but in dire danger of losing his livelihood.

Therefore, I would ask the hon. Attorney-General to give the necessary instructions to the Crown attorneys in that regard.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Seriously, Mr. Chairman, this is not action under the crime laboratory. But the matter has been brought up, and my hon. friend has made a statement as he sees it—

Mr. Sopha: Well, we were dealing with—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: —and I am not going to get into any combat about it. But the fact of the matter is that, in all these things, the facts govern, and from the facts the proper charges should be laid.

Mr. Wintermeyer: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: However, we are dealing with some 74 Crown attorneys, actually. There are 74 different personalities, with 74 variations, no doubt, in their thinking.

But I will say that the Crown attorneys meet quite regularly, and they discuss these problems at their meetings. I would hope that the general approach to the subject is far more satisfactory than the one case apparently, to which my hon. friend refers. Perhaps that has been cured by this time. I hope so, anyway.

Vote 210 agreed to.

On vote 211:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, on vote 211, probation services. We have Mr. Coughlan in charge of this as director, Mr. MacFarlane as assistant, Mr. Sompter as his chief training officer, here at the headquarters.

During the past year, the work of the probation staff continued to increase. A total of 12,599 offenders were under supervision during the year.

Of this number, 8,545 were adult offenders, and 4,054 were juvenile offenders.

The probation staff also prepared 9,700 pre-sentence reports for the use of the courts. This represents an increase of over 1,500 reports from the previous year.

This type of pre-sentence report that they prepare is really very extensive. I was very much interested, in taking one at random here, to see how thorough it was.

In this particular one, a man faced a charge of stealing, I think it was. He was 30 years of age, they investigated his family record—father, mother, sisters. They discussed the matter with the priest of the church he attended, with the governor of the county jail, with the member of the board of education of the school he had attended, and also the teachers in the collegiate, the vocational guidance party, bowling league, the Young Men's Christian Association director, and members of the police.

There was a very, very thorough investigation in making up an extensive pre-sentence report of something like 16 or 17 pages of information and case history. Now, that is the sort of thing that is going on to the extent, numbered in the thousands, in this field of probation.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that I think these pre-sentence reports are not only a humane approach, in connection with people who come before the courts, but are a very logical economic approach to take, when we think of what will happen to a young offender if he goes on the wrong track and ends up eventually in the penitentiary.

I appreciate that the hon. Attorney-General realizes the necessity of having an intelligent analysis of a young offender. But what I do not understand is why there is not some kind of procedure—some enactment—to ensure that there will be a pre-sentence report made on every young offender who comes up before a court, and who faces the probability that he may be sent to an institution.

I would like to say that I think that there should be far more emphasis placed on the preventive service rather than on that of waiting and putting people only into institutions. I made a point of that in my Throne speech, in comparing what other countries are doing, and I would like to feel that the hon. Attorney-General is going to increase his probation staff considerably, and place greater emphasis on preventive service, and that he is also going to work at other approaches to give further assistance in the work of probation.

I am thinking of probation hostels—I would like to find out how many probation hostels we have in the province?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Coughlan, who is here at the moment, assures me that practically all first offenders are covered by the reporting system.

Mr. Thompson: Why does the hon. Attorney-General not make it mandatory that all first offenders be covered?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The Fauteaux report, of course, covers this rather fully, and for people sentenced to longer periods—I think it is two years or over—that is, I think, to be implemented by the federal authority in the way the hon. member for Dovercourt has indicated. At least, that is where it would have to be implemented in order to give it legal effect.

Mr. Thompson: Well, Mr. Chairman, are there not provincial statutes for which an offender could be sent to jail? Why could it not be implemented in connection with that?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I would say to the hon. member that the director of probation services tells me that all first offenders are now covered by that type of pre-sentencing report, at the discretion of the court.

Mr. Thompson: I was just interested in the figures of the hon. Attorney-General. There were 12,000 adult offenders who were covered by the probation department, yet he stated that only 9,700 of these had a pre-sentence report.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is at all possible to complete this department at this moment, so I would like to move that the committee rise and report certain resolutions.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed, Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions, begs leave to sit again, and moves the adoption of the report.

Report agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I want to deal with a few of these private bills on the order paper.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, TOWNSHIP OF ETOBICOKE

Mr. A. H. Cowling moves second reading of Bill No. Pr17, "An Act respecting the board of education for the township of Etobicoke."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF KINGSTON

Mr. J. R. Simonett moves second reading of Bill No. Pr24, "An Act respecting the city of Kingston."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE BLIND RIVER-ELLIOT LAKE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD

Mr. Cowling moves second reading of Bill No. Pr28, "An Act respecting the Blind River-Elliott Lake high school district board."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole.

Motion agreed to; House in committee of the whole, Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

CITY OF FORT WILLIAM

House in committee on Bill No. Pr26, An Act respecting the city of Fort William.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr26 reported.

HUNTINGTON UNIVERSITY

House in committee on Bill No. Pr36, An Act to incorporate Huntington University.

Sections 1 to 23, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr36, reported.

CITY OF BARRIE

House in committee on Bill No. Pr38, An Act respecting the city of Barrie.

Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr38 reported.

TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO

House in committee on Bill No. Pr40, An Act respecting the township of Toronto.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr40 reported.

UNIVERSITY OF SUDBURY

House in committee on Bill No. Pr44, An Act respecting the University of Sudbury.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr44 reported.

UNIVERSITY OF LALEMANT COLLEGE

House in committee on Bill No. Pr45, An Act to incorporate the University of Lalemant College.

Sections 1 to 23, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr45 reported.

LAURENTIEN UNIVERSITY OF SUDBURY

House in committee on Bill No. Pr46, An Act to incorporate Laurentien University of Sudbury.

Sections 1 to 30, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr46 reported.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 66, An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 66 reported.

THE POWER COMMISSION ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 71, An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

Sections 1 to 12, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 71 reported.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves that the committee rise and report certain bills without amendment.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report certain bills without amendment, moves the

adoption of the report, and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I will say that tomorrow I would like to proceed with the estimates of The Department of the Attorney-General; the supplementary estimates; and then following that if we can

get to the estimates of The Department of Energy Resources we will do that. If not, however, we might go that far with those estimates and see how we make out.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.05 of the clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Tuesday, March 8, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1960

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We are always glad to have visitors to the Legislature, and today we welcome, as guests, pupils from the following schools: Fonthill public school, Fonthill; St. John's school, Newmarket; Northlea public school, Leaside; St. Basil's separate school, Toronto.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Clerk of the House: Mr. W. A. Stewart, from the standing committee on health and welfare, presents the committee's first report and moves its adoption.

Your committee begs to report the following bill without amendment:

An Act to amend The Nursing Act, 1951.

Your committee begs to report the following bill with certain amendments:

An Act to facilitate cornea transplants from the bodies of deceased persons to living persons.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

Hon. J. Yaremko moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the bill contains a series of amendments to various sections of The Highway Traffic Act as they now exist, together with the introduction of several new sections and new principles. I would like to review them very briefly for the House.

The terms of "dusk" and "dawn" which appear in the lighting sections of the Act are now replaced by "one-half hour after sunset"

and "one-half hour before sunrise," they being more specific in nature.

There will be a provision that all motor vehicles manufactured after January 1, 1962 must have a red reflector or red reflective material on the rear thereof.

At present only commercial motor vehicles are required to carry a reflector. In the future, all new cars will have to comply with this.

There is a section which will prohibit the sale of new motor vehicles over 80 inches in width after January 1, 1961 that do not have the clearance lights required under The Highway Traffic Act. Authority is being sought to regulate the standards and specifications of hydraulic brake fluid. There is an amendment to the Act which will authorize other means of preventing wheel spray and splash in addition to mudguards and fenders as now required.

There is presently a requirement that, where a trailer or object is being towed by another vehicle, there must be two forms of attachment. This is being extended to where a motor vehicle not under the control of a driver is being towed by another motor vehicle.

Authority is being asked to prescribe, by regulation, the form of certificate now required in respect of mechanical fitness under The Highway Traffic Act. The Highway Traffic Act requires a certificate; authority is being set forth to set the content and form of that certificate.

Authority is being sought that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council may pass regulations respecting the use and sale of accessories and ornaments on motor vehicles. There is an amendment which will give the department the authority for requiring people who have chauffeurs' licences and operators' licences to appear for re-examination.

At present, the department licences garages, parking lots and used car lots. This is being extended to the wrecking and dismantling of vehicles. Provision is being made that not only may the original permit for a commercial vehicle be carried by the driver or the vehicle, the amendment will now permit a copy to be carried.

There will be a requirement as to the identification of ownership of road-building machines when on a highway. Provisions are being re-enacted to make it clear that improper left turns are offences under the Act. Provision is being made for the use of the green arrow in signal lights traffic control system.

At present there is a prohibition against attaching a toboggan, bicycle, roller skates or other means of conveyance of that kind to a motor vehicle. This will now make it an offence if the driver of a vehicle permits that kind of thing. The offence of crowding a driver's seat with passengers or goods, which was formerly a subsection of the careless driving section, is being re-enacted as a separate offence with a separate penalty. It will now be separate from the careless driving section.

There will be a prohibition in the Act against crossing a railway intersection at a time when signal lights, or mechanical signal device, or a flagman is giving warning. There will be a requirement of stopping the vehicle and not permitting it to proceed until it is safe to do so. There will be a prohibition against driving around or under a crossing gate or barrier at a railway crossing.

It will be required that the driver of a school bus must actuate the signalling device when stopped for taking on or discharging passengers on a highway. The Act presently sets forth the stopping of motor vehicles in respect of school buses but there has not been any obligation on the driver to actually actuate the signal. Presently there is a requirement as to stopping while overtaking school buses. An extension of that is being made that the driver of a vehicle, meeting or approaching a school bus, must slow down to a reasonable speed and drive with caution until he passes the bus.

Quite broad authority is being sought to make regulations in respect to the operation of vehicles used for the transporting of school children—that is, beyond public vehicles; this will now cover all vehicles.

There will be a requirement in The Highway Traffic Act to require motor vehicles, having a seating capacity of 10 or more persons, when transporting children to stop at all railway crossings. It is also an obligation on commercial vehicles transporting dangerous or flammable materials to stop at all railroad crossings. All such vehicles will carry the sign, "This vehicle stops at all railway crossings."

There will be a section permitting municipalities to erect stop signs at other than

through highways as presently authorized. There will be a requirement setting forth time limits within which a police officer must file a report of an accident.

THE MUNICIPAL UNCONDITIONAL GRANTS ACT, 1953

Hon. W. K. Warrender moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Municipal Unconditional Grants Act, 1953."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill extends the provisions respecting grants to municipalities in 1959 in relation to indigent hospitalization for the year 1960.

THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT

Hon. C. Daley moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the proposed amendment is one that I think is important. It has to do with the bake shops. The Act as it exists today requires that all bake shops be above ground; this was enacted many, many years ago, when it was prohibited that bake shops be in basements. But, in the modern buildings of today—these large apartment buildings with stores on the ground floor—what we are asking is that, in cases where the plans are submitted—which they must be, of course, and approved by The Department of Labour—that, under certain circumstances, bake shops could be permitted below ground.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg leave to present to the House the ninth annual report of the alcoholism research foundation for the year ended December 31, 1959. I may say to the hon. members that a copy of this report will be placed on their desks shortly.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I should like to bring to the attention of yourself and this House, and the other citizens and motorists in the province of Ontario, that there are only 7 shopping days left until March 16, which is the last day for getting the renewal of licences and operators' permits and plates. If hon. members do not have theirs, they should attend to it. I know, Mr.

Speaker, that you set for all an example because I understand that you renewed your licence on the first day on which it could be done in January.

I bring to the attention of this House, and to the other citizens, that if they do not renew their licences by March 16, they will be compelled to walk on the morning of March 17, which is St. Patrick's day, which is really the best day to drive under those conditions. I say now, as I have said on every occasion since the first day in January when these were put on sale, there will be no extension of time.

THIRD READINGS

The following bills received third reading, upon motions:

Bill No. Pr26, An Act respecting the city of Fort William.

Bill No. Pr36, An Act to incorporate Huntington University.

Bill No. Pr38, An Act respecting the city of Barrie.

Bill No. Pr40, An Act respecting the township of Toronto.

Bill No. Pr44, An Act respecting the University of Sudbury.

Bill No. Pr45, An Act to incorporate the University of Lalemant College.

Bill No. Pr46, An Act to incorporate Laurentien University of Sudbury.

Bill No. 66, An Act to amend The Workmen's Compensation Act.

Bill No. 71, An Act to amend The Power Commission Act.

Hon. L. M. Frost moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and that the House resolve itself into the committee of supply.

Motion agreed to; House in committee of supply, Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(continued)

On vote 211:

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Mr. Chairman, when we adjourned last evening, we were in the midst of dealing with a question. The question was about this, I believe—at least it implied this, at any rate: Why are pre-sentence reports not compulsory for everyone who offends against a provincial statute? I think that in substance is what the question was.

I would say that the primary purpose of a pre-sentence report is to enable the bench to decide whether the offender should be placed on probation or sent to prison. In actual practice, in the vast majority of cases, an offence against the provincial statute does not place the offender's liberty in jeopardy. A fine is levied and the offender is quite prepared to pay the fine, so that imprisonment or probation are not involved.

Actually, in a recent amendment in 1953 to The Summary Convictions Act, it was made possible that, notwithstanding a mandatory jail sentence in any particular provincial Act, it was still possible for the magistrate to make or give a fine, and deal with the matter in that way. Actually, pre-sentence reports would have to be prepared for offences against The Highway Traffic Act, The Liquor Control Act and many other provincial statutes, if we were literally to endeavour to cover all the first offenders for provincial offences.

As a matter of fact, when I come to a later vote, I will give some figures in relation to the volume of charges which would indicate how impractical that would be. The effort, of course, is to cover those cases where jail sentences are involved, and where the situations would indicate that this type of report would be very beneficial to the presiding magistrate.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): In connection with the answer from the hon. Attorney-General, I am interested why, in those cases, under provincial statutes, where a young offender could be sent to jail for up to 6 months, there is no mandatory pre-sentence report. I speak from some small personal experience in this, since I was a probation officer myself for two years. I know the effect of someone being sent to an institution for 6 months and even shorter, where he came back again with a real education in crime. It is a very costly effort for society.

I do not think an institution is the place for an offender in many cases, or that it does a rehabilitation job. I feel there should be a constant stress on keeping people in the community if at all possible.

I suggest that there are young men and women who commit offences under the provincial statutes, and are sent to jail without a pre-sentence report.

I appreciate that the hon. Attorney-General emphasized that a pre-sentence report is both a humane and intelligent approach to understanding someone who has committed an offence. I appreciate that he agrees with the

Fauteux recommendation. I think this is an opportunity for this province to stand out in one area, by pioneering in this field before this change takes place between federal and provincial responsibility in connection with incarceration.

The hon. Attorney-General should establish in his own provincial statutes the principle that he advocates and he should say that young offenders coming up in court, who are liable to go to jail for 6 months, should in every case be given a pre-sentence report.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I would say to the hon. member—and I would like to make it clear—not that we would not have been glad to have him, but actually he was not a probation officer in the province of Ontario. He may be drawing on his experience from a province that is not quite as advanced as this province is in this field. But I would say that we do endeavour to cover the very ground that he has mentioned, and certainly in the future we will do more and more in that direction.

Mr. Thompson: May I just say this, Mr. Chairman, that I would be interested to know how many young offenders go to jail for breaking provincial statutes without having any pre-sentence reports.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The answer would be practically none. I will be dealing later on with statistics.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Attorney-General can tell the House the reason why he retains probation services in his department? One of the 4 principles that the Gordon report lays down is the grouping together of related functions. Now, we have a very substantial department of government, The Department of Reform Institutions, and it would seem to me that probation services, and the thinking that goes into the whole Department of Reform Institutions, and the very substantial ability of the hon. Minister of that department (Mr. Wardrope) could properly be directed toward looking after the whole field. If the government keeps probation services apart from the whole administration of reform institutions and training schools, it splits these things up into different jurisdictions, and the province does not get the best service that it should get.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, under the present set-up, probation officers are officers of the court, and I would think properly within The Department of the Attorney-General. I do not think the suggestion that they go to

The Department of Reform Institutions would be advisable.

The Department of Reform Institutions deals with the people when they have been taken off to jail and dealt with afterwards. Of course also the Fauteux report, and the implementation of that report, will go a long way towards indicating in the future what the various functions in the province will be in that department, especially where there is going to be a very definite division of sentences as indicated in the Fauteux report, and of responsibility at that point.

Mr. Singer: Why is there not a very substantial similarity of function between the people who run the training schools, for instance, and the people who run the probation service? Are they not working towards the same end, with the same sort of people? Would it not be logical if they were all co-ordinated and working together from the same direction?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I have no further comment, I made myself clear a moment ago.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, there are a number of questions I would like to ask with regard to this vote. First of all, I know that the sum to be appropriated is increased by about \$130,000 over last year's appropriation, and most of that amount appears to be in item No. 1—salaries.

I would like first of all to ask the hon. Minister how much of the increase in the item for salaries represents merely the increase in salaries that have taken place for a variety of reasons, and how much represents an anticipated increase in the number of probation officers?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, Mr. Chairman, in connection with that, I would say that the bulk of the dollar increase is for increases in salaries. It is not contemplated there will be any large number of additional staff this year, although there will be some. But I would say that this staff has grown to quite considerable proportions, and this might be a good time to give the figures on that.

In addition to the 3 probation officers in the director's office—and I mentioned them yesterday by name—there are some 13 supervisory officers, and on the provincial level 125 other officers and a secretarial staff of 78, making a total staff of 219. They are distributed thus: Toronto and York, 26; Ottawa, 6; Hamilton, 10; Windsor, 5; Chatham, 4; Welland, 3; other locations, 71.

In addition to that, in the purely juvenile field of work, there are some 37 additional

probation officers in 6 different parts of the province, and they have, I think, 15 secretaries. Therefore the total strength across the province at the present time is 178 probation officers and 93 secretaries for a total of 271.

Mr. Bryden: Is the hon. Attorney-General now talking about the people who are paid entirely on his staff?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, no. The ones entirely on the staff of the probation branch, and appearing in the figures here, total 219. But the whole total in the province in this field of work is 271. A survey was made last year in regard to the work of the probation officers and the type of work that they should be devoting the major part of their time to. That was laid down as a guide for them. That particular work and the changing of schedules, to some extent to fit into that work, is still in the process of being tested, and is under survey at the present time.

With this explanation I would say that we feel that the advances that we are making, at the present time, are adequate, and that we have the situation well in hand.

Mr. Bryden: Could the hon. Attorney-General indicate the average case load on the probation officer, that he just has been referring to?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, for what it is worth, I never pay much attention to case load in the sense of what an average case load is, any more than I pay much attention to the statistics in the courts of the number of charges. For example, there might be 1,000 charges, 900 of which might have taken up a few minutes each of time, and the other 100 take up the rest of the year. The figure is somewhere in the neighbourhood of 60. But, as this survey at present is progressing, and with the redistribution of work, I feel that the probation officers are doing a fine job, and that they are quite capable of doing the work they have.

Mr. Bryden: There is just one further question, Mr. Chairman. I believe from the figures the hon. Attorney-General gave yesterday, I did not get them quite exactly but it was something between 8,000 and 9,000 adults who are currently on probation. Did I understand him correctly on that? Also, there are about 4,000 juveniles.

I am wondering how many people convicted of offences are currently serving terms in jail in this province, as distinct from ones who are on probation.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Categories?

Mr. Bryden: Well, I am trying to find out, of the people convicted of offences, how many are on probation and how many are actually in jail or in reform institutions of any kind.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Some figures are at my fingertips, but I cannot give him that. We can get them.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, could I have clarification of another question I asked last night with respect to probation hostels? I feel very strongly that a probation officer, without community services to help him, is not particularly effective.

It seems to me that, in many cases, the choice the magistrate has is either to tell an offender that he can go on probation, and then the offender goes back to a broken home, to the surroundings that already had caused some of the influence to get him into trouble, or else he has to go to an institution. Consequently there is more pressure on the institution.

I would like to ask how many probation hostels there are in the province and also—in connection with the north—how many psychiatric clinics they have to examine some young offender who obviously has serious emotional problems.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Just very recently, Mr. Chairman, I think perhaps the first house of probation—if we want to call it that—or hostel of probation, was opened in York county. It just happens that the Salvation Army House of Concord report reached my desk just a few days ago, and it is for their first period of operation, and it might be of interest to take some excerpts from it.

The House of Concord is a probation hostel, and represents the first Canadian experiment in this field. It is a means whereby young offenders under 21 years of age can be placed under probation rather than committed to prison.

The young men who live here during their probation period come from homes that would not indicate a successful period of probation. They are difficult cases and, in view of this, the results obtained in the first year are not discouraging.

Now, that is the opinion given me by the director.

Out of the 88 cases to date—and this illustrates the hard problems that they are dealing with—18 left the home without permission. No effort is made to detain them

here against their will. Eleven persons were requested to leave as—what is the term the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions likes to use, not incorrigible, what is the term? Unmanageable. The memo says incorrigible, and I knocked that word out for unmanageable.

Three applications were rejected. Six were admitted to mental hospitals. Five were arrested on other charges. Ten were honourably discharged and 36 still remain in residence.

Mr. M. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether or not I am asking this at the right time. But, in connection with the juvenile courts, when a young offender appears in front of the juvenile court, and is requested to have psychiatric treatments, I would like to know whether that would come under The Attorney-General's Department, whether they do have psychiatrists, and how many they have, and where they are located.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: There is, of course, here in Metro Toronto a very fine organizational set-up of juvenile family courts, and there is a department of psychiatry there. A few months ago The Department of Health made available one of their outstanding psychiatrists to head that department. I hope the services of that particular department will be available beyond the confines of the Metro area, on some working arrangement with any municipalities close enough to take advantage of it.

In addition to that, there is what might be called a travelling medical unit, where psychiatry is available—and I presume by appointment—out of the Ontario Hospital.

Mr. Belanger: Thank you. That is what I want to know. But I do know that in the past, from experience I have had, that we have waited a period of 6 to 8 weeks, even longer than that, to have some of these children examined by a psychiatrist. I am wondering whether the number could be increased to relieve that condition.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I should add that there are also clinics at Port Arthur, Sudbury, and North Bay where facilities are available. As I indicated a few moments ago, in very serious cases, there can be a direct contact through the Ontario Hospital where a psychiatrist might be sent directly to the spot concerned.

But the hon. member made a point there, perhaps, that we should try to do something

a little more closely associated with the southwest part of the province, and I would certainly be glad to look into it.

Mr. Belanger: I thank the hon. Attorney-General very much.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Attorney-General could tell us who pays the salaries of the staffs of the juvenile and family courts.

Mr. Chairman: Would the hon. member leave that to vote 215, section 6—

Mr. Singer: Well, he mentioned here the availability of a psychiatrist to other municipalities, and I want to—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I can answer the question. Was the question in relation to general salaries, or were they specific?

Mr. Singer: Well, as I understood the hon. Attorney-General's remarks, Mr. Chairman, he said that he hoped that the facilities of the juvenile and family court in Toronto would be made available to outlying municipalities, and I am wondering who pays the salaries. It is my understanding that Metro pays substantially all of the salaries.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: That is right.

Mr. Singer: Also, I would like to know whether or not the province is suggesting that Metro assume an additional burden to service other municipalities than its own.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Oh no, although I think the generosity of Metro could at times be extended. But what I do think is that an arrangement could be worked out with any municipalities outside the confines of Metro that would, of course, take into account the services given.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I would like, if I may, to refer back to some of the comments the hon. Attorney-General made when he was answering my question with regard to the number of probation officers at present at work in the province.

As the hon. Attorney-General said there has been quite a substantial—and, in my opinion, quite commendable—increase in probation services over the past few years. I would judge, however, both from the estimates before us and from what the hon. Attorney-General said, that it is not contemplated that there will be an appreciable increase in the coming year.

I am quite aware that we are in the area of judgment and different people can come to

different judgments on the same set of facts. Certainly when the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) is having such obvious trouble as he is now having in balancing his budget, the government has to be pretty careful about expenditures.

But I am strongly convinced that this is the wrong area in which to economize or to hold the line. I believe there should be a continued expansion of probation services, as staff becomes available and as it can be trained.

I would like to call attention to a report that appeared, I believe, in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*—the girl who clipped it out for me forgot to put the name of the paper on it but it is a Canadian Press dispatch dated February 21:

Canadians were urged yesterday to face their crime problem and make a greater effort to reduce it. George Street, chairman of the national parole board, said 20,000 persons are now in Canadian prisons. The federal penitentiary population alone has increased to 6,060 last year from 5,165 in 1956. An alarming one-third of the prison population was under 24 years of age.

Now this is a quote direct from Mr. Street:

"Do we go on building more and more prisons for more and more criminals or do we try to do something more constructive?" Mr. Street asked.

And so on.

There is a good deal more to it, but I would like to call that comment, which is along the lines of many others made by similar authorities in the field, to the attention of the government.

As I tried to indicate in speaking on the budget, and I will repeat it here without going into the detail, I think it is a false economy to hold the line, to retrench, if I may use that expression, on a matter such as probation services. The net effect in the long run will very likely be, as Mr. Street appears to be worried about, is that we will be building more and more prisons. That is not a way of saving money, that is a way of spending far more money.

Again I am mentioning this from the straight point of view of economics. But I do not want it to be thought that I am not even more interested in the humanitarian aspect involved.

But even from an economic point of view, I submit that it is good business to consider a steady expansion of probation services, such as has taken place in the past years,

but which is to be curtailed in the coming fiscal year.

I hope that the government will reconsider its policy along that line, and envisage a further expansion of probation services, and of the number of probation officers that are available. I quite realize that we cannot proceed too fast in this; we can proceed only as fast as we can get qualified staff. But apparently the government is not, for this current year, contemplating any real programme to get an increase in qualified staff.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I would not for a minute want to leave the impression that we are standing still. Last year some 15 officers were added. This year there will be two or three on the provincial level. Last year a considerable amount of study was given to the situation in Metropolitan Toronto, and this year some 6 additional probation officers will be added in Metropolitan Toronto.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Attorney-General for an answer? Is the limitation of an increase to two or three in the coming year due to the shortage of money or the shortage of available personnel?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I would not say it was for either. As a matter of fact, I think it is related to the planning and the study and the survey that is proceeding. As I just said, sometimes we go where there is the greatest need. In Metropolitan Toronto, this year, there has been a lot of study given to the situation, and there is a very definite move forward, both in regard to staff and in regard to funds. Perhaps I should not speak for Metropolitan Toronto, but I am quite confident that the budget which Metropolitan Toronto will vote this year in this field will be in the neighbourhood of \$500,000.

Mr. MacDonald: Is the hon. Attorney-General stating that, as far as the provincial government is concerned—let us not confuse the issue with what the Metro—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: It is very much with the—

Mr. MacDonald: As far as the provincial government is concerned, is it possible for the hon. Attorney-General to get only two or three more probation officers during the year, apart from the money angle of it? Are there no more available?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: We only have 200 or 300 names on a list to choose from. I do not know how many of them would be

suitable, but we are not having any difficulty at all in getting names of people who would like to be picked for the job.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, just as a footnote to what the hon. member for Woodbine has stated, that, if there are more people available and more people who could be trained, it is penny-wise and pound-foolish not to take them on staff, when every man taken on is going to save the department, and save the government, and save the people, thousands of dollars?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: We cannot fly off in every direction at once. Steps are being taken in the Metro area this year—

Mr. MacDonald: I am not flying off in every direction at once. The hon. Attorney-General has had the brake on this development for years, notwithstanding the progress we have made.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Attorney-General can inform us if the same situation still pertains in Metropolitan Toronto, as it did a few years ago, where the province appoints the probation officers, fixes their salary, and Metro pays them without having any control?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Metro pays without what?

Mr. Singer: Without having any control. They merely pay the people that the province, or that the department, has appointed.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: No. As a matter of fact, there is no change in the actual dollar situation. But there is a very definite change in relation to work that is going on there. I have the benefit now of Mr. Harry Doughty, Mr. Bury from The Department of Public Welfare, and Mrs. Charles Duffy as a committee to advise on these procedures. This voluntary committee has gone to work like a group of beavers, and have done a wonderful job of study, and have intimate knowledge of the workings of the courts. They have made recommendations which, at the present time, are in the process of being put into effect. I have great pride in telling this House of these forward steps, in answer to this question.

Mr. Singer: Well, I am not sure that I got the information I was looking for. Does the province still make the appointments and fix the salaries, and does Metro pay the bill?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: That is right. If my learned hon. friend will look up the statute

governing this, he will see that this is the law. Unless the law is changed, naturally we abide by the law.

Mr. Thompson: How many foster homes are there for probationers? In other words, how many on probation, coming up, are put in foster homes?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The answer is none, if they are not dealt with in that way.

Mr. Thompson: Could I just ask one last question? Is the hon. Attorney-General satisfied with the situation regarding community services which can back up a probation officer? By that I am thinking of hostels and the other types of services. Is he satisfied or does he intend to expand these services?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I would say that this department—and I think I can speak for the whole government—is never satisfied with anything. We are always looking for improvement, and if there are any good suggestions we will certainly take a look at them.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Hear, hear.

Mr. Thompson: Could I ask specifically where the hon. Attorney-General is going to make improvement in connection with these community services, since he is so unsatisfied?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, if the hon. member has any good suggestions, he should let us have them, and we will—

Mr. Thompson: Does the hon. Attorney-General have no suggestions?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Oh, we are working every day on the problem.

Vote 211 agreed to.

On vote 212:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, this vote is related to the fire marshal. In 1959, the first full academic year of operation of the new Ontario fire college at Gravenhurst was completed. Mr. Scott is the fire marshal, and I am glad to see that he is here. A total of 305 students attended from 124 Ontario municipal fire departments.

I think the House will be interested in knowing that the total capital cost of the fire college, including the purchase of the land and construction of buildings and equipping, was \$804,000. The operating cost is approximately \$75,000 a year.

In the field training programme conducted by the fire marshal's office, 2,161 fire students received training by itinerant instructors travelling about the province, and 107 fire fighters attended 3 regional schools.

Criminal investigations connected with fires also reached their highest total in 1959, with 94 convictions for arson and allied crimes, 24 acquittals, and 25 criminal cases pending at the end of the year.

In addition to supervising some 350,000 buildings—fire inspection by local fire departments—the fire prevention engineering division of the fire marshal's office has been showing great progress, particularly in its long-term building up of a fire safety programme through examining plans of new buildings before they are constructed.

In a two-year-old undertaking of examining plans for all new school buildings and additions, the fire marshal's office examined and approved 1,008 school plans in 1959, which in itself shows what a rapid growth we have in this field. This service at the present time is being extended to hospital plans in co-operation with the Ontario hospital services commission.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Mr. Chairman, on that one point of fires, I just want to make a statement and then ask a question afterwards. I have here from the *Windsor Star* a series of articles—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The hon. member suggested that he was going to get hot later on. Is this the point?

Mr. Reaume: Yes, this is the point.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Is this a friendly question?

Mr. Reaume: It is pointed out, in a series of articles over a week's time, that a large number of rural schools, apparently very old schools, are indeed fire traps.

Now, I know that the local boards are practically out of funds, and I know that they have to have help from somewhere. But it appears that in almost every one of these old schools, there are some 40 children involved. And I understand, too, that there is really no inspection of these schools by the department of the fire marshal.

It is true that he inspects schools in a town, or in a city, he also approves of a plan of a school being built.

But there are some schools in the province, and indeed some in my own area, which I do not think he has inspected. And I was reading in an article here that, in a small

place outside of Buffalo, some 15 boys and girls were burned by reason of being in a fire trap.

I think that really there ought to be some system of inspecting, based on the province inspecting all these rural schools and that if, in the opinion of the fire marshal of the province these schools are fire traps, then indeed he should do something about it.

I do not think it would be wise to go on, as we are now, waiting until a rural school burns down, because indeed if any of our little boys and girls are burned to death, their blood will be upon the hands of every hon. member in this House.

So I think that what we ought to do at once is to order the fire marshal to make a complete inspection of, and to report back on, every rural school. I think, indeed every school in the province should be inspected, and if the fire marshal finds that one is a fire trap, he should do something about it.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, that was, of course, made legal by legislation, and it would involve a very substantial staff of engineers to do the job. There are about 6,000 schools in the province. They are under the autonomy of local school boards, and there are very efficient local fire departments in many parts of the province.

Now, fundamentally, the duty is at the local level. But I am advised that, at any time if there is a special request, the fire marshal is always prepared to send somebody out to do a special job. The request would naturally have to come from the school board or local authority.

Mr. Reaume: Well, you see, that is where I think that the whole plan is wrong. I do not really think that we can, here and now, measure the value of a human life by the yardstick of dollars and cents.

If we do not have the proper staff, well, we should go out and employ them. The hon. Attorney-General should not wait for some reeve to ask the fire marshal to come down and inspect that district school. Indeed, this province is making grants to every school, so we have an interest in those schools, and we ought also to have an interest in every pupil in it. So if the hon. Attorney-General is going to sit down on his chair over there, and just wait until somebody back home in remote parts of the province asks him to come out and inspect that school, well they are just not going to do it.

I would say that I think the job ought to start from here, and that an order should go out from the hon. Attorney-General instructing

the fire marshal of the province to go out into all parts of the province and inspect every school in it.

Mr. G. Lavergne (Russell): Mr. Chairman, in effect at least, I am just going to make a statement, and perhaps be corrected on this. Is it not a fact that, in the various municipalities, the fire chief is, in effect, a deputy fire marshal and has close connection, or close contact, with the fire marshal's office?

Now, I have a reason for asking this. But first I am going, at this particular time, to pay a compliment to the fire marshal's office and to the inspector, at least that we have in our area, Mr. Ray Simmons, who to me is an outstanding gentleman who, in many cases, has been of great help to the people and to the municipalities in the Ottawa area.

But I was of the opinion, first of all, that the school boards themselves have a certain responsibility to call upon the local fire officer to have these inspections. The municipal councils have that responsibility. In effect, they have to have their fire inspectors, or their fire chief and their inspectors, inspect all the schools, and they in turn have to report into the fire marshal's office.

If the fire chief feels that there is, maybe the borderline case, then he calls upon the office of the fire marshal, and I have, to this day yet to be shown where those services were refused.

Mr. Reaume: Well, I just want to point out, if you will, that there are many, many places in the province—indeed, many, many places—that do not have a fire department, or a fire chief. All they have is a reeve. Now, those are the places that I am speaking about. I do not mean in Ottawa especially.

Mr. Lavergne: Now, I have no argument with my hon. friend across there. But may I just say this, that both he and I stand as elected officers in municipal councils and on down. I feel this, that when the people were electing him to his position in that great high office—I mean it was a wonderful one—then he had heard exactly what he is saying at the present time, that his responsibility concerned the welfare of the people under his jurisdiction.

I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that this same responsibility is instilled in the hearts and the minds and souls of every elected representative. The people under their jurisdiction do need assistance insofar as fire inspection is concerned. And I say to the hon. member that if these people just turn to this office, they will get all the assistance there. I

want to compliment this office and that gentleman who is down in our area; I say he is doing a wonderful job.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say I thank the hon. member for Russell, who has not forgotten when he was mayor of an area, and the autonomy of the area—

Mr. Reaume: Well, my dear hon. friend, I have not either.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: —which the hon. member for Essex North seems to have entirely forgotten in his desire to be critical. But may I say this—

Mr. Reaume: Oh now, do not be silly about this.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Just a minute. There has not been a death by fire—

Mr. Reaume: Now do not be foolish. I do not want an argument.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: There has not been a death by fire—

Mr. Reaume: Do not be silly.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: —in any public or high school, or I think separate school, in Ontario in the past 40 years. If this is a problem for this House, I think perhaps the hon. member might show some reasons why. We are alive to the situation, but let us talk about something that is practical.

Mr. Reaume: You're not alive at all, you're dead.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say this, that if the local school boards or the local authorities feel that there is a situation which they want the fire marshal to examine, and they want to make alterations to correct, all they have to do is get the fire marshal on the telephone, and he will send somebody there. If and when alterations are ordered by him, the school is entitled to, and eligible for, school grants.

Mr. Reaume: Now, I just want to add this, how foolish can you get—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, not as foolish as the hon. member.

Mr. Reaume: The hon. Attorney-General is waiting until he has an invitation, yet he has a group of officers in the province who will

go into any town or city and, if they find a person taking a drink behind the tree, they will make a special trip there and pinch him and put him in jail.

Now, what I am saying is this, I am talking about the rural sections of the province. It might be that the reeve of that section might not want to expend any funds on alterations, but that does not stop a fire from happening in that school. We have men going around, of course, and they will inspect public buildings, and boilers, and if they are not properly repaired in a public building, The Department of Labour will issue an order that the person fix the boiler. Yet the hon. Attorney-General's men will sit idly on their chairs and will not do anything about a problem where thousands of lives of little boys and girls are involved. And the hon. Attorney-General is going to sit there with a broad beam on his face and say that it is all right. I think he is foolish.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, when the people who speak for rural Ontario talk like the hon. member does, we might pay attention. But right now I think what he has said is completely wrong.

Mr. Reaume: The hon. Attorney-General is a square peg in a round hole.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Chairman, I certainly do not want to get involved in this argument. I have no doubt at all but that there are some schools in the province which should be checked for obvious reasons. However, I do feel that, when a good job has been done, it should be mentioned, and I would like to bring a little personal incident into this discussion.

Just a week ago, I phoned the fire marshal and told him about a case in my own town of Wiarton, and I would like to say this to the hon. Attorney-General. Yesterday the hon. Attorney-General was a little bit cross with me, I hope today he has changed—for this reason—that I phoned the fire marshal and the next day he had an inspector in Wiarton, and they fixed the situation in the Wiarton public school, for which I thank him very much.

Mr. W. B. Lewis (York-Humber): Mr. Chairman, this is not a loaded question: I have had some municipal experience. I would like to ask the hon. member for Essex North if he has any specific instance of where a school in this province is a fire trap due to the fact that the Ontario fire marshal's department has done nothing about it?

Mr. Reaume: Well, I would be awfully happy to answer that one. I have something here that I am going to file, but I do not expect that we are going to do anything about it until 10 people phone or until probably the whole school burns down.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, I would ask the hon. member to answer that question.

Mr. Reaume: I have answered the question.

Mr. Lewis: Where?

Mr. Reaume: I have them here, I am going to file them.

Mr. Lewis: Is it a secret?

Mr. Reaume: I am going to file them.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, yes, you are.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Did I understand the hon. Attorney-General to say that there was not a fire in 40 years in a school in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I did not say that. I said no life was lost in a school fire.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General a question with regard to an organization, or a committee, that I saw mentioned in a news story recently. It was the government inter-departmental committee on fire safety.

Now, is this a committee that has jurisdiction over fire safety for government buildings only? Secondly, are the regulations that are laid down with regard to fire safety in the public buildings the same as those laid down in regard to private buildings throughout the province?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I think the answer to that—if there is any question of getting it more accurately I will ask the fire marshal to give me a written answer on it—but the committee that was set up some few years ago has to do with government buildings only, and the requirements there are very comparable with the requirements that are set up for public buildings generally.

Mr. MacDonald: Specifically, are the requirements less for public buildings than for privately owned buildings?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I said they are substantially the same. If there is any need to get the regulations out and compare them, I will have the fire marshal do that.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, the reason why I raise this is that, after the hon. member for Woodbine and I paid a visit to the older wings of the Orillia Hospital a few weeks ago, I was very interested to note that inspectors were sent in to take a look at these buildings and two comments were made: One, that these were not fire traps; the second comment, which seemed to be somewhat in contradiction, was that they ordered a doubling of the night staff.

Therefore, presumably, they found that the regulations with regard to the possibility of a fire were not sufficient, or at least the staff was not sufficient, taking into account the people who are in these institutions.

I just want to submit to the hon. Attorney-General, because it seems to me that it must be the case—subject to any confirmation that he finds later when he looks into the details of it—that if the regulations of this inter-departmental committee, with regard to governments, are being enforced in Orillia, they must be away below the standards that are tolerated for private buildings.

I certainly have never been in any private building where they would tolerate 90 people being crowded into a limited space of one room, with the beds no more than the width between my hands apart, on a third floor room, in addition to being people with the physical disabilities of a retarded person.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I think the hon. member is probably confusing overcrowding, as he calls it, with fire precautions, but I do not think the two really are related in this connection.

However, if there is any question of comparison of actual regulations, I will be glad to get them and have them sent to the hon. member.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I observe in this vote that there is the tidy sum of something close to \$600,000. I should like to inquire of the hon. Attorney-General something about the relationship of fire insurance companies to the fire marshal's office, in order to ascertain whether that expenditure is, in any way, increased by the use made of the fire marshal's services by the fire insurance companies.

I am aware, Mr. Chairman, that fire insurance companies are in the habit of asking or requiring the fire marshal's office, in many cases, to make an investigation of specific fires that have occurred. Apparently that office sends out one of its personnel, who appears to have some of the powers of a commissioner making an inquiry under The

Public Inquiries Act, and he goes into a specific area and he gets the insured in, and swears him under oath, and asks him in great specific detail what the circumstances were that led to this fire.

Now, one can readily ascertain that the only reason that this individual would do this, at the behest of a fire insurance company would be, of course, to ascertain whether there was any ground for voiding the policy.

These are the specific questions that I should like to ask in relation to that practice:

I wonder, first, on how many occasions a year—with what frequency—do fire insurance companies avail themselves of the services of the fire marshal's office. I should like to ask secondly, whether the services of that office are granted to these companies merely upon their requesting them.

I should like to ask further whether the fire insurance company, before it can avail itself of the services of that investigator, must put some information before the fire marshal's office upon which it may find a *bona-fide* belief that there are some unlawful or improper circumstances behind the occurrence of the fire.

For I say, if that be not the case, then a great portion, I should think, of this \$600,000 that this Legislature is being asked to vote, no doubt, is directly attributable to what I strongly suspect is a pretty free and easy availability of the services of this office to various fire insurance companies doing business in this province.

Unless these fire insurance companies can inform the fire marshal's office that they have reason to suspect there is something in the background of the fire which might lead to a criminal prosecution, then I say to the hon. Attorney-General that he should not allow the services of this office to be made available quite so freely to these companies.

In the alternative, if they do wish to make use of this office, then perhaps he might consider charging them a fee for those services.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, Mr. Chairman, the fact of the matter is that the fire marshal's staff do not make any investigation of fires unless they have *prima-facie* evidence of some criminality involved. How do they get it? There are many answers to that. But I would say that less than 10 per cent. of the initial inquiries causing them to move in relation to this field come from insurance companies.

The hon. member is probably aware that there is a premium charge on insurance companies for the purpose of obtaining funds

to assist in the general work of fire prevention. The actual receipt by the government in that field of premiums is not very far off the figure for the cost of running this office.

But the hon. member suggests that there might be some connivance, or some action, detrimental to somebody, I suppose detrimental to a person who might be guilty of an offence. I do not know who else it might be detrimental to, in the getting of evidence to determine whether or not there has been a crime.

Mr. Reaume: May I come back for one minute to these schools? I do not want to argue about the subject all day, but I just want to ask this:

There are many, many schools in areas of the province where there is really no fire inspection at all. Nobody inspects them. This is especially true of the areas of which I speak. All I am asking the hon. Attorney-General is this, will he not have the fire marshal's office visit those areas? I will be glad to give them to him.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, if my hon. friend, on the responsibility of a member, has certain places he would like looked at, I will give him my assurance now—or if any other hon. member has a particular spot he wants looked at to the extent that we can do it—that we will certainly do it. I would not want in any way to walk in on local authority and appear to be intruding on their preserves. I think they should be told what is going to be done, and be quite ready to have it done.

Mr. Reaume: I do not think that is enough. I think that where the province is making grants to a school that they indeed have an interest in them, especially where lives of people are involved. If there is an area where there is no fire inspection at all, I do not think the hon. Attorney-General should have anybody write or anybody ask about them. I think he ought to go and inspect them, do something about it.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, may I ask another question of the hon. member for Essex North? I am interested in this also.

Does he wish the Ontario fire marshal's department to superimpose themselves over the elected representatives, the school trustees, and force their way in, and tell them what they are going to do? Can I ask that question? Yes or no?

Mr. Reaume: I do not know from what part of the world the hon. member comes, nor

do I know where he went to school, and I do not know how long he has been here.

Mr. Lewis: I just came yesterday.

Mr. Reaume: But there are laws in the province saying that the government of the province can step into the Windsor city hall and say: "Now, you have got a crack in the boiler."

Mr. Lewis: Is the hon. member talking about Windsor?

Mr. Reaume: Any place.

Mr. Lewis: Where?

Mr. Reaume: Here in Toronto, if you will.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, they come into Toronto?

Mr. Reaume: They can go to the city hall—the office of the mayor, if they want to—and say: "Your boiler is cracked, fix it or else."

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, I asked a question of the chair before. Will the hon. member for Essex North please tell me where he would like the Ontario fire marshal's department to go?

Mr. Reaume: If I told him where I wanted him to go—

Mr. Lewis: Oh, I know, but we can take that from the hon. member.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, might I ask one question of the hon. Attorney-General before we leave this?

Might I ask the hon. Attorney-General if he is satisfied that there are no instances in Ontario where schools are a fire hazard, more particularly in the areas where they do not have trained fire personnel within the counties?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would say to the hon. member for Dovercourt that when he asks me a question as to whether I am satisfied that there are no hazards, I would not put myself in the position of answering that directly. But I would say this, that I would hope that the responsible authorities throughout the province would be satisfied that there are none, or that if they are not, they would make it clearly understood.

I cannot imagine any people more interested in these children whom the hon. member for Essex North seems so concerned

about—quite rightly as far as that goes—than the trustees and the people who have their own children in the schools. Gracious me, they know far more about what is needed in the area than Mr. Scott or any one of us here could possibly know.

If the public school inspector or if the separate school inspector, as he makes his inspections of schools—whether they be the smallest rural schools or the larger ones—sees anything which he thinks is a fire hazard, he reports it and inspection takes place by the fire marshal.

Mr. Reaume: I just want to point out once again, how foolish can you get? When the fire marshal comes into Windsor, he inspects our schools, he approves of our plans, he goes all through it. But, when it comes to some little place out in the woods, that has no building inspector, no fire marshal, no fire department, that place has to wait until such time as the place catches on fire and a number of little boys and girls are burned to death. I say this, that there is a responsibility upon the hon. Attorney-General and the only thing I am anxious to do is to get him removed if I can. I know it is a hard job.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, might I give the reason, based on experience, why we operate as we do? I could go back, sir, to the Moose Hall fire in Hamilton at which time the present Public Halls Act originated. We had an investigation by a judge at that time. The whole matter was carefully gone into, and very many recommendations were made.

As a matter of fact, in the end we found this, that there was no substitute for the local authority. The regulations that we made in connection with public halls were very, very few. They only involved these, that there should be two exits, and I think there were one or two other very small minimum requirements.

The reason why regulations were very few was because no one could devise a code that would meet conditions in the city of Toronto the city of Windsor and the township of Monmouth—to take a little pioneer township out of the number of townships we have.

The situation with the schools is similar. The schools are under the authority of the local boards. As a matter of fact, every public, separate and secondary school in this province is under the complete authority of the local board.

Now, I give the hon. member for Windsor due credit for the fact that he wants to do everything possible to protect life and limb,

and for that I do not blame him. But may I point this out to him, that if the fire marshal's department, for instance, were to accept holus-bolus the inspection of 6,000 schools, big and little, in the province, all they would do is create a sense of false security on the part of those who are charged with authority—that is, the local school boards.

The minute they do that, instead of creating security, they take away from security. I think what we have endeavoured to do, regarding public buildings is to advise people, to advise boards, to advise public authorities as to minimum safety requirements, including exits and things of that sort.

To hand over the inspection of the 6,000 schools in this province, with all of their varying standards and conditions to the fire marshal, would not be an advance. As a matter of fact, the more we come to investigate this, we would find it to be a retrograde step. That is what we found regarding the public hall matter.

May I point out to the hon. member for Essex North that if he would go into his own riding, part of which no doubt is rural, he would find that, in the town of Riverside for instance, they probably have very good requirements. Now, their chief of police is a fire marshal's officer, and he has looked at things.

But if we go into some little township where there is a little Knights of Columbus hall, or an Orange hall or some community hall, we find that the inspection of those things, from a public hall standpoint alone, is impossible. From experience, we find that it is far better to keep the responsibility on the local authority.

Now, we found the same thing with churches. I would say that in this province, when one looks at churches, they will find very many different conditions. As a matter of fact, after a most thorough consideration of that problem, we feel that it would be a mistake to take the responsibility away from the church authorities themselves.

Now, I do think that, in connection with the matter of fire protection in schools, the fire marshal could make spot checks, as I think is done from time to time throughout the province, and advise trustee boards as to the conditions. But to assume that for all the thousands of boards in the province would not add up in the end to anything else but false security.

Now, that is the answer, and I personally went through that, to the fullest extent, in connection with the inspection of public halls in this province. As I say, in the end, the

public hall problem is not as difficult because there are not as many of them, but nevertheless the tremendous variation and standards made a question of inspection—except on a very minimum basis—completely out of the question and completely impossible. Now, that was the beginning of that Act, and—

Mr. Reaume: Well, I agree, I agree. I am not trying to go over the heads of the reeves or the boards, but I wonder if I might not ask this. The department here, I think, has inspectors of education who go around and inspect these schools, and I am wondering if we could not co-ordinate, or could not work, between the fire marshal's office and the department, and where—in the opinion of the departments involved—they felt that this was a fire trap, that indeed, somebody should do something about it.

Now, I am not speaking of a place that is organized at all. I am talking about places out in the rural areas that have not got any fire departments. It appears that, in every area of the province, we do have an inspector of schools—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, that is the point. The school inspectors themselves do very often call upon the fire marshal for advice in connection with a particular situation, and they have the benefit of that. Now, that I think overcomes the obstacle that my hon. friend was mentioning.

The rule for years has been that inspection of the fitness of the premises is part of the job of school inspectors, and they report the matter to the local board, and if they are in doubt, they report it to the fire marshal. Then the fire marshal can make an inspection and advise them what to do.

Mr. Reaume: Yes, but I was wondering if the fire marshal's office might not, in some way, work out a deal, if you will, with The Department of Education and send out a notice to all inspectors that, as they go around, if they feel that a certain school is a fire trap, that something be done about it.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, last year the fire marshal sent out 30,000 notices in connection with this thing. Now, may I just conclude this.

Mr. Reaume: Well, did the fire marshal have any answers at all back for them?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, if there is anything requiring to be done, they have been doing it. If the hon. member reads the

report of the fire marshal, that comes out each year, he will see what they are doing. The trouble is the hon. member does not do that, and he comes in here and asks a lot of questions, of which really half of them are irrelevant. But I would like to say that, when he gives to the member for York-Humber or myself some specific cases that he wants looked into, with the consent of the local authorities concerned, we will look into them.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, may I point out to the hon. Attorney-General that the hon. member for Essex North is very sincere about this? He tells me privately that he has in mind certain schools, that are 50 or more years old, which have never been inspected.

Now, for the world of me, I cannot see what a school inspector is going to do. He told us about a fire in Buffalo, I think, out of our jurisdiction, of course. But if a similar one, in a small rural school—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Scott went to Chicago at the time of that big Chicago fire.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, exactly. That is the thing we do not want to happen here. I am not going to make a big issue about it. I am simply saying that I think the hon. member for Essex North is presenting a very good case. I do not think there is any point in us being so hot and bothered about it. If he can illustrate that there is a school housing upwards of 60 youngsters, built 50 or 60 years ago, that has never been inspected, Mr. Chairman, there is something wrong. And I simply say to you, Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I asked him to produce—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Surely to goodness the hon. Attorney-General is not going to depend upon the hon. members of this House to ferret out these cases. If we can tell him of one, it should motivate him to do something to assure that those areas that are not inspected, in the routine fashion by local authorities, are somehow inspected for the safety of the youngsters involved.

Mr. Reaume: That is the point.

Vote 212 agreed to.

On vote 213:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: This is the Ontario securities commission vote. There has been tabled in the House this session the report of the Ontario securities commission for 1959.

The commissioner appeared before the legal bills committee on Wednesday, March 2, 1960, when he was questioned concerning his department. In the absence of Mr. Lennox today, Mr. Duggan the registrar is here, and also Mr. Bray. The report was put on every hon. member's desk here, prior to the legal bills committee meeting, and I do not propose to repeat going into that material here today. But I will be glad to deal with any questions that I can.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would like to raise some issues in connection with this estimate. Last Thursday, I think for the first time in many years—exactly how many years I do not know—there was an opportunity for the legal bills committee to question the Ontario securities commissioner and some of the officials of the Toronto stock exchange.

I would like to say that the fact that this meeting was held was extremely commendable. But I must confess that I had some of the same feeling, in that meeting, as I sometimes have in this House. When one raises a point which one thinks is valid, it eventually gets buried in such paeans of praise about the way things are operating, that one wonders whether or not there was any validity in one's contention to begin with.

However, the interesting thing, Mr. Chairman, was that a day later, I picked up the Toronto *Telegram* and read a column written by the financial editor, the first three paragraphs of which I would like to read. This is by Devon Smith. It starts out:

Disappointing! That's what the hearing of the legal bills committee of the Ontario Legislature was when it examined the Ontario securities commission report. It was a love feast between OSC chairman Lennox and the governors of the Toronto stock exchange. Even the sharp mind and pertinent suggestions of the Attorney-General, Kelso Roberts, couldn't make headway against the hymns of co-operation being sung by the two sets of expert testifiers.

Now, that so exactly expressed my own feeling when I left this meeting, Mr. Chairman, that I am—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: If my hon. friend would let me interject there, I am sure the only reason that he left as early as he did was that he must have had some other happier hunting ground to go to, because I cannot imagine him leaving in that sort of situation.

Mr. MacDonald: You know, Mr. Chairman, this is typical of the kind of comment that

one expects from this government—specious, irrelevant, red-herringish and everything else.

Mr. J. Gould (Bracondale): He only asked one question.

Mr. MacDonald: I was there for one hour and a half, from 10 to 11:30, and I asked more questions than anybody else.

Mr. Gould: He only asked one question.

Mr. MacDonald: I asked one question about 15 times. But if the hon. gentleman will forgive me, since he has interjected here, I will read one more paragraph from Devon Smith:

There is one giant anomaly in all this mutual admiration between the two bodies. CCF leader MacDonald struck right at it. Mr. Roberts implied his concern at it.

So if my one question was the only one that I asked, it was—at least in the view of this financial editor—a pertinent one. I left, Mr. Chairman, because I had an appointment with somebody in my office at 11:30, an hour and a half after the committee began. So let him not rush or jump to any hasty conclusions as to why I left.

Now, I want to come back to the point that I was raising. This question, which apparently is in the minds of a good many people in the financial world, is a very pertinent question. I refer to the conflict of interest involved in a situation in which, once stock has been listed on the Toronto stock exchange, supervision over that stock, and regulation with regard to that stock, do not rest any longer with the Ontario securities commission. They rest with the Toronto stock exchange.

Here we have a situation in which a group, which is described by the *Financial Post*, as well as by many other people, as a private club—the Toronto stock exchange—because it is closer to a private club than anything else, and the function of this private club is to do business in trading—and yet our Ontario securities commission hands over the very important task of protecting the investors of Ontario to this group whose chief function is to do business.

Here we have a sharp conflict of interest. On the one hand, their duty is to regulate, and to protect the people of the province of Ontario, the investors particularly. On the other hand, if they let these regulations become lax, they will open up the kind of traditional free-wheeling trading which is the whole heart and soul of the kind of business

on the market. This is particularly true at the present time with the present bearish market in which some loosening of these regulations would restore the flow of business which these people are in the game for.

Now, I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that this is an extremely important matter. I do not think there is any possibility of anybody sloughing it off as being the views of a few crank writers in *Saturday Night*, or a few people in the CCF. On the surface of it, there is obviously a serious conflict of interests.

I was interested, for example, in the comments of the hon. member for Ottawa South (Mr. Haskett) during the legal bills committee that this is the normal kind of conflict of interests that any businessman has, namely, the conflict between doing good on behalf of the community while not fleecing the public and promoting his own business.

I suggest, however, after further thought, that his comment was really not relevant, because it is one thing to have a businessman who has a social conscience, and therefore balances the promotion of his business, with doing it in a manner so that he is not exploiting the community. But surely, Mr. Chairman, there is a completely different situation in connection with the Toronto stock exchange where we have handed over from a public authority, the Ontario securities commission, the right to regulate in the financing of thousands of companies throughout the whole of our economy—indeed not only throughout the whole of our economy in the province of Ontario, but also the financing of companies that clearly span the whole of this nation from coast to coast.

I was interested, for example, in reading through paeans of praise, which constituted most of the news reports on the legal bills committee meeting the other day, to rescue from it one comment made by Mr. Lennox—and this is a direct quote because I took it down as he was saying it. It said this:

I am far from satisfied with the situation as it is today in the promotional field.

Now, that is in striking contrast to the love feast that we had there.

The other point that interested me was that I asked, as a final question before I had to leave, Mr. Chairman—because as far as I was concerned it summed up the earlier discussions and I knew we could come back to this issue here in the House—whether the officials of the Toronto stock exchange felt that the article called “The Strange Ways of the Toronto Market” in *Saturday Night*, of February 6,

was inaccurately based. The answer was to the effect that they felt it was inaccurately based.

Now, I am not certain that it is inaccurate; in fact, I am convinced that it is not. I will agree that, in making generalizations with regard to the operations of the Toronto stock exchange, they are citing specific instances representing practices that may not apply to all.

I also agree that, in the last few years, industrials have tended to dominate the market rather than mining stock, and that this has taken us, to a degree, away from the kind of free-wheeling practices that we had in the past—for reasons that I want to come to in a moment.

But that still does not remove the fact that, in the operations of the Toronto stock exchange, there are promotional efforts on the part of certain mining stocks that are highly questionable. I am back to the basic point—whether or not the regulations, with regard to these, should be handed over to a private club, as it has been described, who have this conflict of interests of regulating on the one hand and on the other hand wanting to promote business upon which they survive.

Just listen to the first 3 paragraphs of the *Saturday Night* article on the Toronto stock exchange. Rather than just a bland dismissal of them, which was the kind of thing we tended to get the other morning in our legal bills committee, I would like some documentation to prove that such is not the case. I quote:

Because it permits primary distribution, the Toronto stock exchange enjoys the dubious distinction of being the world's largest gambling stock market.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is just an opinion.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, just a minute now. It is a pretty well documented opinion. Let me proceed:

Primary distribution, or sale of shares to the public, by a promoter of securities issue is not permitted on quality stock exchanges—

such as the New York stock exchange

—for the same reason that a bank does not run a lottery.

Now, that is merely an opinion, but I would ask the hon. Prime Minister to give some thought to that observation. It seems to me it is a valid one. And it goes on,

The real function of a stock exchange—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Of the United States of America.

Mr. MacDonald: The quotation reads on:

—of a stock exchange is to provide an open auction market for securities with sufficient distribution, so the prices reflect representative supply and demand. Without this general distribution, prices can be made by promoters to effect distribution. The exchange then sinks to the level of a jewellery auction dominated by schills and fast switches.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the question I would like to put to the hon. Prime Minister, if he thinks that was only an opinion, is this. Does he deny that kind of promotion of stock still goes on in the Toronto stock exchange?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I think it is an exaggeration.

Mr. MacDonald: Does he deny that the promotion of mining stocks on the Toronto stock exchange is not, in some instances, in the hands of the promoters?

Hon. Mr. Frost: I deny it.

Mr. MacDonald: He denies it. Well, that is interesting to have that observation on the record. Let me go on to another paragraph.

Interjection by hon. Mr. Frost.

Mr. MacDonald: It is all right for the hon. Prime Minister to mumble over there in his seat but, in effect, as he smiles and talks with the hon. Attorney-General, he is conceding the validity of a good deal of this. I am quoting still:

On Toronto Bay Street, the merchandising of cat-and-dog mining and oil securities via stock market plays has attained the status of a skilled trade. Listing on the Toronto stock exchange gives the promotion of stock the accolade of a seemingly spontaneous market. Actually, since the issue lacks distribution, the bids at least initially are almost exclusively the promoter's.

His technique—

I ask the hon. Prime Minister to give some consideration to this analogy which I suggest is valid

—is not unlike that of the art dealer who bought 50 rare vases which had never before been on the market, and sold 10 of them to himself, through dummies, and thereby established a price at which the entire lot could be moved.

Listing also publicizes an issue. Its quotation will henceforth be beamed to the public via the stock exchange list in the daily press—

And this seems to be another key point:

People to whom it is tipped will see it quoted cheek by jowl with Bell Telephone Company and International Nickel. They will be left to infer that its price is of the same uncontrived nature as Bell Telephone. They will not be told that a promoter is activating the stock on the tape, nor that it enjoys supporting bids generated by boiler rooms pushing the stock over the long distance telephone—blower—to a sucker list with entries as far away as California.

Well, I do not want to go on quoting at further length, because I think I have made the case that it is not possible to dismiss this in a bland fashion; that if we get down to details, we cannot deny that these practices exist for the operations within the Toronto stock exchange, with regard to at least some of the stocks that are promoted.

I am not talking about the industrials, I am not even talking about the established mining stocks. I am talking about these penny stocks that come on the market, particularly in the early stages of their financing.

Hon. Mr. Frost: All that is against the rules of the exchange.

Mr. Bryden: No—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I am just telling him that. And disciplinary action has been taken.

Mr. MacDonald: I suggest if there is going to be any disciplinary action, then it should be done by a public body fixed with the responsibility of protecting the investors of the province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would not agree with that at all.

Mr. MacDonald: Despite Mr. Lennox's comment the other day—the significance of which, quite frankly, baffled me—when he said that they do not really delegate the responsibilities to the Toronto stock exchange, I do not know how that can be argued. In his own annual report, a copy of which the hon. Attorney-General tabled, on page 4, it reads:

Under the provisions of section 41 of the Ontario Act, securities listed and posted for trading on a recognized stock exchange need not be qualified by the commission. Now, that is as clear as crystal.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, that is what—

Mr. MacDonald: Section 41 says that once it is listed on the stock exchange, the regulation over that stock is handed over to the Toronto stock exchange.

However, the next point I want to draw to the attention of the committee, Mr. Chairman, is this: That I was interested in a couple of paragraphs, by way of argument, to justify the operation of the Toronto stock exchange in the report that was presented by the officers of the Toronto stock exchange to the committee the other day. They said this:

As far as the financing of industrial companies is concerned, there is fundamentally no difference in the functions of the Toronto stock exchange and most other North American exchanges. It is where mining financing is involved, however, that these functions vary at least in degree if not in kind.

To do its job thoroughly, the Canadian mining industry is in constant need of a new capital in amounts that transcend, *pro rata*, those of practically any other industry.

In the sense of security issuance, Canada is a frontier country since a great portion of its stock issues are made in connection with the development of natural resources.

Because of these conditions, and to further the Canadian mining industry, the Toronto stock exchange must function in a much more fluid, or less restrictive manner, in regard to its mining listings, than with regard to listings of companies engaged in business other than mining, commonly referred to as industrial.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to suggest to this House that that represents living in the past. It is a concept which is out of date.

I want to suggest to this House that we have passed the stage in this country where we have to argue that we are a frontier economy where, for reasons which are euphemistically described as providing a more flexible approach or a more fluid approach to financing, we leave the door open to the kind of fraudulent tactics that sometimes go on in the promoting of these stocks.

Not only do we have normal procedures for stock distribution in industrials, which means that we must have sufficient distribution of it that there is a market price which reflects the law of supply and demand, but I suggest to the hon. Attorney-General that,

in a growing proportion of our mining companies, they are being handled on much the same basis as are the industrials.

In other words, we have passed this wide-open frontier approach where prospecting is a sort of weekend venture.

True, Manitouwadge was the product of "weekend prospectors," as it is termed in the trade. But the significant thing today is that most of our development is done by airborne surveys. In the instance of a growing proportion of the companies which are really intent on developing our resources—and not just a "fast buck" for somebody promoting a stock—they are financed on the same basis as industrials. They do not have to resort to these cat-and-dog tactics, as referred to in this article in *Saturday Night*.

In many instances, Mr. Chairman, the point that we should bear in mind is that, in the stocks that are handled by this flexible approach—this so-called fluid approach—the promoters of these stocks are not interested in developing the resources of this nation. They are interested in promoting a stock in a manipulated fashion so that they can fleece a lot of innocent people in this province and make a lot of money quickly.

And I think that this is the area where conflict of interest on the part of the Toronto stock exchange inhibits them from cleaning this situation up, and where it becomes the obligation of the Ontario securities commission, as the public regulatory body, to step in.

I want to make a suggestion as a conclusion to these observations, and I would be curious to know what the hon. Attorney-General's comments are. I suggest that, since we have now reached the more mature stage in our economic development where industrials, and where a great proportion of serious mining companies that are out to develop resources do handle their financing on a basis that would be beyond question—and certainly would be living within the regulations—I suggest that perhaps we have reached the stage where the regulations should stipulate that the Toronto stock exchange should cease the primary distribution of stock.

In other words, should we not—as is the case with what is known as quality exchanges, like the New York stock exchange—restrict the trading on the Toronto stock exchange to secondary trading of stocks that have been established, so that the people know that the price is a meaningful price?

I would like to have the comments of the hon. Attorney-General as to why that should not be done at the present time. For I suggest this—I do not state it dogmatically,

because this is so complex a picture I think it is perhaps difficult to anticipate all the consequences—but one of the things that has always intrigued me in Canadian economy is the fact that we have had to rely to such a great extent on outside capital to develop Canadian resources. It used to be British capital, now it is American capital.

We live in a country with growing financial resources, yet in the last few years it was American capital that developed Kitimat. It is American capital that has developed Ungava. It is American capital that has developed the trans-Canada pipe line. In all of these new thrusts forward, in our economic development, it is American capital that is doing it.

I am wondering, Mr. Chairman, whether a great deal of money that is available in Canada for investment, and which the most respectable investing houses in this country are hesitant to suggest that the possible investors should invest in Canadian development, is not going elsewhere, going outside of this country. It is going outside of this country because of the fact that we leave such conditions to persist so that there are a lot of people who are profoundly unhappy with the securities business, unhappy with the failure to enforce regulations to get rid of promotion which has nothing to do with the development of resources at all.

I say this in conclusion—and invite the hon. Attorney-General again to make comments—that there is a great proportion of people in the financial world who—while they may disagree with some of the arguments in the *Saturday Night* presentation, and may think it is exaggerated in part—will agree that basically the situation which the *Saturday Night* articles were attempting to get at is valid. If it is valid, then I think it is the responsibility of this government to take cognizance of it and act.

I suggest that the way it should take cognizance of it is to make regulations that would stop primary distribution on the Toronto stock market, and reclaim to the Ontario securities commission the full responsibility for regulatory powers instead of the present situation in which they delegate those powers to the Toronto stock exchange.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Chairman; I rise at this time, not to take part in any castigation or defence of either the Ontario securities commission or of the Toronto stock exchange. But I do want to say at this time that I would not like to have this House get the impression there were any paeans of praise, or any great love feast,

that took place between the members of the legal bills committee and either the members of the Toronto stock exchange or the Ontario securities commission.

Mr. MacDonald: I was reading Devon Smith.

Mr. Lawrence: The hon. member for York South, who had to leave that committee meeting at about the half-way mark in that committee, he said he had an appointment. I do not know, but by the sound of that columnist, it may be that that appointment must have been with the columnist who wrote that article—

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of privilege. The hon. member has no right to rise and insinuate and indulge in innuendoes. I have never met Mr. Devon Smith in my life.

Mr. Lawrence: My point in rising, Mr. Chairman, is merely to point out that, in the last half of that committee meeting—now it may have only been coincidental that the hon. member was not there—but in the last half of that committee meeting, we had a very searching examination of the members of the Toronto stock exchange who were good enough to be there, as well as the commission chairman.

Some very constructive questions were asked, some very constructive work was done. Also, a great deal of criticism of the Toronto stock exchange did come out—

Mr. MacDonald: Well, the financial editor did not hear it.

Mr. Lawrence: —and the hon. member should also be fair enough to read some of the news reports that appeared in the papers, instead of one columnist. There are other columnists who were there, and who wrote different articles. As I say, I am not here to defend the commission or anything else. I am here to defend the fair name of the legal bills committee, as the chairman and I think everybody else in that committee was given a chance to ask any questions, and it was a very good committee meeting, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, in connection with this, I think this is indicative of the freedom of speech in the Legislature.

Actually, on the particular vote that we are on, I do not know that the Toronto stock exchange directly comes into it. But I think it was a good idea perhaps to air the subject,

although it was done in a much more businesslike manner in front of the legal bills committee when people, who could answer and tell the situation from their own practical workings of it, were available to give the story.

The hon. member for York South stayed for about half time, as the hon. member for St. George has said, and I must say again that I am surprised the hon. member, or somebody from his group did not stay. But the hon. gentleman from Hamilton East (Mr. Davison) walked out with him, so whether they both had the same appointment or not, I do not know.

At any rate, a lot of good information came forth after the hon. member left, as well as before.

Mr. Chairman, back in 1946, I think it was, The Ontario Securities Act, as we have it today in practically every detail, and which was introduced by the late Leslie Blackwell when he was Attorney-General, was debated in this House very thoroughly. If my recollection is correct, I think that I debated it very critically in a lot of respects, in order to try to get the best we could out of the discussions at that time and get them translated into the bill.

The House unanimously—I think I am correct in saying this, and the hon. Prime Minister probably recalls that, too—I think I can say that the House unanimously passed this Act, and at that time there were quite a number of hon. members of the same political party as my hon. friend now leads in this House.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Twenty-one of them at that time.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Twenty-one of them, they actually constituted the official Opposition.

Hon. Mr. Frost: They have gone downhill since then.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: This bill at that time was settled in this form, and passed by the House unanimously, if my recollection is correct.

The provision in that Act was that the stock exchange, within the requirements of the Act, would have certain powers and would do certain policing of its own. One of them was in relation to qualification of the securities of a company which was listed on the exchange.

I do not want to labour this, but I would like to make this quite clear, that, under the

Act, any initial offering of shares of a company had to be qualified by the securities commission under the provisions of the Act, and that would be where the first financing would be done.

Then, when that company had advanced somewhat, and got itself in a position to justify an application to the Toronto stock exchange, if it decided that was in its interest to do so, certain things were required in the way of evidence of funds in hand, and properties and so forth, and ventures, before the Toronto stock exchange would accept the application for listing.

Once the stock exchange accepted the application for listing, then the trading was on the exchange.

Again, in order that we do not get out of proportion in these things, the bulk of the stocks that go on the stock exchange in that way, and have any final success at all in relation to their project, do not have that type of primary distribution, or rarely have it, in the same way that the company which goes on the exchange and then its whole original effort is lost.

Let us say it is a mining company, and the venture in a mine does not turn out successfully, and the property has become again—what it has been for centuries—something of no value. Then there is enough left, in the interest of the shareholders and the interest of the company, to try to find some other venture.

It is at that point that an attempt might be made to refinance, and if the company happens to be listed on the stock exchange at that time, then they may do so in accordance with the requirements of the exchange without going back to the securities commission.

That was the set-up of the Act, and that is the way it has been operating. When some of the events that are the subject of the article that my hon. friend has been reading occurred, there was unquestionably a period when a lot of criticism could be levelled at the way those things were being done.

In order to get this in proper proportion, it is only fair to say that, since about January 1, 1958, the Toronto stock exchange made great changes. I think I said something about it in the House at the time when we were in session here. They made great changes in their procedures, and we were assured by the securities commissioner that, with those changes, he was satisfied that these types of transactions would be carried through on the Toronto stock exchange satisfactorily.

I do not say that they all have been since that time. But I say that we must, in relation to that article—to be fair at all—take into account the procedures that have been going on in the stock exchange, the forms they are requiring, and the information and questionnaire and so forth that they have required in relation to primary distribution, since that time.

It is true, as the hon. member said, that there really is no statutory or other supervision over the exchange. In that respect, it is different from the statutory control over national exchanges which constitute all but about half a dozen in the United States that The Securities Exchange Act has.

Mr. MacDonald: How does the hon. Attorney-General justify that?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, it might well be that the study and the work that is now going on in this field by way of complete inquiry—and we are making that—may show that some such control as that ought to be superimposed over the exchange.

In the meantime, the work that is now proceeding may well lead to even further changes, internally, that will also indicate to the public—and that is where the indication should be—that the exchange is carrying on an impartial, a fair and a disinterested job.

That is important, and I hope that if there is any real need for that, that it will be evidenced. I think that this study that is now proceeding will, in a dispassionate way, get at the real facts, and find out what the real needs are—better than perhaps just flare-ups about extreme cases.

I can assure my hon. friend, and I can assure this House, that we will make a thorough inquiry into all of this in the way in which we have now started it, on which some evidence was given by the work of that legal bills committee the other day. That did not end it at all. We are proceeding with these inquiries and, in due course, recommendations will be forthcoming.

Mr. Sopha: May I ask the hon. Attorney-General how many licences this commission issued last year and how many licences were cancelled?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I think that is in the report, is it not? **Mr. Chairman,** I think it is set out in the report. The figure in my mind was about 380 brokers and investment dealers, and 2,122 employed in the sales force, so they would all be licenced.

As to prosecutions, the actual numbers are

set out in the report which my hon. friend has.

I think my hon. friend asked about cancellations. Does he refer to cancellations or suspensions?

Cancellations, I think, are on page 13 of the report under disciplinary action: cancellations 3, suspensions 3, registrations refused 5. Under section 19, these 3 orders, which are—

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, the problem—

Hon. Mr. Roberts:—being deprived, just let me finish, being deprived of the right of certain exemptions; 7 additional ones, there were 10 reviews by the full commission of which 6 were allowed. There were no appeals to the supreme court of Ontario.

Mr. Sopha: Well, Mr. Chairman, the problem that is inherent, in this exchange and its operation, can hardly be solved by the answer to the question of why the hon. member for York South was not at the committee meeting held a couple of weeks ago.

We like to think of our good relations with the United States and its citizens, and we are prone to call them our cousins, and to be proud of the fact that we have got along so well together for so many years in sharing this continent.

Mr. Chairman, I know of no small minority group in the whole of this country, that does more to make bad relations with the citizens of the great country to the south of us, than that small minority of brokers down on Bay Street that promote their phony mining stocks, and sell them to the citizens of that country.

Now, we know for many years the government at Washington has been trying to come to some sort of an arrangement with our government at Ottawa, whereby they might set up some system whereby they could extradite some of the citizens of this province who have been guilty of engaging in the nefarious activities of promoting their paper, which is relative to a piece of moose pasture, perhaps up in northern Ontario or northern Manitoba. But, so far, they have been unable to come to any type of agreement.

Therefore, it seems to me, **Mr. Chairman,** that the duty upon the Ontario securities commission, in trying to eradicate that type of person from carrying on his business down on Bay Street, becomes all the more important.

Now, I daresay that this type of exchange that we have here would hardly be possible in

any other country than Canada, for this reason, that the incidence of the finding of minerals in the Laurentian shield is so erratic that any type of exploration or development programme, in the search for minerals in this shield, must of necessity be a great gamble in itself. I do not think I will be too far wrong in saying that, of about every 5,000 mining companies that are formed and stock issued and sold in them, about one eventually becomes a producing mine.

An hon. member: He is right.

Mr. Sopha: Exactly, it is only in very limited areas that I ever agree with the "5 pharisees," but I must say that, in this area, they are substantially correct.

Mr. MacDonald: He certainly agrees with the Tories in his smearing.

Mr. Sopha: Well, let me say that if I have fallen victim of copying some of the methods of the hon. member for York South then I will try, Mr. Chairman, to eradicate them by a system of self-criticism and self-appraisal.

However, what he has said about this group being interested only in the promotion of their stock is, I think, to a great extent accurate. There are people in operation on Bay Street, who have operated there for a number of years, who are not concerned whether the property ever develops into a mine.

An hon. member: Very true.

Mr. Sopha: They are concerned only with the promotion of that stock, in inflating its value, and getting rid of the amount they hold themselves at, of course, an increased value.

And to this end, I am told by people who have worked down there—and I see this in operation—that it is really remarkable to see the flood of literature go out. It goes out like the flow of the tide, and it washes as far as California.

And then, all they have to do is wait and the tide starts to come in, through California, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Michigan. The cheques, the money orders, the postal notes, come into Toronto here and, in due course, they send them out this fine-looking share certificate, and after that it is followed by glowing descriptions of what is going on.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, it is no exaggeration to say that, in 1954, when they were building the subway down Yonge Street, and

they had that pile driver on Yonge Street—I think it was just about a little south of Eaton's at that time—the pile driver was pounding away outside.

Inside an office close-by was a bucket shop operator, on the phone, and he was talking to a prospect in Colorado and he said: "Here we are at the mine head." Then he held the phone toward the window and he said: "There the shaft is down about 400 feet."

Well, I suppose, his prevarication was not total, because the shaft he meant was the one they were driving into the ground then. But that is the way it works, and that is the way it has worked for a number of years.

I think it must be 6 or 7 years ago that I heard the securities commissioner say in public—he did not say that he did not want to be quoted—but it is the same man who occupies that office today. I heard him say that his staff was too small to keep control over this group on Bay Street, the minority that engaged in these nefarious activities.

I wonder, in those 6 or 7 years, how greatly his staff has increased in order to allow him to carry out the proper job.

I notice that, in comparing the amount estimated for the fire marshal and the amount estimated for the Ontario securities commission, it appears to be just a little less than half of that. Surely, in the respective duties that they have to perform, if one can make a comparison, the duties must certainly be of an equal measure.

I want to say just one further word in respect of it, and that is I think some immediate steps should be taken in order to eliminate that type of person. I go this far with the hon. member for York South that it seems that a person who takes a gun into a bank and sticks up the teller and says, "Give me all the \$20 bills in the cash box," if he is caught, society sees fit to put him in jail for 15 or 20 years, and it is proper that society should do so.

But if a person can concoct the nefarious games to sell wallpaper, in the form of mining stock, to widows and orphans, or to the residents of the United States, then surprisingly enough, in many cases I daresay, the person that could perfect that scheme, and has perfected it, would end up as the president of the service club or perhaps an elder of the church.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Does the hon. member think he might end up as the rector's warden?

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General to outline the distribution requirements that now exist on new issues that are put on the Toronto stock exchange. What distribution do they have to have in order to qualify for listing?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Oh, well, that was pretty well taken care of at the meeting the other day.

Mr. Bryden: I am not on the legal bills committee.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: If the hon. member wants a copy of the questionnaire, I am sure we can get him one from the Toronto stock exchange. But they have a very elaborate questionnaire. Whether it is sufficient or not may be open to question, but it certainly is quite elaborate in the requirements.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I am suggesting, Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, the hon. member for Woodbine is out of order, completely, on asking for forms of the Toronto stock exchange.

Mr. Bryden: I am not asking for forms, I am just asking for the requirements. After all, surely, if this Legislature has delegated a public function to the Toronto stock exchange, we should have some report on how it carries out its public duties. I submit—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I do not know of any better possible chance of getting a report than to have the people come as they did, on invitation, to stand there and come before the legal bills committee, and answer any questions that were put to them. Now, they are the people who could tell him all this. But he was not on legal bills, nor was he there. The two hon. gentlemen of his party who came, left about half-way through.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bryden: I submit, Mr. Chairman, that it would be a good idea if we dealt with the issues that were being raised instead of a whole lot of side issues.

Now, it happens that I am not a member of the legal bills committee. It happens further, that I have quite a job keeping up with the committees of which I am a member. When I have a meeting of a committee of which I am a member, I can hardly get to some other committee meeting. That surely does not make any sense at all.

To suggest that I was not at the legal bills committee meeting, and therefore, I cannot ask for information in committee of supply, seems to me to be quite ridiculous. At any rate, I got no answer to my question. I asked the question out of a genuine desire for information.

It is possible that the information I have is not absolutely accurate, and before I said anything, I wanted to get the hon. Attorney-General's answer to make sure I was correct. The hon. Attorney-General either does not know what the requirements are, or he just does not consider it appropriate to announce them at this time. I am suggesting—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Again may I say that information was given fully before the legal bills committee.

Mr. Bryden: So what? I am asking for it to be given here. At any rate, I am suggesting to the hon. Attorney-General that the requirements—and I am not now talking about forms, which no doubt are an important instrument in putting requirements into effect, but are not the requirements themselves—the requirements are quite inadequate to insure that a stock, when listed, will actually have a true market price and not some manipulated price.

There is not sufficient distribution of the stocks, or anything like sufficient distribution, before they are listed, to insure that the price at which they go on the market is a true price, determined by actual supply and demand, and not by some efforts of some promoters, who as the hon. member for Sudbury suggested, are often much more interested in making quick profits than in developing any properties.

I would like to back up the suggestion made tentatively by my hon. leader (Mr. MacDonald)—not as a final suggestion but as something that should be considered—that very serious consideration should be given to prohibiting primary distributions on the Toronto stock exchange altogether.

The sort of stocks that are being traded, certainly in periods of market activities on that exchange, would not qualify even for the New York curb.

People suggest to us that this is the way to raise money for development. Well, I am suggesting that we should very seriously consider the other side of the coin, that this may be the way to destroy the raising of money for development.

Anybody who has paid any attention to this matter at all knows that Toronto has a

terrible reputation, and we are not going to get investors investing when the Toronto stock exchange and the stock dealers—or many of them in the city of Toronto—have the reputation that they have in other parts of the North American continent. People are losing confidence, and are not going to invest their money when they feel there is a danger that they are going to be fleeced.

One of the most unfortunate parts of the whole thing is that we have speculative stocks that have no backing behind them at all, and no true market price, being listed along with Inco, or Bell Telephone, or Imperial Oil, or all sorts of well-established stocks with well-established market prices.

This procedure gives the impression that the prices, for some of these promotional efforts, are established in the same way as the prices of Imperial Oil, or Inco, or that sort of stock. Now, that sort of thing is a deception of the public.

The prices, in many cases, are not established by any free market operation, and I submit that the regulations that are now in effect, with regard to the listing of new offerings, do not insure in any significant way that the price, at which they get quoted, is a true market price representing the activities of a large number of buyers and sellers.

It is not good enough, I submit, to come in here and pull across the path a red herring to the effect that somebody is casting reflections on the legal bills committee, which nobody did, or to suggest that, "Well now, this thing is very nicely in hand, and if you will just be patient and wait, there are some inquiries going on and later we will have some results." This is a very serious problem right now, and I submit that it requires serious attention.

Perhaps the key to the whole problem is this business of public control over an important phase of the operation having been delegated to the Toronto stock exchange. That may be the answer. Perhaps the answer is also in the area that the hon. member for Nipissing suggested—

Mr. Troy: Sudbury.

Mr. Bryden: Sudbury, I am sorry—that the hon. member for Sudbury suggested. There should be greater activity and better standards on the part of the Ontario securities commission. Those are both areas where there should be improvement.

But the point is that it is time that the matter was faced up to seriously, and we should not forever be given this bland

assurance that, "Oh well, everything is all right, just do not worry about it." It is a very serious problem which an increasing number of people are getting worried about. I only regret that the government seems to be among the few people who are not worried about this problem.

Mr. MacDonald: I want to ask the hon. Attorney-General a specific question.

In the legal bills committee—while I was there, Mr. Chairman—I got clarification on a point, namely that there is no stock distribution without at least 1 million of the shares being out in circulation, out of a 3.5 million to 4 million issue.

Now, I am told by people who are in the business day after day that this is meaningless, that what happens is that they have one million shares out, but that they are endorsed back so they are held by a very few people.

In fact, it is a very common practice that when they come into their office on Bay Street some morning, they may have a certificate stuck under their nose in the morning, a certificate made out to them to be endorsed back, so that, while nominally one million shares are out, it is in the hands of a very few people.

Now, I want to ask the hon. Attorney-General, who refuses to discuss the regulations—indeed, I wonder if he knows what they are, but he refuses to discuss them—what assurance is there that, when there are allegedly one million shares out in distribution, they have not been endorsed back so that they are in the hands of a few people who are in a position to manipulate the stock?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, of course, again I say—as I said earlier—that we are looking into all this, and moving towards a thorough examination. I know that it would be impossible for me to convince my hon. friend that even a reasonable percentage—

Mr. MacDonald: Just convince some others who are in the business. Do not mind me.

Hon. Mr. Roberts—are honest. But I still, after the few years I have been in this House, I am still prepared to believe and to act on that belief that the great majority of my fellow citizens are honest. There are a few crooks, and we will try to get the few crooks. But I will not be a party to besmirching a whole industry—

Mr. MacDonald: I suggest to the hon. Attorney-General that he might sit down and

preach his sermons on the weekend—instead of indulging in this kind of thing. Let him just deal with the issue.

The point I want to submit to the hon. Attorney-General is this—he is moving slowly to come to grips with an issue, but if he were really intent on coming to grips with the issue, he would deal with this small minority which is blackening the name of the Toronto stock exchange, which is blackening the securities field in Canada, which is blackening the name of Toronto—and, as the hon. member for Sudbury said—does more to destroy good relationship with the United States than maybe any other single factor.

So he should not ignore this small group of promoters. It is another case of what I was talking about yesterday—of legalized robbery. If he wants to tolerate this legalized robbery, then let him go ahead and tolerate it.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I wish to goodness the hon. member could get a little bit of truth behind his arguments.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No one has to listen to the capulous nonsense he talks about.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: However, I will say that I would not want anyone to think that I do not believe that these hon. gentlemen probably have an element of real desire to reform, in what they say—

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, no, they just sit and smear and throw mud and—

Mr. MacDonald: Thank you, thank you, the hon. Prime Minister is the master smearer.

Hon. Mr. Frost: —and talk dirty about—

Mr. Bryden: What an exhibition the hon. Prime Minister is putting on.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is why they have only 5 in the House. That is why, that is the reason.

Mr. MacDonald: Well one day the hon. Prime Minister's group will be reduced to 5.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That will take a long time.
Vote 213 agreed to.

On vote 214:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Vote 214 deals with the inspector of legal offices.

Some success has been achieved in promoting new and necessary additions to courthouses, and at present there are 3 new ones under construction in the counties of

Grey, Hastings and Lambton. Lincoln county also is going ahead with a site, when a site can be agreed upon.

Additions have been added to the courthouse facilities in the counties of Middlesex, Simcoe and Stormont, and substantial additions to the courthouse in Sudbury have been completed. A new registry office is open in Peel country, and presently new registry offices are under construction in the counties of Grey, Hastings, Lambton and Peterborough.

Efforts are being continued to bring more Crown attorneys into the full-time salaried class. There are 10 more full-time Crown attorneys now than was the case when I took office. Out of 48 Crown attorneys, there are 18 only now still remaining on a fee basis.

There are 26 assistant Crown attorneys, 18 of whom are full time and salaried.

Fees in the sheriffs and local registrars, county court clerks and surrogate court registrars' offices show a moderate increase over last year, as do the fees in the local masters of titles' offices.

Land transfer tax collected through the registry offices is up approximately \$400,000 in 1959.

Although percentages to division court clerks and bailiffs were increased two years ago, the division court fees will show an increase. Generally speaking, the service rendered to the public by the officials in the outside offices has been good.

Mr. Donald, the inspector of legal offices, and his staff are entitled to be commended for the work they have been doing. Mr. Donald is here today, and is known to very many of the hon. members.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I would like to continue a matter that I started under vote 201. At the time the hon. Attorney-General said I should bring it up under vote 214. I am not quite sure myself how it fits into vote 214, but that is where he suggested I should take it up, so I will deal with it here.

It is on the question of small claims, of recovering small claims—not only small debts but also claims for damages. I do not think this has to be a matter of controversy.

I would merely like to make a suggestion to the hon. Attorney-General that he might consider the experiments that are being conducted in the province of Saskatchewan, which does so much pioneering in so many fields and which this government has seen fit to imitate in such important matters as hospital insurance.

It is possible that the experiment they are trying to conduct there would simplify and reduce the cost of procedures for recovering small claims, and may be worth study. I will not go into the details here, but I would merely suggest that the hon. Attorney-General might consider that possibility.

As I said yesterday when I first tried to raise this matter, I feel myself, from my own experience—regarding people who have come to me—that there is quite a serious problem in regard to trying to collect a claim of somewhere less than \$200. In a great many cases, people just give up because they feel that the cost and trouble of collecting does not repay them.

It is possible that, in this field, the existing laws and procedures can be improved.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: In answer to the hon. member, we have that under consideration.

Actually, the last survey that was made on it was about a year ago, and at that time, with 29 of 37 counties reporting, 6 were in favour, 11 had reservations, and 12 were opposed. Seven of 11 districts were canvassed; 2 were in favour, 3 had reservations, and 2 were opposed.

The opinion is pretty divided on it, because there are a number of factors that come into it, including the question of corresponding increase to be allowed for court costs and counsel fees, which is not too desirable, in some respects.

Provision might have to be made also for examination for discovery in division courts, if we raise these amounts very much, and there are a lot of angles to it—there are two sides to the story, let us say.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General if the situation exists where people who are applying for their citizenship in the county courts, and who come there to assume the privileges and responsibilities of a Canadian citizen—if these people, in some cases, are being charged by county courts in order to get county court revenue, in addition to the regular cost of getting their citizenship papers? Are there cases of county courts doing this, and does it vary in various county courts?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I think the answer to that, Mr. Chairman, is that prior to January 1, 1957, the clerks of the peace and county court clerks, when requested by the applicants, prepared the papers and made a charge on the applicant. This charge was considered a perquisite of office, and not as a revenue to the province.

Regulations were passed in July 1956 providing that clerks, when requested by the applicant, shall fill in the application, take the affidavit, and have the applicant sign the application in his presence; the only fee payable to the clerk shall be the fee provided for in section 3 of schedule B of the regulations. The fee provided by section 3, schedule B, is \$10, and this fee must be remitted in full to the inspector of legal offices.

Vote 214 agreed to.

On vote 215:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Vote 215, Mr. Chairman, is in relation to criminal justice accounts. We have Miss Parkhill, as the branch head, here.

The audit of the monthly administration of justice accounts in the unorganized districts is the chief work, as well as keeping the accountable advances in monthly balance with the bank manager certificates for the districts.

Also included are audits of monthly expense accounts of the magistrates; audit of juvenile family courts in the unorganized districts; preparation of requisitions and statements required; preparing public accounts for criminal justice and the elections; audit of accounts in the counties under section 11 of The Administration of Justice Expenses Act.

Also there are the coroners' accounts, mental hospital inquests, investigations and bringing persons back to trial.

That is the sum and substance of the work of that office.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, my question concerns item No. 9 of vote 215. I take it that this sum makes up the costs involved in expenses, warrants and summons regarding deserted wives and children—that is, for the issuing of the warrants and carrying out the warrant or summons.

Well, Mr. Chairman, I would just like to raise a point that gave me some concern in regard to desertions. I have had several cases of attempting to obtain relief, through the municipal authorities, for wives who have been deserted.

Two particular cases involved teen-agers—the wife was a teen-ager—and it was in the first year of marriage. I found, through making application to the authorities that they first had to swear out a warrant for the husband's arrest under desertion before help could be obtained from the municipal authorities.

Now, that was in order, but I inquired further as to what happens now.

The indication I got from the investigators was that not very much would happen now.

What I mean is, I wonder what kind of an effort would be put forward in trying to apprehend the deserting husband and bring him back to appear before a judge or a family court, or whatever it might be.

In the two cases, on further inquiry, I found that there is not too much attention paid in trying to apprehend deserting husbands.

It rather concerned me. I do not know which authority's responsibility it would be to do something about this—but in the case of youngsters, that is, teen-age couples, and the desertion happens in the first year or the second year of marriage—it is important that there should be considerable effort put into bringing back the husband, so that the people concerned could make effort at reconciliation of their problem before it gets worse.

I would just like some comment on why I receive the impression that the authorities just do not seem to bother about trying to find them. I know, in the one specific case that I followed up, that the young chap was in the city when he was supposed to appear before the judge. He did not. He showed up at the house shortly after.

In the other case, the chap had a job in Belleville, and I felt that, if he could have been apprehended and brought back to people who know how to deal with these cases, the couple could be helped to reconcile their problems before the situation reached a state where there is no hope of reconciliation.

I just wonder why officials do not make the same effort to bring these young chaps back, and do something for them, as is made in the case of robbery or other cases.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, I would say that effort is constantly being made to do this very thing. But the type of persons with whom the authorities are dealing very often are the type who are completely irresponsible, and who take sometimes a pleasure in just moving from place to place just ahead of the order. So those are the sort of difficulties that the enforcement officers have.

I think in this field, the figures for the reciprocal enforcement of maintenance orders from other provinces shows that there is a good deal of work being done, and actual results are being obtained.

For example, in 1959, there were 110 new orders received here from other provinces for effecting, and new orders were forwarded

from this jurisdiction to the other provinces, to a total of 123.

Eleven of them went out to the Yukon Territory, and several went to as far abroad as England, Northern Ireland, Guernsey and other places—even one to the Isle of Man and one to Malta. So there is a lot of reciprocal work going on in collections in far parts of the earth, but the catching up with a few of the offenders is a difficult problem at times.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, I heard the hon. Attorney-General say earlier today that he and the government were most interested in the improvement of justice in this province. Some weeks ago, I put a question on the order paper to the hon. Attorney-General regarding an appointment in Simcoe county, and I was told that such an appointment was under The Judicature Act, and he privately told me that such was by statute and that no opportunity is given to a civil servant to apply.

I read about the appointment in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, and I can only conclude that the qualification that the young man who was appointed had was that he had been an active Progressive-Conservative ever since he was a teenager.

While north last weekend, I noticed that there was an appointment made to a similar office in Sudbury, and again the qualifications were somewhat the same. But this appointee had probably worked a little harder for the cause, because he was a defeated Conservative candidate.

Meritorious and estimable as these qualifications may seem to be, I do not think, sir, that, in regard to magistrates, they should be the factor.

Mr. Chairman, you will no doubt recall that, about this time last year, there was a vacancy in a certain magistrate's court in a riding adjacent to my own.

I understand that several lawyers had applied, and were willing to accept the office, and any one of them was a candidate acceptable to the local bar. I understand further that some assurance was given that one of these would be chosen.

Shortly afterwards the appointment was made, and who should he be? Again a Conservative, and one who had gone well beyond the course of duty—he had been defeated in two elections.

Interjection by hon. Mr. Frost.

Mr. Troy: It seems to me that that, sir, is not seeking to improve—with all due respect to the magistrates who sit on the bench who

are not lawyers—there is a very good friend of mine, I notice, in the House today and I am sure that he has a fund of good common sense—but if it is at all possible, I think a magistrate should be one trained in law, and have the knowledge of the law. I think that we can improve the course of justice, in the future, if such appointees are made with that qualification.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Chairman, under vote 215, I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General a question. Regarding the fines collected in magistrates' courts, how are they spent? What amount is rebated back to municipalities?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Sixty per cent.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question with respect to the juvenile courts. I wonder, first of all, if any child who is waiting to come up before the juvenile court is ever held in a common prison, or do they always have detention homes for children?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I would say that the answer there would be that there are not cases where they are held in the manner indicated, although there might be an occasion where there was no other means, for a very short period of time, to hold somebody in detention. They usually use the facilities of the children's aid society if there are not detention homes. A few municipalities have actual detention homes.

There is, of course, a very fine detention home attached to the new Metro Toronto juvenile family court.

Mr. Thompson: How many detention homes are there across the province?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: There are not a great many. I know there is one in Ottawa. There are a few, but there is not a great number of them by any means.

As a matter of fact, that brings up another question that I do not wish to go into here now, the practicability of establishing a detention home to take care of one child perhaps in 18 months, or something of that sort.

Mr. R. C. Edwards (Wentworth): Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. member a question on vote 215?

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Yes, Mr. Chairman, if I might.

Mr. Chairman: Proceed.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, with respect to item No. 11, grant to legal aid fund, might I ask the hon. Attorney-General if this is the entire amount of money which is spent to provide aid to those who are unable to pay for their own? Is that the purpose of this grant? If it is the purpose, is this the entire amount of money that is spent by the government to provide aid to this type of people?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: In addition to this figure, the government pays the cost of transcript and appeal to the court of appeal, and the outgoing expenses and out-of-pocket expenses of counsel in capital cases, through to the supreme court of Canada.

Also, the government pays the cost of preliminary inquiries, in all cases, of legal aid. The actual report on legal aid is made to the legal aid committee by the secretary of the law society, usually in April. I have here his statement with respect to the work of legal aid and legal aid clinics, something like 200 of them established throughout the province. Further, a great deal of time and work is contributed by lawyers throughout the whole province in this field.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, is the hon. Attorney-General satisfied then, that this is sufficient to insure that there is nobody in this province who lacks legal aid, due to the inability of that person to pay for it?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I think I can say at this time, I am satisfied that the ends of justice are properly met—not just by our contribution but in the general set up of legal aid in the province. I must commend the voluntary work that is done by many men, including the barristers and solicitors throughout the province, in this respect. I am satisfied that the ends of justice are properly met by the present procedure. But by that, I do not ever want to indicate that it is perfect. We can always improve on these things, but I do not think anybody is suffering as a result of it.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, along the same lines, could I ask the hon. Attorney-General if he noticed the remarks of the sheriff for the county of York just a few days ago, when he said he was most concerned about the availability of lawyers to handle these legal aid matters? I also ask whether or not the hon. Attorney-General intends to do anything about this.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The answer is in the negative.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I usually depend on the reports that I get from the law society, and I will get one in April, no doubt.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I want to ask about item No. 13 in vote 215. This \$10,000 for the police college. Did they find out where the college is going to be?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say that we gave consideration to this matter. The hon. leader of the Opposition wanted it, then the hon. member for Nipissing wanted it.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Why not Lindsay?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say this, sir, that we discussed that, and we did want to divert the Opposition so we thought we would have to find some new place for it.

Mr. Nixon: Why not Lindsay?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, that might be a good place. We might think of that later.

Mr. Whicher: The question is, Mr. Chairman, does it cost \$10,000 to find out? That is quite a lot of money.

Hon. Mr. Frost: One cannot tell, a lot of people—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I might say just on that point, that that was set up chiefly for research.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, with respect to vote 215, item No. 11—

Hon. Mr. Frost: How many times has this thing got to be carried?

Some Liberal hon. members: It was not carried.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Sopha: With respect to the operation of legal aid—and I am not going to go into any summary of how it operates—I would say to the hon. Attorney-General that, in major criminal cases and serious criminal cases, at least my experience has been that the operation has devolved down to the selection of the most junior member of the bar, in any particular county, who is assigned the duty of defending those accused of serious crime.

Now, we could not hope, Mr. Chairman, that each person accused of, say, murder, would have a defence counsel of the competence of the hon. Prime Minister, as he described his earlier career to us yesterday. I want to ask the hon. Attorney-General whether he has considered, or whether he has a committee considering, the adoption of the system which is very frequent in the United States, and that is to have a public defender in this province?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The answer is no.

Vote 215 agreed to.

On vote 216:

Some hon. members: No. No.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: We cannot let the largest one in the lot go quickly.

I would like to indicate, by certain statistics the increase in the force and the effectiveness of the Ontario provincial police during the period I have had the honour to hold the office of Attorney-General. I am going to give hon. members the figures on July 31, 1955:

Police strength—1,414.

Number of mobile units, including motorcycles—553.

Number of radar sets—6.

At that time, commissioner McNeil commanded the force, but commissioner Clark is now in command, and he is with us here this afternoon.

Then there were progressive increases from 1955 to 1960 and, on February 29, 1960, the strength of the force was 1,855—which is an overall uniform strength of 441 more than was the case in 1955.

The number of motor units was 712, which is an increase of 159 over the 1955 figures.

And the number of radar sets was 26, which is an increase of 20 over the original figure for 1955.

There is presently a total of 76 government-owned Ontario provincial police buildings. This figure includes 9 district headquarters, the balance are detachment buildings.

In addition to the district headquarters and detachment buildings, there are presently 167 government-owned housing units occupied by personnel, on a rental basis, throughout the province, but mostly in northern Ontario.

During the year, new detachment buildings were completed at Whitby and Shabagua. Additional police office buildings are required at various other locations. Four housing

units were erected at Espanola, but the policy of constructing houses for force personnel has been discontinued, except where there are very emergent situations in the north.

The report of the commissioner of the Ontario provincial police, for the year 1959, has been tabled in the House and is being printed. At the present time, this force patrols about 9,000 miles of King's highway and 65,000 miles of secondary county and townships roads.

The technique of selective enforcement has been employed in order to make the best possible use of available manpower. Selective enforcement is a basic tenet of professional traffic laws enforcement, that provides for a concentration of effort against accident-causing violations at locations, at times of highest collision frequency.

Of a total of 630 fatal accidents in 1959, on Ontario provincial police patrolled roads, 43 per cent. were brought about by excessive speed driving.

Almost one-third of all the fatal traffic accidents involved automobiles running off the highway, and drinking drivers were implicated in 26 per cent. of the cases.

Provincial police officers, in the prosecution of their traffic safety campaign in 1959, checked 669,000 motor vehicles, issued 293,000 warnings, and prosecuted 97,138 traffic charges. Fines imposed by court for motoring offences, and provincial police prosecutions during the 12-month period, totalled \$1,426,000.

Several top level conferences of senior police and law enforcement officials were called, during the year 1959, in an effort to deal with the ever-increasing problem of traffic safety. One one occasion, Mr. Hudson R. Hamm, the director of field services, traffic institute, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, were brought in to meet with our 17 district sergeants at general headquarters for a week, during which time a study was made of different methods of traffic control.

As a result of this visit, we have among other things compiled a new highway traffic enforcement manual for the use of the Ontario provincial police officers. This is quite a manual, and is something that contains a great deal of information.

The hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren) the other day was suggesting that things should be done to keep the force in front of the public a little more than it is, and I thought it was a good suggestion. But perhaps some of the public would be interested

to know that this manual contains such good common sense as this excerpt taken from it:

Strive for uniform procedure within your department.

This is patrol for traffic law enforcement rules laid down or suggested.

It is important that you do not only use professionally recommended techniques, but also that your methods are similar to those of others in the department.

For this is to the police officer.

For example, don't be the only officer to use concealed patrol tactics. Uniform procedures help eliminate confusion and sometimes dissension among officers. In addition, the public learns what to expect from police, and tends to gain confidence in the department.

Now, this book is full of a lot of good sound suggestions to police officers of all ranks, and we feel that was a well worth contemplation following that conference.

Fifty-two municipalities were policed by the Ontario provincial police during 1959, under the provisions of section 51 of The Police Act. Five municipal contracts were terminated during the year, at Eganville, Regan, Matheson, Wainfleet township and Mersea township.

Mr. Chairman: Carried?

Some Liberal hon. members: No, Mr. Chairman, no.

Mr. J. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Chairman, I was wondering if the hon. Attorney-General could tell us how many members of the force leave each year—how many leave their employ?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I thought I made it fairly clear in generalities yesterday when I gave some percentages. However, the actual number this year of resignations for 1959 was 66. In a force of some 1,800, that is a satisfactory record.

Mr. Thomas: Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Attorney-General give the reasons why these 5 municipalities terminated their contract with the Ontario provincial police?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, there has been a general practice of late to try to get more and more police officers on the roads for patrol work, on the roads patrolled by the police. With that policy predominant, and with the policy of Treasury which was inherited—and I guess still exists—we must

include, in the number of Ontario provincial police that we are authorized to have—any of them who are out on municipal duty. So, in order to get the largest percentage possible of the force available for the very urgent duties that we found on our highways particularly, the trend was in that direction, and that is the reason for it.

Mr. Thomas: Well, Mr. Chairman, would it be true to say that the contract was terminated because of The Department of the Attorney-General, or because of the municipalities?

Hon. M. Frost: Oh, both of them. Numbers of municipalities have gone off that.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, I assume that these people do not have any—these Ontario provincial police—do not have any organization to represent them, and if I am wrong in that assumption—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Oh, yes, they do. They have the Ontario provincial police association.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Then might I ask the number of hours which these people are required to work each week, and if they are entitled—as a result of having to attend in court—to time off to compensate for that?

Now, the reason I ask the question, Mr. Chairman, is that I have been advised that there have been instances where these people have not been able to get equal time off from their duties, as a result of being over-worked, and I understand that they must take it each year.

I would like to know from the hon. Attorney-General whether or not this situation has been corrected, and whether or not these policemen are assured of getting time off to compensate for additional duties in court and so on.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Oh, yes, if they are working in court, at times other than their normal duty times, that would be the case. The accumulation of time or overtime can be taken by way of time off, and is expected to be taken as quickly as it can be taken, taking into account the pressing duties at the time.

They are trying to work out, in the Ontario provincial police, the overtime which had accumulated some years ago very seriously. But, with the larger number of men now on the force, there is a very pronounced decline in the curve, and I think I can say that the commissioner is satisfied that it is being worked out in a normal manner now.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: I asked the number of hours which each man is required to work—what is the ordinary work week of these people?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: A 48-hour week.

Mr. G. W. Innes (Oxford): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General if, in many of the municipalities throughout the province, they carry out their own vehicle inspection in their own city? I recognize the job that the hon. Attorney-General has done throughout the province, but apparently it has been a little bit spotty.

Does the hon. Attorney-General make any grant to the local municipalities for their inspection of the vehicles within their own limits? And does he recognize any of their inspections?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I am not quite clear on that question; does the hon. member mean Ontario provincial police vehicles?

Mr. Innes: No, I mean the vehicles that are inspected in individual cities and by local police.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: We have nothing to do with that.

Mr. Innes: The hon. Attorney-General has nothing to do with that, nor does he give any grant to carry out these inspections?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Of course, there is the \$1 per capita grant, it is a very general grant to municipalities.

Mr. Innes: Yes, but that is strictly on their own.

There are many of the municipalities doing excellent work in this regard, and I just thought it would be worthy of the consideration of the hon. Attorney-General to promote that more, and to recognize some of their inspections, because they certainly do a good job. Does the hon. Attorney-General not feel that his inspection throughout the province is spotty to a great degree?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No.

Mr. Innes: That is a standard answer over there today.

Hon. Mr. Frost: It is a good answer when that is the fact.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General if the \$351,000 increase in the salary estimates for the

next year indicates a salary increase for the provincial police?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Oh, yes, definitely so. The provincial police have had the increase along with the rest of the service, and the normal increments, and the classifications have been established with the civil service commission, I would say, in conformity with the brief of the force. It is in the process of being adapted.

Mr. Gisborn: Another question, Mr. Chairman. There has been, from some areas in the province, a suggestion or request that the provincial police cruisers be converted to ambulances. Has any consideration been given to this?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: No, I would say quite emphatically that that is not a duty of a police officer on our highways, in my opinion at all. Further, it would simply detract from their duties and would be a step backwards.

In some municipalities in the United States, I think the fire departments have been called in to do that. But the policing of our highways is a big enough job by itself. I do not want to see the men on the force turned into ambulance people.

Mr. Gisborn: Not even in areas where hospitals would be a long distance away and the traffic was thin?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: It is not their duty. There are other people who have those duties.

Mr. Troy: The hon. Attorney-General answered the point, but I know he was not here to listen or hear those immortal words of mine last Monday night. But the city council and the chamber of commerce in North Bay have given a great deal of thought to this question. I think the hon. member for Wentworth East brought up a very good point.

Now, is it the hon. Attorney-General himself who decides that this proposal is useless, and that some police officers' vehicles should not be so equipped?

All we were asking was that certain vehicles carry a certain amount of this type of equipment, because we read almost every few months of people who die in accidents because ambulances are not available.

There have been instances in this province of several deaths because of that lack, and we believe, up in our area, that it would be a very, very good thing.

At some time, I hope that we can bring somebody down from the north who will debate with the hon. Attorney-General on the value of it.

Mr. Sopha: In the era of the 40-hour week, which is slowly but persistently decreasing to the 32-hour week, I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General how persistent have been the demands of this Ontario provincial police association to reduce their work week from 48 hours to 40 hours?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The Ontario provincial police association, during my tenure of office at any rate, has been very co-operative, and at the present time I think I can say they are satisfied with the situation, as much as anybody can be satisfied, in the economy such as we have at the present time, which seems to constantly spiral up in cost.

Mr. Sopha: Well, Mr. Chairman, I am not going to be put off with an answer like that.

I would like to hear from the hon. Attorney-General whether they have made that demand? How persistent has their demand been over the past few years to reduce the work week? I ask because 48 hours, in the same category of mathematics used by the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay), that seems to me to be a 6-day week of 8 hours a day. Now, I would like to hear whether they have persistently asked for a reduction—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: No.

Mr. Sopha: —or whether they have ever asked for a reduction.

Mr. Bryden: Why does not the hon. Attorney-General reduce it without being asked?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bryden: I would like to ask the hon. Attorney-General what responsibility if any, the Ontario provincial police takes with regard to the policing of the properties of the Niagara parks commission.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: None at all. None at all.

Mr. Bryden: Are there any other agencies of the government that operate their own police forces apart from the Niagara parks commission?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: No, I do not think so.

Mr. Bryden: Does the hon. Attorney-General believe that this sort of system, of

one commission of the government having its own little empire, with its own police force makes for efficient and effective enforcement of law in the province?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Yes. As a matter of fact that is what the hon. member for Essex North asked two or three years ago, and I think I gave a full explanation at the time, and I think—

Hon. Mr. Frost: We will send the hon. member for Woodbine the *Hansard* and he can read it.

Mr. Bryden: Well, maybe the hon. Prime Minister can send me the *Hansard*, but regardless of that, I would suggest that it is—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The answer is simply this, that in the best interests of policing under the situation as it exists there, we consider it is better to be run that way.

Mr. MacDonald: Why?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Because it works out.

Mr. Bryden: I would suggest that the government might reconsider that decision, which does not make much—

Mr. MacDonald: Let me pursue this for a moment. When were the Niagara police force cut from being a part of, or being supervised by, the Ontario provincial police?

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): The Niagara park has always had responsibility for what is known as Queen Victoria park and for the extension from Queen Victoria park, both north and south to Lake Erie and Lake Ontario and in the judgment of the Niagara parks commission, they felt that, when they were doing a part of it, they should really assume the responsibility for the whole park, and it works quite well.

Vote 216 agreed to.

On vote 217:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Vote 217 has to do with the official guardian. Mr. MacLeane Baird, QC, retired as official guardian, and Mr. Fred T. Watson, former deputy, was promoted and appointed to fill this important office and he is here today.

The official guardian represents all children under 21 years of age in matters in the supreme court of Ontario, county courts, surrogate courts, and The Devolution of Estates Act, in connection with matters in which the children are entitled to share in an estate or action.

In addition, the official guardian acts guardian *ad litem* in The Highway Traffic Act, where a minor is being sued under this Act. He also has duties to perform under The Matrimonial Causes Act in various court rules.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, could the hon. Attorney-General explain why the salaries have gone down from \$23,000 in the official guardian's department, as compared with last year?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: There were two retirements in quick order there. There was Mr. Wilson, who had occupied the position for many years, and within a year after that Mr. Baird, who had been promoted from deputy. The adjustment of salaries in the promotion of people in the other departments had that end result.

Mr. Singer: Is not the work of the department increasing. Have those people been replaced on the junior level?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes, they have been replaced—

Mr. Singer: Two for one.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question in connection with special services for the children's aid society. Can the hon. Attorney-General clarify what those special services are?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Under The Matrimonial Causes Act, certain investigations have to be made by the official guardian, where he is in the picture, in those unfortunate situations of family break-up and that sort of thing. They use the services, generally speaking, of the children's aid society.

They used to use the services of the probation officer, and that was one of the readjustments of duties of officers that I mentioned earlier. The probation officers have been withdrawn from that field.

But the children's aid society officials are used, and a fee is paid to the children's aid society for that work, and it is recovered through the actual charge which was raised a year ago for the issue of the writ in this sort of action.

Mr. Thompson. Mr. Chairman, I would like to get some clarification about the responsibility that a children's aid society has to the Legislature. It seems to me that there is public money paid to a number of children's aid societies across this province, there is money that is raised by community chests

and other groups. If public money is given to children's aid societies, do all the children's aid societies report and bring their annual reports to the Legislature?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: The hon. member for Dovercourt will have to ask the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile) in due course about that, because it is under his department that the main work of children's aid societies are carried out.

Vote 217 agreed to.

On vote 218:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Vote 218, the public trustee. Mr. J. W. G. Thompson, who is the public trustee, is also here.

The public trustee occupies a unique position in that he is a corporation solo, and I suppose that brings him up in some respects to the same kind of organization as some of the ecclesiastical corporation souls, although I do not know that he is always quite in that degree.

Mr. Nixon: I heard that he is soulless.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: He administers the estates of patients in Ontario Hospitals, pursuant to the provisions of The Mental Hospitals Act, and pursuant to the provisions of The Crown Administration of Estates Act.

He administers the estates of persons who die in Ontario intestate and without adult next-of-kin in the province. Total assets under administration amount to about \$47 million.

Under The Charity Accounting Act, he also has the supervision of charitable funds and, pursuant to The Crown Administration of Estates Act, he takes control of property which has been forfeited to the Crown.

Additional duties are performed by virtue of some 15 other statutes.

He has a staff of 132, including 12 solicitors who are in charge of the administration of various estates, and look after litigation in connection with those estates, as well as legal matters arising in the administration of them.

Vote 218 agreed to.

On vote 219:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Vote 219 concerns the accountant of the supreme court.

The assets are about \$32 million and there are liabilities of approximately \$28.5 million—there is a good Scotsman in charge—I would like to see him here, Mr. J. B. Cameron—

and there are reserves of \$3.5 million. The case transactions, both in and out of the office of the supreme court accountant, average about \$1 million a month. This office is well administered, having as I say a good Scotsman as accountant of the supreme court.

Now, in relation to this vote, and to some extent in relation to the previous ones, I would like to make this comment.

In the offices of the public trustee and the supreme court of Ontario, there are two advisory committees, which have been making very careful studies with respect to the investment of funds, and with respect to the interest to be paid.

Mr. George Gathercole, the Deputy Minister of The Department of Economics, is chairman of the advisory committee. I have very recently received from him a report with schedules indicating very close affiliation, by the committee, of the work of these two officers in the finances. It is a very complete report.

Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Judicature Act and Bill No. 24, An Act to amend The Public Trustee Act, presently before the Legislature, reflect some of the recommendations of the committee with respect to the investments.

Mr. Gould: With respect to this item, may I ask the hon. Attorney-General if, when an estate account is closed out, a person who is concerned about that estate is entitled to receive, as of right from the accountant's department, a statement of accounting, or must we request and pay for same?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: If an official certificate is required, there is a charge for it. But there is what Mr. Cameron tells me is an unofficial certificate, an informal certificate.

Mr. Gould: Well, then, is there a tariff provided in relation to the charges?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: It depends on the size of the estate. He assures me the official one is in the tariff.

Vote 219 agreed to.

On vote 220:

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, this is the final vote, and it is on a new office, the co-ordinator of justice administration, Mr. L. Russell.

This office provides administrative assistance for the county court judiciary by compiling statistical data and reports on the work of the courts.

The state of the county and district and division court lists are prepared and forwarded monthly to the Attorney-General, and to the senior judge in each district for such action as is deemed necessary. Relief is worked out to cover such situations as illness, overload, special cases and vacation, which actually extends to judges and magistrates.

The adequacy of courtroom accommodation, improvement of courthouses, staff, court reporters, business methods in our offices and like problems are also the concern of this office.

I am glad to be able to say that the coordinator reports to me, as of this date, that the overall picture of the state of the county and district court lists are satisfactory, and that, where the parties and their solicitors are desirous of having their cases heard, they can be placed on a trial list and be disposed of without undue delay.

There are, however, some definite physical difficulties in the supreme, county and magistrates' courts in the county of York, due to the lack of adequate courtroom accommodation. It has recently been announced that there is going to be a further delay of one year in acquiring the University Avenue Armoury site for the new county of York and Metro courthouse.

I do sincerely regret this, and I would like to urge both the federal Department of Defence and the Metro Toronto authorities to bestir themselves, even more than they have ever yet disturbed themselves, in the interests of the administration of justice, by finding a solution, so that the building project will start as presently scheduled.

The plans for the proposed new courthouse provide for 3 county courtrooms for jury trials; 5 county courtrooms for non-jury trials; and 6 county court judges' chambers, as well as 3 supreme courtrooms, jury; and 7 supreme courtrooms, non-jury.

When this is accomplished there will be more than double the present accommodation for these courts.

Furthermore, when the presently used courtrooms in the city hall are vacated, there will be adequate accommodation for the magistrates' courts, if they take over the vacated accommodation.

Any hon. member familiar with the conditions as they now exist in the Toronto city hall will agree with me that there is a real urgency for completion of these projects, and I would certainly like to motivate the sense of urgency in the most responsible department to get on with the job.

In the county court of the county of York, there is approximately a 12-week waiting period from filing of the notice of trial to the actual trial date.

I come to the magistrates' courts in more detail. Statistics are maintained showing, in various categories, the case loads in magistrates' courts. Problems dealing with these courts such as staff, salaries, relief for holidays, illness, volume, hearing of special cases, and the adequacy of courtroom accommodation are handled here.

Outside of the metropolitan area of Toronto, which I will deal with separately, I feel I can safely say that the case load of the magistrates is adequately handled. But, with the growth in many centres, consideration must constantly be given to additional needs and personnel.

Magistrates in Ontario today are regularly sitting in no less than 205 different courtrooms around the province, and in this latest report only 6 of them are classified as poor or very poor.

There are at present 65 magistrates, 12 deputy magistrates, and 8 part-time magistrates in this province, of which 19 are in the Toronto metropolitan area. That means there are some 85 magistrates doing this work throughout the province, including the deputies, and approximately 75 Crown attorneys.

Detailed records have been kept of all case loads in the province of Ontario, outside of the metropolitan area of Toronto, for the first 6 months of 1959. I would just like to give hon. members these case loads. These are for the first 6 months of 1959:

Traffic, 159,090; liquor, 29,813; code, that is the federal statute, 29,847; and others, 120,524.

This is a total of 339,274 for the half-year, and on the basis of a full year would be about 650,000.

Out of all that amount, nearly 600,000 of the 650,000 would be in relation to statutory offences within the province. The code would account for a relatively small percentage.

In the metropolitan area of Toronto for the full year of 1959, using the same headings:

Traffic, 270,655; liquor, 21,649; code, 28,053; and others, 10,463—for a total of 330,830.

It will be observed that, if the figures for the province other than the metropolitan area of Toronto are projected to a full year, approximately one-third of the total charges for the province originate in the Toronto metropolitan area.

The numerical comparison of magistrates within and without Metro, at first glance, might indicate some disproportion in the allotments. But the compactness of the Metro area, as compared with the great distances in many other parts of the province and a number of other factors, offset this to a considerable extent.

In Metropolitan Toronto there are 15 magistrates' courtrooms, as well as 3 auxiliary courtrooms. Under the senior magistrate, work is allocated in what he considers to be the best way for dispatching the volume of work.

One should bear in mind also that in the Metro area there is a large separate family and juvenile court made up of 5 judges and considerable other personnel, including an administrator; 3 departments—the department of administration, of social service, and clinics—and an adequate detention and observation home.

I come, Mr. Chairman, in conclusion on this vote, to what I think will also be an important procedural matter for the future, which will provide a good deal of detailed information to the central co-ordinator's office, while such information is still sufficiently current to enable the necessary action to be taken thereon. It will be broad enough to cover all the courts.

Officials in our offices throughout the province will submit reports on forms either developed, or to be developed, showing the exact state of the court lists, dockets, delays and other pertinent information at all levels, supreme court, county court, division court and civil and criminal and magistrates' courts.

These will be analyzed and, when unnecessary delays are noted, the reason will be determined as to whether the delay be caused by our official or a member of the profession, and the necessary remedial action will be taken.

I conclude my remarks by giving to the House—because there has been some criticism made about a single incident—I have a synopsis which I received in the last few days of all persons in any of our county jails, or institutions of that sort, who are in custody for more than 30 days awaiting trial.

I am just going to put this on the record:

In Algoma, none.

In Carleton, 1 charged with forgery. The next court of competent jurisdiction will be April 4.

In Cochrane, none.

In Elgin, none.

In Essex, 3 breaking and entry, 1 unlawful possession, 1 attempted rape, and 1 robbery. They are all committed for trial and should be disposed of early in April.

In Frontenac, none.

In Haldimand, none.

In Hastings, none.

In Lambton, none.

In Lennox and Addington, none.

In Lincoln, none.

In Middlesex, 1 for criminal negligence. The expression here is "hung jury." I take it that must mean another trial coming up. Two breaking and entering, one uttering. All have been committed and will be tried at the spring assize.

In Nipissing, 1 charge of possession.

In Northumberland and Durham, 1 on murder to be heard April 4, adjourned from January 18 at the request of defence counsel.

In Oxford, none.

In Parry Sound, none.

In Peterborough, 1 on theft, 2 for breaking and entering, and 1 for possession of a shotgun. All committed for trial and will be dealt with no later than April 1.

Prescott and Russell, none.

Prince Edward, none.

Simcoe, none.

Stormont-Dundas-Glenarry, 1 for robbery, 1 breaking and entering, and 1 for theft.

Dundas and Glenarry, 1 for robbery, 1 for breaking and entering, 1 for theft. All committed for trial. Trials will be disposed of March 14 in all cases.

Sudbury, none.

Timiskaming, none.

Victoria, none.

Kenora, 1 person being held for murder.

Welland, none.

Wentworth, none.

York, now there is quite a number here in York, 38 in all: 2 for conspiracy and traffic in drugs, 1 for conspiracy to traffic in drugs, 1 traffic and drugs, 2 having drugs, 2 defrauds, 3 for rape, 6 for breaking and entering, 1 having drugs, 1 received, 4 for auto theft, 1 for abduction, 1 for conspiracy, 1 for assault with intent to steal, 1 for manslaughter, 1 for wounding, 4 for robbery, 1 for forgery, 3 for fraud, 1 for assault occasioning bodily harm, and 1 that I could not understand, 30 days but an inmate of a bawdy house, and actually I find on inquiry that that particular person is serving a 6-month sentence for another

offence, and that accounts for the 30-day deal.

Now, the total here is that 7 of these 38 are serving other sentences, 2 are remanded for sentence, and 6 have trial dates within the next week.

This, Mr. Chairman, gives me a total of 61 held in custody for more than 30 days awaiting trial, as reported from all counties and districts in Ontario. And that is the position at this moment.

I noticed the report that I did not get into from Renfrew that is on the bottom here.

An hon. member: Rape?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, I do not know, it says 1 for rape, 1 for murder, and 1 for intended to move. That is the state of affairs of the province in that particular case.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Attorney-General a question? Because of the question having risen as to the case load, and because of the long waiting list in the processing of cases, does the hon. Attorney-General plan on establishing any night courts in the province in the traffic—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: For traffic?

Mr. Newman: Any type of night court.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Well, traffic. There are a number of night courts for traffic in the province. I do not have the exact number here, but actually there are quite a few traffic courts throughout this province at the present time, and they are set up usually to meet the convenience of the people in the locality who show a sufficient desire for them, and indicate that through the local authority.

Mr. Newman: Thank you.

Vote 220 agreed to.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention something which I think is omitted in this particular department. We have many people going through court, and I do not think we really have done a great deal of social research into the causes for this—what kind of people they are, what kinds of crime are being committed and so forth.

I know, for example, that a couple of years ago, there was an unfortunate remark made, I believe by the former Attorney-General who did not have the facts in connection with the paternal background of people who were committing offences.

I think that we should research in the same way as, for example, the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Yaremko) is looking at the cause of accidents. It would be very helpful if we looked at the social reasons why people are committing crime, because when we understand those reasons, I think we could deal more effectively with the situation of crime.

Mr. Gould: I do not recollect the hon. Attorney-General giving us any figures as to appeals from convictions in Ontario courts, and how successful they were, by which we can find out how our magistrates are doing their work in convictions.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: There were 721 appeals before the appeal court of Ontario, argued before the appeal court of Ontario, 721 of them in the last 5 years.

There has been a complaint in only one, and that complaint was raised in this House the other day. In that particular situation, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the counsel for the accused made no efforts whatever to urge upon the court reporters—and I am not saying that is an excuse for the court reporter—to produce the evidence any earlier than it was. But when the case was drawn to my attention, I promised the hon. member for Bracondale that I would do my best to get it down for hearing. It was on for hearing yesterday, it was argued yesterday morning and the appeal was dismissed.

Mr. Gould: Mr. Chairman, the question I asked was how many appeals were lodged in the court of appeals from conviction by magistrates in Ontario during the past year, and how many convictions were squashed as a result thereof?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: I would have to get that information.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

(continued)

Vote 417 agreed to.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Just a moment, excuse me, Mr. Chairman, the hon. member wants to ask a question.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, I want to ask a question with regard to the teachers' superannuation fund, it comes under this particular vote.

Mr. Chairman: Yes?

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): May I ask if that question may not be better asked on the main estimates when we come to The Department of Education, where the contribution of some \$13 million is listed?

Actually, there is not much use asking these questions now, and asking them all over again on that estimate.

Mr. Troy: Well, I was not going to ask it twice. Thank you.

Vote 417 agreed to.

Vote 515 agreed to.

Vote 2206 agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, I move the committee rise and report certain resolutions.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report certain resolutions, and asks leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

TOWN OF ARNPRIOR

Mr. M. Hamilton moves second reading of Bill No. Pr3, "An Act respecting the town of Arnprior."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF SARNIA

Mr. C. E. Janes moves second reading of Bill No. Pr4, "An Act respecting the city of Sarnia."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

OTTAWA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE BOARD

Mr. I. Haskett moves second reading of Bill No. Pr5, "An Act respecting the collegiate institute board of Ottawa."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE NATIONAL SANITARIUM ASSOCIATION

Mr. H. E. Beckett moves second reading of Bill No. Pr16, "An Act respecting the National Sanitarium Association."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF OWEN SOUND

Mr. A. H. Cowling moves second reading of Bill No. Pr19, "An Act respecting the city of Owen Sound."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF LONDON

Mr. J. H. White moves second reading of Bill No. Pr25, "An Act respecting the city of London."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE

Mr. E. Sandercock moves second reading of Bill No. Pr35, "An Act respecting the city of Belleville."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

CITY OF HAMILTON

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer moves second reading of Bill No. Pr41, "An Act respecting the city of Hamilton."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

TOWN OF AJAX

Mr. T. D. Thomas moves second reading of Bill No. Pr42, "An Act respecting the town of Ajax."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE GINSENG ACT

Hon. W. K. Warrender moves second reading of Bill No. 93, "An Act to repeal the Ginseng Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE CLEAN GRAIN ACT

Hon. Mr. Warrender moves second reading of Bill No. 94, "An Act to repeal The Clean Grain Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE TELEPHONE ACT, 1960

Hon. Mr. Warrender moves second reading of Bill No. 95, "The Telephone Act, 1960."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into the committee of the whole.

Motion agreed to; House in committee of the whole, Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, TOWNSHIP OF ETOBICOKE

House in committee on Bill No. Pr17, An Act respecting the board of education for the township of Etobicoke.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr17 reported.

CITY OF KINGSTON

House in committee on Bill No. Pr24, An Act respecting the city of Kingston.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr 24 reported.

BLIND RIVER-ELLIOT LAKE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT BOARD

House in committee on Bill No. Pr28, An Act respecting the Blind River-Elliot Lake high school district board.

Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr28 reported.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves the committee rise and report certain bills without amendment.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report certain bills without amendment, moves the adoption of the report, and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PARKS

Hon. W. M. Nickle moves second reading of Bill No. 89, "An Act to provide for financial assistance to municipalities in the establishment of parks."

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, this bill seems rather unusual to me, in that it establishes a brand new principle.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): We are always establishing brand new principles.

Mr. Singer: Oh, I know, I know this government is always establishing new principles. The principle is a good one but, Mr. Speaker, the way this is being established is unusual.

As hon. members are aware, there is a section in The Planning Act which deals with what are commonly referred to as 5 per cent. lands. These things concern municipalities to a very substantial extent.

I would expect that, at a later time in the proceedings of this House, Mr. Speaker, there will be amendments to The Planning Act in keeping with the previous pronouncements of the hon. Prime Minister. At that time, we can probably talk about the 5 per cent. section and so on.

However, it seems sensible to the government to move the community planning branch from The Department of Planning and Development to The Department of Municipal Affairs. This decision, I think, is logical and sensible, and rises sort of automatically from the recommendations of the Gordon committee report.

But now, Mr. Speaker, we are establishing something new and different, and again getting at the municipal field and the municipal responsibility of parks. The grants that are referred to here go to municipalities and, on the one hand, where we are taking away, from The Department of Planning and Development, the whole responsibility for community planning in the dealing of 5 per cent. lands and the dealing with funds in lieu of 5 per cent. lands, at this point, we are putting something back into The Department of Planning and Development, and again establishing the same sort of interference with the conduct of municipalities that the Gordon committee recommended should be done away with.

In other words, on one hand we are making progress, and on the other hand we are moving backwards.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this makes no sense to me. The principle in this bill seems logical and sensible, that the province should give help to municipalities who want to establish parks. There is a reference to the matter here in the estimates, and I will deal with it when the particular estimate comes up. But apparently these are called camping parks.

The way the Act reads, there does not seem to be any particular reference to camping parks. It seemed to me these are muni-

cipal parks as such, and the municipal parks are going to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council.

There is another point in principle involved here, Mr. Speaker, as well. In order to enable municipalities to take proper advantage of the principle of this scheme, I would think that there should be much more spelling out of the basis on which the advances are going to be made.

I notice there is forecast in the estimates the sum of some \$500,000 that is going to be devoted to this purpose. That will allow about 10 parks for the whole of the province on this basis, presuming that each one of the 10 municipalities are going to get the full advantage of the grant.

But, Mr. Speaker, those are some of the details that lie in the bill, and I think those should be spelled out.

The main point that I am making is that, on the one hand, the government is paying attention to the recommendation of the Gordon committee in their report, and taking the planning and development section out of The Department of Planning and Development and moving it over to The Department of Municipal Affairs. And that is in my opinion a good move.

In this bill they are now giving something back to The Department of Planning and Development which is going to deal again with municipalities and cause, and continue or perpetuate the same sort of confusion that has existed up to the present time.

In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, this bill should affix the responsibility for these park donations within The Department of Municipal Affairs, and not within The Department of Planning and Development, because we are just going to repeat the same sort of error that has existed here before. For those reasons, Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the way this bill is set up.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, might I just clarify my hon. friend's thinking, perhaps I will be able to do that.

I would say that, first of all, the planning department as such is taken from The Department of Planning and Development.

As a matter of fact, in going back into the history of that department to its beginning, it was never intended actually that that department would assume the proportions that it did assume, with relation to community planning.

It was natural that it should go to The Department of Municipal Affairs, and I can

say that it would have gone to Municipal Affairs, despite anything the Gordon report would have said. It was intended that should be the case.

As a matter of fact, when The Department of Planning and Development was first set up about 16 years ago, at that time, the department approved of only a very small number of plans every year. Because of the great growth of this province, induced by the prosperity brought about by this government, the province has extended greatly, with the result that the matter of community planning assumed proportions that were never expected 16 years ago.

Now, sir, I suggest we leave that out of the question. Here is the point.

The Department of Planning and Development is to be given the matter of planning the overall provincial parks. They are, of course, in many cases, municipal in their implication, but, as a matter of fact, they are province-wide in their effects, and it is the proper place to have them.

For instance, the St. Lawrence parks, of course, do affect municipalities down there very much. On the other hand, that is a matter of great broad provincial planning as are Algonquin park and Quetico park, and the Pinery down on Lake Huron, and Presqu'île and Rondeau parks and others.

Now, actually speaking, of course, some of those parks really come, for administrative purposes, under The Department of Lands and Forests, and I think it would be a great mistake to remove them from there.

On the other hand, in the matter of the provincial parks generally, it would seem to us that the planning of those parks would be with The Department of Planning and Development.

Now, there should not be any misunderstanding about this Act. This Act is an Act which is in the explanatory note at the commencement. This bill provides for financial assistance to municipalities in establishing parks to be maintained and operated, for the use and enjoyment of the public, in such manner as will be complementary to the use and enjoyment of provincial parks.

Now, the need to be met, sir, is this. I think last year we had between 5 million and 6 million visitors to our provincial parks, such as Algonquin park, the Niagara parks—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That does not include the Niagara parks, which had 8 million visitors alone. It would include the Quetico, Algon-

quin, Rondeau, Presqu'île and these other parks.

Now, the point is this, we have found a very definite need for the type of park that is complementary to that park, the type which can be municipally administered, and that is the purpose of this.

I would very much doubt that this Act would, in itself, be of use for instance to an urban municipality. But an urban municipality is not excluded. It might be. But it would seem to us here, that this would apply largely, for instance, to county parks.

Now, I know of one county that is desirous of obtaining certain lakefront in their area, very beautiful lakefront, and this gives them up to 50 per cent. of the cost, and 50 per cent of the cost of the buildings, provided they run it in a manner that is complementary to our parks system. That is the purpose of this Act.

Now, I would say this, that there are controls here to assure that these parks are really complementary to the parks, to the general parks system. As a matter of fact, we would not want two of these parks alongside each other. Actually there has to be planning on, you might say, a municipal basis, but also on a province-wide basis.

Now, there are a surprising number of municipalities that have raised this point. As a matter of fact, the Jackson's Point park which is now a provincial park, was acquired by the county of York. It was taken over by the province by the implications of the metropolitan deal. I would say that would be a very natural park to come under this bill.

Now that, sir, is the purpose, and I would say this, that the planning itself is to be on the province-wide basis to meet the needs of our population in that sense, and that is the purpose of being with The Department of Planning and Development.

Now I will speak further about the real purposes of The Department of Planning and Development in days to come. I think that removal of the community planning from that department really brings the department back to the real purposes of the original department.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Excuse me, Mr. Speaker, will the hon. Prime Minister permit one or two questions?

The Act, in its description, refers to financial assistance to municipalities. Now, I gather from the explanation that has been made that is not an exact description of the

purpose. Actually this is to be complementary, if you will, to the province's parks systems.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is right.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Section 2 specifically suggests that.

Well now, Mr. Speaker, I was of the opinion, when I first looked at the Act, that this was intended to be of assistance to municipalities as such, to assist them in developing in their own parks, within their own communities, all of which is a very commendable thing.

I gather now that it is not the case. Most of these parks will be parks outside in the urban areas, if you would.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would think mainly, but not necessarily.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, what about the normal municipality of 25,000 or 30,000 people?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, the point is this. These parks are self-supporting. I think it is very apparent that, in a small park where a charge is made, it probably is not self-supporting, and therefore I do not think that the municipalities would be attracted to that. I think the municipalities would be attracted to the type of park where they could maintain bathing, camping, cooking and other facilities on a paying basis. No municipality wants to acquire something that is going to cost the taxpayers a lot of money, or in fact, money.

The purpose of this is to help the municipalities where they want to acquire a park that is operated on a user-basis—that is, operated on a basis which would enable the park to be self-supporting. Of course, if they want to go ahead and do something which is not self-supporting, it would be subject to controls. As hon. members know, there are controls in the bill there that specify that it pass, I think, the parks integration board, which is operated in a way with which the hon. members are familiar.

In any event, the parks integration board will hereafter operate from The Department of Planning and Development.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Speaker, would this Act permit the type of park I have in mind? We have, in my home city, tourist spots where strictly tourists from southern Ontario or the United States come and spend a few days or a week—would it permit that sort of park?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, it could, subject to the matter being approved by the parks integration board, yes. It does not assist in the maintenance of it, it is just the acquiring of the park and the capital outlay.

Mr. Troy: In my home city they were confused when the announcement was made because right away the very active parks commission wanted to get some money to build an athletic park.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That comes under the community hall.

Mr. Troy: Yes, I know, sir, I found that out, but I wonder about the tourist camps.

Mr. J. Chapple (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, before we finish with this particular bill, I might say that this is the type of legislation which has worried me for a number of years. I know it is accepted in education and in many other fields.

I feel that once again we are coming into something which is going to cost the province quite a bit of money. Nobody seems to worry about the money being spent. All we worry about is the services we can give, regardless of the cost of those services rendered.

This is one thing that has bothered me about the government we have at the present time.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Good government.

Mr. Chapple: I feel that what I have just said is one problem with the government that is such a good government, and which does take all the credit for what we are getting. Although I feel it is doing a good job along those lines, yet it is tremendously costly, in my opinion at least.

It is possibly the most costly type of operation that anyone could conceivably have.

In this particular instance, we are setting up another umbrella where up to \$50,000 can be spent. The minute one sets a limit of say \$50,000, or any amount, for any organization to spend, then we get the costs of operation on the initial operation increased.

In other words, if one is buying a piece of land the municipality says: "Now, this piece of land is going to cost us \$25,000." Immediately they say, well, first it is going to sell the land and the price is going to go up, if there is plenty of money there, the price will be voted up to the greatest possible extent and therefore—there being no control on the initial basis of this—we have, on the municipal level of government, the

highest possible cost that we can get, although we do get the service.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): It has to be approved.

Mr. Chapple: Of course, it has to be approved, but generally approved at the highest possible level, whereas if we had some definite, real control on money that is being spent out and also a suggested control—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member may move the adjournment of this debate if he wants to. It can stand over to another day.

Mr. Chapple: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in adjourning the House I would like to make this motion. It is prompted and caused by pressing urgent necessity.

I move, seconded by hon. J. N. Allan, that, notwithstanding the previous order, when this House adjourns the present sitting thereof, it will stand adjourned until 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday next, and it will adjourn for luncheon interval at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and resume at 2 o'clock to sit until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The reasons for that, I think, are very apparent.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now, Mr. Speaker, concerning the work on Thursday, I had said to the House that the next order would be The Department of Energy Resources, but the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay) is in Elliot Lake, and I would not want to make a commitment that we would go ahead with his estimates on Thursday.

Therefore, I would like to substitute for that The Department of Labour on Thursday, and The Department of Reform Institutions on Friday.

Sir, if it seems possible to do it, I could discuss with the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) the matter of substituting The Department of Energy Resources for one of those orders that I have mentioned.

In any event, at the moment it will be The Department of Labour and The Department of Reform Institutions, and if there is a change I will discuss it with the hon. leader of the Opposition and the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald), so that the hon. members opposite would have due notice of any change.

Now, sir, if those items are completed on either of those days, then we could proceed with items on the order paper and the budget debate.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Excuse me, Mr. Speaker, before the motion is put to adjourn, may I ask why the committee on commissions will not sit tomorrow? This is the second week in a row.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is because of the change that was made in the order of the sittings of the House today.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Yes, well, this is the second week that that particular committee is not sitting.

Mr. J. H. White (London South): Mr. Speaker, I can answer that question. It is difficult to find a time that is mutually convenient for the committee, having in mind the other committee meetings, and for Judge Robb. We have set a meeting for 9 o'clock, Friday morning. That was the earliest that we could set it.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, the problem here is simply this, that it does seem to us unusual that the hon. member for Beaches (Mr. Collings), who was in the middle of his explanation when the committee last adjourned, has seemed available. He has been here constantly, and yet we have had these two adjournments.

Hon. Mr. Frost: He is all through.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, definitely not. As the meeting

adjourned two weeks ago, I had just posed a question to the hon. member, and the bell started to ring as the House was going in that afternoon at 2 p.m., and the chairman of the committee will agree with me. He did not answer the question, and that is the last we have seen of the hon. liquor commissioner.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I guess the liquor commissioner was saved by the bell then, is that right?

Mr. Singer: He has had a chance to recover, Mr. Speaker, and gird up his loins, and we would like to see him back again.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, is the committee on Lands and Forests cancelled for Thursday then?

Clerk of the House: No. It will be sitting at 9 o'clock, according to the orders.

Mr. Gisborn: I see that the labour committee sits at 10 o'clock, Mr. Speaker. It is not going to leave much time to get into the sections of the bill that are going to be quite contentious. I would suggest that the hon. Prime Minister take a look at the orders on committees for Thursday morning.

Mr. Wintermeyer: How about a 40-hour week?

Hon. Mr. Frost: We are on a 48-hour week. That is the only answer to it.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.15 of the clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Thursday, March 10, 1960

Morning Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1960

11 O'CLOCK A.M.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Clerk of the House: Mr. W. G. Noden, from the standing committee on lands and forests, presents the committee's first report and moves its adoption.

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act, 1952.

An Act to amend The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act.

An Act to provide for the harvesting of wild rice.

An Act to amend The Forestry Act, 1952.

An Act to amend The Surveys Act, 1958.

An Act to amend The Trees Act.

An Act respecting Presqu'île provincial park.

An Act to amend The Provincial Parks Act, 1958.

Your committee begs to report the following bill with certain amendments:

An Act to amend The Public Lands Act.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. H. L. Rowntree, from the standing committee on labour, presents the committee's first report and moves its adoption.

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

An Act to amend The Department of Labour Act.

An Act to amend The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1951.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Introduction of bills.

Hon. M. B. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Public Health Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, there are 4 sections to this amendment.

The first is to help regulate the indiscriminate and, at present, unregulated citing and operation of many refuse disposal areas, which have created serious problems in sanitation for local medical officers of health.

The second is to strengthen and clarify the health unit programme; there is no change in principle, it is a tidying up subsection.

The third is to make applicable sanitary by-laws, now in operation in organized territories, to those territories in Ontario which are not organized.

The fourth is to facilitate the transfer of matters relating to plumbing from The Department of Health to the Ontario water resources commission, under whose supervision these things now come.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. Report of the Minister of Education for the calendar year 1959.

2. Report of the workmen's compensation board of Ontario for the year 1959.

Mr. Speaker: We will revert to reports by committees.

Clerk of the House: Mr. R. K. McNeil, from the standing committee on agriculture, presents the committee's first report and moves its adoption.

Your committee begs to report the following bills without amendment:

An Act to amend The Warble Fly Control Act, 1952.

The Weed Control Act, 1960.

An Act to provide for the disposal of dead animals.

An Act to amend The Farm Products Grades and Sales Act.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

THIRD READINGS

The following bills received third reading, upon motions:

Bill No. Pr17, An Act respecting the board of education for the township of Etobicoke.

Bill No. Pr24, An Act respecting the city of Kingston.

Bill No. Pr28, An Act respecting the Blind River-Elliot Lake high school district board.

Hon. L. M. Frost moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into the committee of supply.

Motion agreed to; House in committee of supply, Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

On vote 901:

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): Mr. Chairman, in presenting these estimates for the current year I would draw to the attention of the House that this is the seventeenth time that I have presented the estimates of The Department of Labour.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Long may he reign.

Hon. Mr. Daley: I know quite well that, while to me 17 years seems quite a long time to sit in this House, the hon. member for Brant would consider that just a brief period.

When I presented the estimates in 1944, the total expenditures of the department for the ensuing fiscal year 1944-1945 was figured at \$437,000. The estimates for 1960-1961 stand at \$3.1 million.

It is a long way from those early days, and the growth of the province is reflected in the increase in the cost of administering The Department of Labour. The estimates of The Department of Labour are up \$254,000 over the last fiscal year.

I think that this increase is due, in the main, to the fact that the province continues to go through a period of industrial and business expansion. This has meant that the

department has had to expand services and take on more staff.

Apart from the salaries for new staff, the items covering travelling expenses, equipment and salary reflect our expanded operations.

One of the main items which shows an increase is that for the training of apprentices. This has gone from \$450,000 to \$480,000 for this year. This, of course, is shared by the federal government who take, well, a great interest in the development of apprenticeship training in this country.

Mr. Nixon: This is our share, is it not, this \$480,000?

Hon. Mr. Daley: It is on a 50-50 basis, and so the total amount would be \$960,000 expended on that activity within the province.

This type of expenditure however, is all to the good, in my opinion, because of the fact that it represents an outlet for which a substantial return is gained, namely, skilled mechanics in various trades.

I might say that here in Ontario a system of apprentice training has been developed which, for a long period of time, was unique. Back in 1928, a group of trade union and employer representatives approached the then Prime Minister, hon. G. Howard Ferguson, and asked for legislation on apprenticeship. This legislation was passed and came into force on January 1, 1929.

A provincial advisory committee was set up under the legislation to advise the Minister and the apprenticeship branch on problems relating to this type of training. And it is interesting to note that, in 1960, the same chairman is still at the head of the committee—Mr. Joseph M. Pigott of Hamilton.

I would like to draw that to the attention of the House. Here is the head of one of the big construction firms in the province, which would indicate that he is a very, very busy man, and yet he finds time, month after month, to come and interest himself and act as chairman of this advisory committee, to develop and continue to develop tradesmen from our own Canadian citizens. I think it is a great work, and I think he and several other members of that committee—who are still on it from the original term—deserve a great deal of credit, and the thanks of the people of this province for the work they do in that regard.

Apprenticeship in Ontario is largely confined to the construction and automotive trades, barbering and hairdressing, which are designated trades under this legislation. I

personally have taken a great interest in this development. I think that it is one of the things essential, and of the greatest necessity, that opportunity be given to the type of boy who can acquire a reasonable amount of education, but for various reasons does not have the opportunity to go to university and into the professions, and that he be encouraged to take up a trade.

The trades today are entirely different than they were many years ago. Many years ago in the construction trade, it was deemed that they would only work a few months a year. Winter weather and everything stopped the building. But today that is entirely different. While they have not acquired the ability to guarantee full annual employment yet, the trades are much more satisfactory to work at, and they do provide a good type of living.

When we look back from my point of view, the contractors of today were the tradesmen of yesterday. It is a valuable thing to be a skilled mechanic, even though for some reason, a person does not use it. Yet it is very easy to carry the skills with him, and I suggest that the young men of this province can consider, when they are leaving school, the advisability of taking up a trade. There will be some handicap for the early period, because the wages will not meet those that they might acquire in industry, but they will be developing something and they will be very happy, I am sure, in years to come.

This apprenticeship training has been successful in the past, and I look forward to it playing a most important role in the education of these young people who are interested in becoming tradesmen.

A perusal of our estimates will reveal that there has been no spectacular fluctuation in our activities, but rather steady growth. I do not propose to say any more at this time. I will let the estimates speak for themselves. I have my assistants here who will assist me in answering any questions that hon. members might wish to have answered. I can say that the estimates have been carefully perused by The Provincial Treasurer's Department and I submit them for the consideration of the House.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to make a few introductory remarks before we begin the analysis of the detailed items.

At the outset I would commend the hon. Minister of Labour for his remarks, and for the long term he has served in this very

important post—a post, Mr. Chairman, that personally I think has been important in the past, and is going to become increasingly more important in the future.

I have taken the opportunity on several occasions to speak generally of the problem that confronts our economic-social society here, and likewise that of all the free world in the next few years.

One of the challenges that we have is to help to settle, and show the road for settlement which has to be pursued in management-labour relations.

Mr. Chairman I have talked very generally and maybe even philosophically in conjunction with this problem. Let me just repeat in some respects some of the things that I have said.

It does seem to me that, at the present time, this House and the department have an opportunity that I am afraid we are not using to the best advantage. I think the problem that we are presented with at the present time is to preserve the dignity of the individual, and his free right to develop his personality in an ever-more complicated world.

Now we have been talking about unions, we have been talking about labour legislation. Let us talk for a little while about something that is broader and more significant, and that is the order of our social-economic system over the course of the next few years.

I am inclined to think it is going to be challenged as it has never been challenged before. It is going to be challenged by state control which we despise, and yet we have to meet it. Unless we can bring management and labour together as co-operative partners, we will have failed our day. To do that is our real responsibility.

I am not saying that any man knows the answer, but I am saying that we have the responsibility to try to find the general path that we should pursue to reach the right goal.

In that connection I would point out, Mr. Chairman, that firstly, for a long time, we have talked about unemployment, and there are those who say that one is a gloom-monger when one refers to unemployment. We can divide the unemployment that we have into what might be termed seasonal unemployment, chronic unemployment, technological unemployment, and unemployment that is the result of the dislocation of industry and technological changes.

It does seem to me that we have never tackled this problem effectively. For years

and years we have had steady seasonal unemployment. That is something, Mr. Chairman, that we are met with year in and year out. We should have a plan to take care of this.

We have talked about technological unemployment. We have the dramatic illustration of Elliot Lake. That type of thing is going to happen again and again unless we are prepared to deal with such crises, and the biggest criticism that can be levied at this government is that we were not prepared to meet that particular crisis when it arose.

Now, I advise this House that similar crises are going to arise as a result of automation and technological change, just as sure as 1 and 1 are 2, in the course of the next few years. I say to hon. members that, unless we have a plan, unless we think about this matter now, we will be as bankrupt of probable solutions as we are in respect to the Elliot Lake situation today.

Therefore, I would say that it behooves the department at this time to call a high level conference, a conference that will bring into focus, and will bring together men knowledgeable in the technological field, knowledgeable in this problem of automation, men who can begin to work out a solution for the social catastrophe that is bound to occur and bound to hurt many people in the future.

Here is an area that we must do something about, Mr. Chairman—we have to do something about minimum wage. The hon. Minister a year ago said that this was a matter of serious consequence, and that the government was thinking about it. But I think there has been little suggestion or thought given to it in the interval.

We have to do something about portable pensions other than give the subject mere lip-service. The time, in my opinion, is here when we have to acknowledge almost the right, if you will, of an individual to a pension after a specific period of time. Maybe that period of time is 15 years. I do not know what it is. But after 15 years of employment, a man certainly, in this society today, should be in the position to say "I have earned something," and I think legislation should give him the protection that he needs to assure that he will be given a pension at the expiration of that specific period.

Now these problems, Mr. Chairman, might be theoretical. They might be philosophical in nature. But I say that, unless we take the opportunity to think and plan now, we

will have failed in our basic purpose, and I would draw these things again, in summary, to the hon. members' attention.

Firstly, I refer to our responsibility to think about employment, but not in the manner that some would say of gloom-mongers. I am not one of those. However, this is a social problem, and certainly we have done nothing to tackle the seasonal or the regular unemployment that occurs year in and year out. We have done nothing to tackle the man who is displaced, and loses his work because of technological changes, dislocation in industry and automation.

Further, we have done nothing to study seriously the problem of minimum wage, portable pensions and a minimum pension after a stipulated period of time.

The last point that I would touch upon—and we can go into more detail on it as we go through the estimates—is the matter of workmen's compensation.

Herein, Mr. Chairman, I think the time has come when we have to exercise the thinking that we are endowed with, and come up with some answer to the criticism that is made of the workmen's compensation principle today, and it is simply this.

A man loses a finger in 1923 and is paid "x" dollars. If a man loses a finger in 1959 he is paid 4 times this. The answer that is made is, "That is the insurance principle, we can do nothing about it."

Well, if we adopt that attitude, and adopt the attitude that we can just do nothing about some of these things, I say to this House that we will eventually find ourselves so in conflict with the out-and-out socialists that we will be gobbled up.

I think that is the basic concern that I want to point out to this House today. The conflict, Mr. Chairman, as I see it of the future, is between a free society, exercising its social responsibilities in an orderly fashion, and those who would abuse the very rights that they intend to protect by legislating and requiring all to conform to a statism system.

Mr. Chairman, I realize these remarks are very general but I do want to emphasize and underscore all of them when I say today that, in conjunction with workmen's compensation, we can work it out.

I have been told, and I have read several times, that the dollar has depreciated in a steady fashion over the last 50 years and that scientifically we can measure it. We cannot measure it from year to year but over, I think,

a period of 50 years it depreciated at a rate of about a certain percentage each year.

Now, we could overcome this problem by adding, to the cost and contribution that is required to be made by the individual in industry for workmen's compensation, that 1 per cent. or 2 per cent. or 3 per cent. which would take care of the depreciation in the cost of the dollar. This depreciation presumably is going to continue into the future, and in this way we would overcome the weaknesses that currently beset a man who is required to try to help and support himself after injury with fewer dollars than a man who receives a similar injury in a subsequent year.

Mr. Chairman, I think this is maybe the most worthwhile practical suggestion that I can make at this time.

In mentioning this I am very sincere. It is a suggestion, Mr. Chairman, to which this House could give ready and speedy implementation.

To summarize again, I simply point out, that it is an historic fact that the dollar has depreciated in an orderly fashion. We can measure it, not from year to year, but over an extended period of time, and we can protect against it intelligently. Mr. Chairman, these are the remarks I want to make at this particular time, in a general way, and permit the development in each of them under the specific items as we reach them. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East): Mr. Chairman, I would like to comment on labour conditions generally in the province. There are some estimates in here that I will just touch on. I will speak on them in more detail later.

The first one, I would like just to touch on, is minimum wages. Now, we have an Act at the present time which applies only to women. I think that the Act should apply to men, too. I was quite surprised this weekend, when I was back in Hamilton talking to some of the people there, to discover that one of the plants in Hamilton, has a starting rate for men running from 55 cents an hour to \$1.10 an hour. That is not a living wage at all for anybody.

As far as the unions are concerned, there is not too much worry about the minimum wage. But we have to bear in mind that there are still many unorganized plants in this province, and I do think that the companies are taking advantage of the group of people such as in Hamilton, where we have 17,000 out of work. These firms are hiring people, actually,

at wages less than they can get if they are on unemployment insurance. And I think that this government has to take a realistic stand and make a decision that laws have to be passed to protect these people who, at the present time, may not be organized into unions.

Another point I would like to touch on is The Apprenticeship Act. I feel that it is a good Act. I think we must have more apprentices. They are definitely needed in industry. But apprenticeship training also creates problems. I would just like to speak for a minute on that.

We will take an apprentice learning to be a mechanic in a garage, as an example. He has to serve 5 years, his pay is not too great, and we understand he comes here to Toronto for courses every so often. The government pays a certain portion of his wages to live on.

But the problem nowadays is that a lot of these young chaps are married, maybe with two or three children, and it is impossible for them to come down here and live on the amount of money they get. They do not have an opportunity of saving very much money while they are going through their trade. So I do think there should be some larger compensation for these married men.

On workmen's compensation, I feel there are two or three things that are lacking very badly. I do feel that the waiting period of 7 days is too long. When a man is hurt, that is definitely the time he needs money to keep his family going.

Another problem is that of a fellow working in a plant who drops something on his fingers. He is sent up to the hospital for an X-ray. Therefore he loses half a day, maybe a day and a half and he gets no pay at all. The company pays him nothing for that, and I feel, once the compensation case is taken up, that he should be paid right back to the date the injury occurred, provided that it is only a half a day or a couple of days that he is off. I say this because that is the very time when he needs money.

I am very sorry to say that we have no women representing constituencies in this House today. I think it is very important that we should have women playing a part in politics.

But, since there are no women here, I am going to say just a few words on their behalf. And that is on the question of equal pay for equal work.

We have in our legislation today a clause, giving them a little protection—but very

little indeed. When we get down to the shop level—and I see it every day—it really means nothing. The Act offers no protection to the women in the factory. We will say that they have a job set up and a man works on it. Then they turn around and maybe split it up into 3 parts, and employ 3 women doing the 3 parts in one-third of the time. That change takes them out from under the Act. They have no opportunity of getting comparable pay, although they are actually doing comparable work. In another case, they will have exactly the same job on a production line, with a man working on it on one shift, and a lady working on it on another shift. The only change may be that a box which is fairly heavy has to be lifted down to the floor, or up on the bench, and they have a handler coming around doing that. And by doing that, a company takes the position that it is not exactly the same job, and therefore, that girl will be working for 40 cents, 50 cents, and in some cases 60 cents an hour less than the man.

I think we should be realistic in these days, and have realistic laws to protect that girl. As long as it is a comparable job, she should be paid the going rate. I think that she should have this protection, so that she can make the same type of money as the man.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Mr. Chairman, and hon. members, I would like to say a word or so in regards to our hon. Minister of Labour for the good job that he is doing, and the legislation that has been provided here for the great people of Ontario, especially the labour people, since he has been Minister of Labour.

Speaking about the workmen's compensation, I would like to mention that, in 1953, the widows' pensions were increased from \$50 to \$75 per month. This increase, however, applied only to those becoming widows after the amended legislation was passed.

We now have before us legislation to make the widows' pensions \$75 for all. Certainly this is a measure justified in the light of increasing living costs. I presume that this change will become effective at once.

It was just 10 years ago that the compensation was raised from 66½ per cent. to 75 per cent. of the earnings, with a maximum of \$3,000. In 1952, the waiting period was reduced from 7 days to 5 days, the maximum for computing compensation was raised to \$4,000. Then, in 1957, the maximum was raised to \$5,000. That is very good work on the part of the great hon. Minister of Labour, and this great government.

In 1958, the board opened a new \$6 million rehabilitation centre, with 500 beds, at Downsview. It is the best centre of its kind in America. If the centre can fit the injured man to return to his former job, well and good; if not, then no effort is spared to train him in some other line, so that he can become reasonably self-supporting.

There is no government on this continent more friendly to labour than this great government in Ontario. Their approach to the problems of labour is indicated by their record.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, in saying a few words in general on the labour estimates, I would advise the hon. member for Welland to discuss The Workmen's Compensation Act and some of the labour Acts with some of the people in the particular plant he works with, and I am sure he will come up with a different view to just what we need in the province.

Mr. Chairman, I was quite surprised with the presentation the hon. Minister made in his opening remarks on his estimates this year. I do not know just why he is so modest in his approach. In the past years, he spent considerable time and dealt mainly with the great industrial expansion in the province, patting on the back the industries for the great job they had done. Always, I felt, he had left out the important statement of what contribution the employees have made to this great industrial expansion.

Mr. Chairman, I want to just deal with the brief presented to the hon. Minister and the cabinet by the Ontario federation of labour, and I do not think that anyone could use a better document to express to the public what is needed in the province, and the interest of the trade union movement in our whole society, and not just in their own members.

I know that the brief was presented to the cabinet, but I do not know how many of the private hon. members on the government side have taken time to read the document. I wish that, when these presentations are made to the cabinet, all the hon. members would get them and pursue them thoroughly, so that, when it is debated here, they would know what it is all about, and could express their opinions on some of the specific things.

Now, the brief covers everything in general—the labour relations, the provincial economic policy, working conditions across the province, education, workmen's compensation, health services, anti-discrimination laws and many

other aspects of legislation not under the jurisdiction of The Department of Labour.

I think it points out that they are not a selfish group, that their feelings are basic, that they want to do something for the whole of the province, all of the people, including those organized and unorganized, and maybe those who should be organized.

Now, some of the points have been covered by the previous speakers. But there are things like statutory holidays that the federation has asked be made mandatory. Why are we so backward in this province? The organized groups can collectively bargain and get statutory holidays. I think in a collective agreement statutory holidays are almost standard, but there are thousands of unorganized workers in this province who are not enjoying holidays comparable to the great masses of those who are organized.

Those on the executive side do enjoy every holiday, but these other groups and services in some plants are not organized, and either have to go to work on a statutory holiday or—if they have to take a holiday because it is the general thing in the community—they lose a day's pay. I think one important step would be to make it mandatory for 8 statutory holidays to be given with pay across the province. There does not seem to be any argument against this.

The hon. Minister has given some of his arguments that it would put out of business a lot of small industries if they had to pay these fringe benefits. I do not think that is the case. I do not think it has been found to be the case in other provinces where progressive legislation has been brought in. In fact, I think it does increase the benefits.

Regarding vacations, I am going to deal with this in a bill I have presented, and I do not think anyone can argue, in this high economy and industrial expansion of this province, that anyone should have less than 3 weeks' vacation a year. It contributes to the health of the employee, and it also makes a contribution to the unemployment problem. If we dealt with figures, it would certainly be enlightening to see the employment it would create if everyone working in industry, and in services, were given 3 weeks' vacation a year.

The argument might be that it would put a lot of people out of business. Well, I do not think that should be the criterion if we are going to try to balance the benefits across the province. We have to take a serious look at this sort of thing.

Regarding hours of work, there is hardly

any excuse now for not reducing the hours of work in this province to 40 hours from 48. In Saskatchewan and British Columbia they have the 44-hour week, and the 44-hour a week for women alone in Alberta and Manitoba, yet here we are, in this great industrial province, still with a 48-hour week.

And under The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act it does not restrict them to the 40-hour week.

Under the Act they can work 100 hours overtime a year and that, broken down, allows them to work 50 hours a week. Actually the Act, as far as I can ascertain, is not being enforced. If they want to exceed this 100 hours a year, all they have to do is write a letter to the department and they can go ahead and work the extra overtime.

I feel, if we are going to find work for people, and if we want to do something about their health, we should enact a standard uniform 40-hour week so that we have some uniformity in the standards across the province.

One important thing that I think was pointed out in the brief is the foundry regulations. We remember it has taken them 10 years to really get a set of safety regulations in the foundry industry that does remove some of the hazards in that activity. But it seems to me they will not be effective until we make the foundry regulations part of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, so that the inspectors can have the necessary enforcement powers under the Act.

Now, in regard to workmen's compensation, Mr. Chairman, which has been mentioned, there are some additional points that are very important. This may seem to be unimportant, but one of the sections that I think might be abused is the free choice of a doctor. I feel a case where it may be abused is where, once the employee is injured in the plant and the plant doctor—or doctor that the employer calls in at the emergent time to look after him—is thereafter assumed to be the doctor he has to be treated by for the rest of his disability. It should be made clear that he can, after his first treatment when he is able to make a choice, choose his own doctor.

The waiting periods, of course, have been mentioned. If a person has been injured, there does not seem to be any justification why he should not be paid for his lost earnings, if it is one day or more.

Mr. Chairman, where it has become customary to base compensation for temporary total disability on the worker's earnings 4

weeks prior to the accident, the employers are now insisting that a 12-month period be used in accordance with section 39 of the Act.

Strict compliance with the terms of the Act, in this instance, gives rise to administrative difficulties and inequities. The federation ask, therefore, that section 39 of the Act be amended to permit the board to use the 4-week period for the purpose of calculating average earnings. They do not feel that section 40 is working properly, and it should be looked into. Further, Mr. Chairman, I feel the minimum benefit for temporary total disability should be raised from \$15 to \$25.

In regard to rehabilitation—I think this is important—certainly as I said the other day we have one of the finest compensation Acts on the continent, and we have the finest rehabilitation building and department. But there does not seem to be a satisfactory ending to it. Once a person has rehabilitated to the point where he can do something then a job must be found for him so he can take part in our society.

There must be more co-operation from industry in placing these people in jobs. It might be that the best thing to do would be to make it mandatory that an industry, which has over a certain number of employees on the payroll, take the employee back to work. Certainly it might not be feasible, if they have just a small group, to find a job and take him back.

The other point that I think is very important concerns those in the temporary total disability category. They set the pension at 75 per cent. of the difference between what such a person would have been getting for his own rate and what he would be getting for a suitable job. What is happening in many cases, because of the medical opinion that he is ready for light work, is that benefits are reduced, but he does not have a job. I think such a person should either be kept on full compensation, and be given the full amount of benefits, and get the same as if he was totally disabled, until he gets a job. I will let it go at that, Mr. Chairman, and will have more to say on the specific votes.

An hon. member: Is that a threat or a promise?

Mr. Gisborn: Both.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, I would just like to briefly reassert the remarks my hon. leader (Mr. Wintermeyer) has made. I cannot help thinking that today in Ontario, and even Canada, we pay a

terribly high price for this so-called prosperity, when we think of the thousands of people in this province who are vainly hunting for employment. Right in this House today there is a man who has been searching in vain. He fought with the air force, and he is searching vainly to get work, and he cannot get it. And I think this is one of the most fundamental problems that we have to face.

I think that we have to do it on a broad basis at the start. I think that we have to look at the planning that is going on in our province and in our country.

I agree thoroughly, with my hon. leader, that we seem to be shrugging our shoulders at the fact that, when winter comes, automatically a number of men must be laid off. And I do not think that is necessary in a country like ours. I think that we can have planning, we can have inducement for industry, in order that through taxes they might continue winter employment and produce during the winter months. I think that it is well to have prior planning, in relation to jobs, in the whole new area of technology automation.

I have the feeling that we just wait until something happens and people are unemployed. We do not have enough planning ahead, even right in the technical schools themselves. I do not think there is enough forward looking and planning about what kind of new skills should be developed.

I think also that there is lack of planning relating to older citizens and the great groups of people who are unemployed. We do not suggest to them that we will use them through retraining under the M schedule of The Vocational Education Act which permits exactly that—retraining older people, who no longer can find work, to fit into other jobs.

I simply would like to say that I do not think we should look on unemployment as something that is inevitable, something that is part of progress and prosperity. This is the real challenge that we must meet through not only a study with management and labour, but also through a very close manpower study. Then we will know where changes are going to take place, what type of people we should be training and re-training to fit into technological advances.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Mr. Chairman, I think it is only fair that I should say that, in my opinion, the man at the head of the department is doing what I think is a good job. Of course, all of us being human as we are, we are prone to make errors and mistakes.

Now, sir, going back over the years, I can well think back to the time when the hon. Minister of Labour's hair was kind of blond or sandy, and when I had hair, too, and when both of us were working together as a team back in the year 1943, and prior to that time. It is amazing how things change. However, I am assuming that they are all for the best.

Now, there is one thing about which I have always been critical of the hon. Minister, and this is nothing personal at all, because I have oftentimes said that I think that he has tried and worked hard. It is this problem of bringing employee and employer together on some common ground, even prior to the time that a strike occurs. It appears that he always waits until after the strike happens, and then he comes in, after it happens, upon being invited in by both parties involved.

I think that we have to treat this thing much the same as the fire department of any area, who go around and inspect and find out what is brewing, what is cooking. Then if, in the opinion of the department, it feels that there is now, in progress, the building up of a thing that might eventually become a strike, I think, if such a thing is foreseen, that the department should step into the picture for the purpose of bringing the parties into the hon. Minister's office or to some office, and trying to point out to them the awful effects that they will have upon the province in event that an industry goes out on strike.

Because indeed, in the event of a strike, it is not only the employer or the employee who suffers, it is all the people of this province. Therefore the hon. Minister's job, I should say, and the job of the department, ought to be to prevent as many of these strikes as it can.

Hon. Mr. Daley: We are doing that all the time.

Mr. Reaume: Well, I do not want to have any arguments. But what I would like to emphasize is that I do not think the hon. Minister is going far enough. There is a man in the employ of his department by the name of Mr. Fine, who, in my opinion, is a good man. Incidentally, while I am at it, I have to put in this plug. He was brought into the department by a Liberal, while the Liberals were in power. Now there is a man—

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): We never fire civil servants here.

Mr. Reaume: There is a man who, in my opinion, has done a very good job, and I think that what the hon. Minister ought to do is to go out into the province wherever he can, regardless of what it costs, and bring in more people of the calibre of Mr. Fine. In my opinion, sir, he has done more to stop and prevent strikes in this province than any one single man in it, and that would indicate, I think, that we need more and more Fines. The other point being—I do not mean fines from courts, of course.

Now, the other point is that, in the event of a strike, I do not think, sir, that the hon. Minister should wait until he is on the point of being invited by both parties before he goes in and sits down and talks to them. I say this because in many, many instances, he will find, in the event of a strike, that the employee has the employer over the barrel or vice versa, and one party will come and talk but the other will not.

I think that under the atmosphere of his office, if he was to bring two of the warring factions into his office, and tell them that it is all right for the unions to be fighting only in the interests of the unions, and employers to be fighting only in the interests of employers, but ask them who is going to help and to work for the interest of the people of the province.

And indeed in every city, and I know it well, the outcome of a strike leaves the community in very bad shape. It leaves them in the position where indeed, very seldom, anybody wins a strike; everybody suffers—the people of the area, the people of the province.

As I think back to my home town of some of these strikes there in the auto industry. I think of one in particular.

I can think of the Chrysler strike where the hon. Minister and his officers came, I think, on a Friday, and they sat Friday afternoon and all day Saturday, and it was agreed, prior to the time that they arrived, that they would sit until 10 o'clock on Sunday night, but that at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the hon. Minister packed up his bags and his officers, too, and they went out of town.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): He said that—

Mr. Reaume: I still say, and I think honestly, that had they stayed there and sat in that meeting, sir, until 10 o'clock at night, that strike could have been settled. Because, as proof of that, within 24 hours after they

went out of town, we settled it ourselves. And so, if they had stayed, they probably could have settled it.

Hon. Mr. Daley: We settled it before we left.

Mr. Reaume: They did not, that is not true. They left and they settled not one thing. Now the hon. Minister had better go back over his books again, because there is one that he did not settle.

Now, there was another strike—these things are important. There was another one, the great Ford strike. Now, let us just speak about that one, if you will, that occurred in the fall of 1954. Here is what happened again.

The hon. Minister came on down with a group of people, and before the deadline came, they had again packed up their bags and gone away. That night at 10 o'clock, some 10,000 people went out on strike, picketed those plants and that strike went on for months and months. It put the city of Windsor and the province in a very strained position.

Now, I just want to say this. The hon. Minister uses some of the most unorthodox methods of settling a strike that I have ever heard of. In that instance, we could have settled that strike in Windsor. The hon. Minister called down the company and he called down the union. They left Windsor at 2.45 a.m. on a Sunday. The Speaker of the House at that time was a very fine man, a man of the cloth, who knew as much about the problems that existed between the working classes of people and employers in this province as I know about what is actually happening over in Asia right now.

This man brought them into the Parliament Buildings on a Sunday afternoon, and started praying to the Holy Spirit to come through a hole in the roof to settle that strike.

As a consequence, with all the praying and with all the help of the Holy Spirit—and indeed I think we all ought to invite His help—but here is what happened then.

Now, I do not blame this on the Holy Spirit, but I blame it on the fumbling of the department and the methods they employed in that strike. By getting the Speaker of the House into that field, they prolonged that strike by 13 weeks.

Now, if we add up the wages lost by 10,000 people working at Ford for 13 weeks time, we will find that many hundreds of thousands of dollars were poured down the drain. I suggest that, after this, the hon. Minister

keep the Speaker out of the deal. The matter, I think, of settling strikes in this province is the hon. Minister's job, and I think that he is understaffed—

Hon. Mr. Daley: I did not get the Speaker in—

Mr. Reaume: Well, he knew about it, everybody else did. It was all over the papers of the province.

I think that the hon. Minister's office is very much understaffed. I think he is doing a grand job with what he has. I think that he is at the head of one of the most important departments of the government, and I think that what he should ask for is more funds, more funds, build it up and go on and employ the very best men that he can find. And he should pay them, certainly.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, it is always nice to join in a little revival meeting with the hon. member for Essex North.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we spent two days on the estimates of The Department of the Attorney-General last week and, for all I know, maybe the estimates of The Department of Labour will take a week. But I say to those hon. members, like the hon. member for Simcoe East (Mr. Letherby) who has left his seat and who has left me a note urging me to do what I could to get these through quickly, that we would like to oblige him, as well as all the other hon. private members on the government's side.

But, Mr. Chairman, we are conscious, and perhaps a new member is more conscious than some of the older members that, traditionally and historically in dealing with the estimates, it is not only the right but the duty of the private member to get up and voice his complaint—on both sides of the House as my hon. friend in front said—but perhaps the complaints will have a greater frequency over here on this side.

However, I could join in with the hon. member for Essex North and complain about a long strike that involved my constituency. But I merely say, to the hon. Minister of Labour, that the strike in 1958 did not require to last 84 days, and it would not have lasted 84 days, with its attendant dislocation, if his department had moved a little more quickly, with a little more emphatic action, in order to bring the parties together.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Mr. Chairman, that is completely unfair. We were in that strike—

Mr. Sopha: It is a matter of opinion. But I assert that it is true. As I said before, when that strike began and there were 18,000 people unemployed, we read—the press reports will corroborate what I say—that the hon. Minister of Labour could not meet the parties because he was settling the beer strike.

Hon. Mr. Daley: That is all nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I want to say to my hon. friend that—

Mr. Sopha: Now, point of order, Mr. Chairman, point of order. This is an old technique of the hon. Prime Minister—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member is talking nonsense, pure nonsense.

Mr. Sopha: He can make his speech next, I am making mine now.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, he is all wrong.

Mr. Sopha: I am not wrong at all.

Mr. Reaume: He is perfectly right.

Hon. Mr. Frost: If he drops around and sees me, I will tell him all about it.

Mr. Sopha: Well, one of these days, Mr. Chairman, adopting some of the techniques of the hon. Prime Minister—which I admire very much, and which I am going to seek to emulate as the years go by because of the success he has had with them—

Hon. Mr. Frost: He had better start right now.

Mr. Sopha: —I will perhaps table some clippings that show that the hon. Minister of Labour announced, when that strike began, that he had to settle the beer strike first.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I was there myself before the strike.

Mr. Sopha: Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to make my remarks of a more general nature than that.

As a new member, Mr. Chairman, I wonder which department of this government it was that was responsible, or took any measure of responsibility, in finding jobs for unemployed persons. I would think that this department would be the one that should charge itself with that responsibility.

I do not conceive how they can do anything of any great importance, in that regard, when the budget of this department is—as I

see it is—a little over \$3 million. This seems an exceedingly minimum amount with which to try to do anything in the province as a whole, to try to find jobs for those thousands of people in this province who are presently unemployed.

This certainly is an opportunity to ask—and I do ask, Mr. Chairman, but I ask rhetorically for fear somebody will get up and seek to answer the question now—what they are going to do about the great dislocation at Elliot Lake, and the unemployment that will result from that, when they are laid off this year.

What steps will this department take to try to assist those people this very year—perhaps 4,000 of them with their families—who will be out of work as a result of the curtailment of production in that community?

Now we might find out something from the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin (Mr. Fullerton) but he is not in his seat today. We in this group hope that he will get up and suggest something that he hopes this government will do to assist those families that are going to suffer from the shutdown of mines in that area.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to—yes, my hon. friend, whose prompting assistance is always of great benefit to me, says that they had a parallel last year in the Avro situation, and apparently this government did nothing about that either.

An hon. member: They do not want to think about that.

Hon. Mr. Frost: We won all the seats around there anyway.

Mr. Sopha: Apparently they do not want to think about it. They apparently have no plans, and they are not sitting down to think about it at all. But I feel that I have a responsibility and I do not, Mr. Chairman, seek to assert the role of a smart alec at all. But, coming from the constituency of Sudbury, which is next door to Algoma-Manitoulin, I feel that I have a responsibility, if the hon. member for Algoma-Manitoulin will not, to say to this government—and to the hon. gentlemen sitting in the first two rows over there—that they have to do something about those people at Elliot Lake, and that they have to do it promptly.

And what better environment of speech could there be, how could one exercise the larynx any better than to cite, for the two front rows over there, the famous phrase that was peddled up and down this country by one of their friends. I do not put any

responsibility on their shoulders for the phrase. But one person whom they know very well said, when he was seeking some favour from the electorate of this country, that "not a single man will suffer from unemployment as long as I am in office."

Some Liberal hon. members: Shame, shame.

Mr. Sopha: And it ought to be said to them, too, and it has not been said heretofore, but certainly, we are willing to crystallize in speech the assertion that the people in this province would be better served if the government in office here were of a different political stripe than the one up in Ottawa.

Some hon. members: Right, right.

Hon. J. A. Maloney (Minister of Mines): It is not. It is not. They said—

Mr. Sopha: Now, the hon. Minister of Mines says that it is not, but he and I may be around this House long enough to see the day when it is.

Hon. Mr. Maloney: I doubt that very much. I doubt that very much. The hon. member has to show a little more than he has got over there now, before that will ever happen. People are too wise, too sensible.

Mr. Sopha: Now, Mr. Chairman, you know we can say to them, what we really think, we can say to them—he will not last forever.

Hon. Mr. Maloney: It looks like he will. I will bring him in as a mummy.

Mr. Sopha: Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to say something about a specific matter, and I conceive it to be a matter of importance. That is with respect to workmen's compensation. Now, the gentlemen who make up that board—or perhaps I should say first, we all know that Ontario was the first jurisdiction to put in an Act or put in the principle of this type.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): The Conservatives.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Tory government.

Mr. Sopha: I say to the hon. Prime Minister, I do not mind a little digression.

I will say something that has been on my mind for a few days, and that is that we know over here, too, that collective bargaining in this country—compulsive collective bargaining—was put into operation for the

first time in this country by a Liberal government. In that regard, we are the fathers of collective bargaining.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Wait till I tell the hon. member the truth about that. I will complete his education.

Mr. Sopha: In the field of labour legislation, we do not have to take a back seat to that party in any regard.

Well, that board, as I was saying, is staffed—I am going to tell hon. members something nice about the workmen's compensation board—it is staffed by a very able group on the board, very courteous gentlemen. If one wants to go down there and have a tour around their plant, they are only too eager to do that for any hon. member of this Legislature. They will show hon. members a map down there, that they have, which shows the great number of countries—I think something in the order of 44 or 45 countries—from which they have received delegations to study their system. And that is a good thing for our province, and it shows how high we are held in the estimation of other people. Even over on this side we are pleased by that, too.

But there is one thing about it, that the incidence of accidents can pretty well be judged, as the hon. Minister of Labour knows, by the premiums that the various industries have to pay. And when I tell hon. members that the premium in the lumbering and pulp and paper industries is about \$14 per \$100 of wages—in mining it is somewhere around \$4—

Hon. Mr. Maloney: It is down to \$12.

Mr. Sopha: Well, it has gone down since last year, because last year it was \$14. I am happy to hear that. But that indicates the frequency of accidents in that industry.

Similarly, in the mining industry, the rate is fairly high. But it is a very good thing to be able to say that it is much less than it was a number of years ago.

Now, in northeastern Ontario, bearing in mind the large number of claims we have from northeastern Ontario, the people up there—as the hon. Prime Minister would say, those good, fine and splendid people—have been asking that board for years to establish a branch office in northeastern Ontario, and particularly in the Sudbury district. They have a small one at North Bay which I suppose looks after the people along the Ontario Northland Railway. But delegation after delegation has come down from the Sudbury area—and I believe the Elliot Lake

area—and has asked that board to establish a branch office in Sudbury, which could be of assistance to people who are making claims under the Act.

Now, every hon. member of this House will know that, perhaps, the most frequent visitors that we get in our office, if we happen to have an office downtown in our constituency, is the person who wants some assistance with his claim for the workman's compensation board. And, in the period of less than a year that I have had the privilege of serving the people of Sudbury, I can say that, of the number of people who have come to see me for assistance in governmental matters, those who want help in workmen's compensation outnumber all others by 10 to 1.

And I, with some others, again made a trip down to the board, and asked them if they would consider establishing a branch office in the Sudbury area. Their answer is that they will not do it, because they feel it can be administered better from the main office in Toronto here.

Now, perhaps one will realize the difficulty it entails for any hon. member of this House to do something concrete to assist those people who are in need of help, or more important, feel they are in need of help, when it is so far away to the main office. And it involves this, and I have made this practice, I have waited until there were 5 or 6 of them, and then have made a special trip down here to see the officials on the board.

Now, I say to the hon. Minister of Labour, and it is open to him to change the statutes, that this is not an efficient way of dealing with these people who are aggrieved. The member of the Legislature really is not the person who can be of assistance to him, and I would think that Act could be better administered and give help to the solution of those problems, if they had regional offices all over the province to help in the processing of their complaints.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Would the hon. member permit me to say just a few words?

Mr. Sopha: Yes, indeed.

Hon. Mr. Daley: I can only sum that up this way. In the United States, for every dollar that is taken in, about 40-45 cents goes back to the injured workman. In Ontario, it is something like 92-93 cents of every dollar.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): We have a socialized system here.

Hon. Mr. Frost: It all comes from private industries.

Hon. Mr. Daley: If we were to start to establish headquarters all over the province, with the necessary personnel and everything—well, I do not know, maybe it might be some value, in some cases—but it certainly would reduce the amount of returns that we are able to give to the injured people of this province.

Mr. Sopha: Well, I am not for a moment, Mr. Chairman, suggesting that they should establish regional offices in order to process these complaints. I am merely saying that they should have regional offices to channel the complaints to the board, and to ask for a review of the file. I say this because, strangely enough, the board does change its mind. I suppose all hon. members of this House have had this experience, and there are a great many sitting here who have had this experience much more than I have. The board does alter its decisions, if one presents to them new evidence, if one gets another examination.

And I am merely asking that these regional offices be set up and staffed by personnel from the board itself, in order to deal with these people, and let them resort to those officials rather than the member of this House, and make the complaint to him. This official can write to the board as well as an hon. member can, and ask if the man can have another medical examination, or if the man can have a hearing.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): It will still go back to the member.

Mr. Sopha: We all know, I say to the hon. Minister of Labour, that the only recourse that is given to a man under that Act—and it is proper that it is—is an appeal I believe under section 36, and when the portcullis comes down from the board, and they say "We will take no further action on this file," the only resort then is to write them a letter and demand a hearing before the full board under section 36.

Now, just to sum up, I merely say that people from the board should do those things themselves. We are not the people to do it, and we cannot properly serve all our other constituents if so much of our time is taken up in looking after claims of that nature.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is what the good hon. member is for.

Mr. Grossman: No points there, Elmer.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, before I go on to the comments I would like to state that I was more than a little surprised by the comments made by the hon. Prime Minister during an earlier part of these estimates, when he said that this government never fires any civil servants.

They ruthlessly chopped off a bunch of casual employees not very long ago. I do not know how those two—

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I say that was done with the understanding and the co-operation of the civil service association.

Mr. Bryden: Well, they certainly did not give that impression to the public. They were not understanding and appreciating it and—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member does not get it, he gives the wrong one, that is the trouble with you people—

Mr. Grossman: It had nothing to do with party politics.

Mr. Bryden: I am not saying it had anything to do with party politics. I know that they can think in terms of nothing else. I am just talking about—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Bryden: I did not hear the hon. member, but guess I did not miss very much.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The great education of Saskatchewan where he engaged in party politics when he was a civil servant. He ought to know. They are great experts themselves.

Mr. Bryden: Well, the hon. Prime Minister, as usual, cannot get Saskatchewan off his brain and, as usual, he does not know what he is talking about when he deals with that subject.

However, I would like to refer to some of the subject matter that was dealt with, in an introductory way, by the hon. leader of the Opposition and one or two of his supporters, some of the broader problems relating to labour and labour-management relations. He indicated, and I would agree with him, that it is desirable for labour and management to co-operate wherever possible. I think that is a sound approach, provided we keep it in a realistic perspective.

I have seen a lot of proposals put forward under the guise of labour-management co-operation, but what they really involve—now

I would like to make it clear that I am not now talking about what the hon. leader of the Opposition was saying—but I have seen proposals of a general nature put forward of that type, and what they really meant was the domination of management over labour when we got down to specific cases.

For that reason, I would like to suggest to my hon. friends to my immediate right, and others, that when we talk about these general principles, that we should also keep the specific applications in mind, because general principles can sometimes get a little fuzzy.

On this particular point, I would like to put forward the proposition that we cannot have true co-operation, or true partnership, between labour and management except on the basis of equality of the two partners. That is a point of view that I think bears more emphasis that it is getting at the present time in this country.

I have referred on earlier occasions to the sort of anti-labour campaign that is going on in this country at the present time. We have a situation of heavy concentration of corporate wealth, and a campaign indicating that labour is too big and too powerful, when actually the situation is just the other way around. We should be encouraging the growth of the labour movement.

Unfortunately, we have a bill before us in this House right now which certainly does nothing positive to encourage the growth of the trade union movement, and contains a few more restrictions, in addition to those already there, on its legitimate activities.

It is not in order for me to debate that bill now and I will not make any further reference to it. But I regret the present trend, under what I submit is the impetus of a very heavy propaganda campaign against the labour movement, based on the claim—quite unsubstantiated by any facts—that labour is too big and too powerful and, therefore, ought to be cut down.

Now, I really think, Mr. Chairman, that it is time that this sort of contention, which is regularly made in newspapers and in many other places, ought to be examined.

I would like to take, as an example, the largest trade union in this country. The trade union which has the largest number of members in this country is the United Steel Workers of America. The total income from dues paid in by members of that union, for their union membership, in this country adds up, according to my calculations—I have not got the figures from the union—would be that total dues paid in by members of the

United Steel Workers of America in Canada amount to about \$5 million. People will say: "That is a great amount of money, that is a tremendous amount of money, look how powerful it makes these fellows." Well, let us bear in mind—

Mr. Reaume: It helps you with the party.

Mr. Bryden: It does not help us—there are a lot of myths going around about how they use their money, but they publish financial statements—

Mr. M. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): How much did they spend in the last election?

Mr. Bryden: They did not spend anything, as far as we were concerned.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Tell that to somebody else.

Mr. Belanger: Now, I will tell him stories.

Mr. Bryden: Well, he can tell me stories, but I will tell him facts, and I am talking as the administrative officer who was in charge of conducting the election campaign in this province. I can tell him they did not give us one cent, or as far as I know, spend anything—

Mr. Singer: How much did they spend?

Mr. Bryden: They did not spend anything that I know of.

I will say this further, that I will be very happy to receive contributions for political purposes from any democratic trade union that cares to make them. I will be proud to receive them, and I will say that we have received assistance in various ways from the United Steel Workers of America.

I am not here to discuss that particular matter now. I am not here to discuss that. I will be happy to discuss it with the hon. gentlemen at some other time, and I will be happy to see them table in this House a statement of their receipts and expenses.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bryden: I apologize, Mr. Chairman, I am afraid I have been allowed to be moved a long way out of order.

I would like to get back to the point I was making which related to the—imagine these hon. gentlemen over here talking about people being out of order—the income of the United Steel Workers of America.

As I say, what the workers pay in is about \$5 million a year, which may be treated as a large amount of money.

But let me call to your attention, Mr. Chairman, that that money is for all their purposes at all levels—their contributions to their international organization to assist in its activities, their maintenance of necessary national staff that they need to carry on their activities, the provision of funds for their affiliation to the Canadian Labour Congress to assist the overall trade union movement in this country, and for their administration of their own local organizations.

That total amount of money is for all their purposes in this country, and whatever purposes they, by democratic decision, decide to use it for. But it is the total income they have.

We will take just one of the companies with which they negotiate, the Steel Company of Canada. I will quote its net profits according to the last figure I saw in the *Financial Post*, which may be about a year old, but the figure is close enough for the purpose I am using it. Its net profits after taxes—in other words the money it had left over after it had paid all its bills of all kinds—

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): Dividends.

Mr. Bryden: Surely dividends are profits. What is the hon. Minister talking about? Is he trying to put forward an argument that dividends are a cost? Their net taxes after profits in the last year I saw were \$15 million. One company which this union has to deal with, one company which this—

Mr. Singer: What percentage of investment was that?

Mr. Bryden: One company that this union had to deal with had an amount of money left over, after it had paid all its expenses of all kinds—the amount of money it had left over for whatever purposes it wanted to use it—was 3 times as great as the total income for all purposes of the United Steel Workers of America.

Mr. Grossman: What did they use it for?

Mr. Bryden: I am pointing out one fact. I realize that this may be a little over the head of the hon. member for St. Andrew, but I am saying their income, after they had paid their expenses, was 3 times as great as the total income for all purposes of this union. This is only one company that this union has to deal with out of a great many. It is the biggest—

Mr. Chairman: May I suggest that the hon. member for Woodbine perhaps refrain from straying—

Mr. Bryden: I do not believe that I am straying from the estimates at all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: I would suggest that perhaps you are straying a bit afield. A little too far, it is a matter of degree.

Mr. Bryden: At any rate, I have made the point I am trying to make. I submit that our problem is not a problem of any excessive power of the labour movement, quite the contrary. It is the problem of a movement, which has quite limited resources, dealing with very powerful aggregations of capital in the corporate structure of this country.

Furthermore, I was very interested in the remarks that the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Wardrope) was making, the other day, about that fine democratic socialist country of Sweden, where 97 per cent. of the workers are in trade unions, and there the co-operation between labour and management is on a very high level. There is a minimum of conflict between them, whereas in this country we have only about 33 per cent. organized, so—

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): If the CCF would keep out of it there would be—

Mr. Bryden: Do not try to blame us for the inadequate, fundamentally anti-labour legislation that this government has put on the books. The hon. Minister himself refers to a country where there is a government following the same sort of philosophy as we follow, and, as he pointed out himself, 97 per cent. of the workers belong to unions there. Furthermore, there is a high degree of co-operation between labour and management.

I believe that if we took steps to encourage the development, rather than discourage the development of the trade union movement in this country, that would be the basic step towards getting the kind of co-operation between labour and management which the hon. leader of the Opposition has been talking about, and which I think he has been very properly talking about.

I think it is an important matter to raise under the estimates of The Department of Labour and on other opportunities.

However, I just want to put some factual content into the very general statements he made. I would like also to deal with the

question of unemployment that has been referred to, to some degree, and I think also it has been properly referred to, and I think one of the hon. gentlemen here, I am not sure which one—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is in order—

Mr. Bryden: It is always out of order when I start talking about these things.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I am objecting very strongly to this proposition that half a dozen hon. members should talk about unemployment, and then the hon. Prime Minister steps in with the guillotine, and starts to pressure us. Now, I think the hon. Prime Minister should be put in his place, and if he wants to object to it, let him do so in the first place.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): Who are the half a dozen members? Name the 6 of them.

Mr. MacDonald: I have talked about unemployment.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Name the 6.

Mr. Chairman: May I suggest to the hon. members that they try to keep to the term of the Legislature, and to speak to the chair instead of members speaking to each other across the floor.

I would suggest that the hon. member for Woodbine has strayed a bit far afield. Now, we do allow a great deal of latitude in the estimates—it is a matter of degree—and I would suggest that perhaps he is extending the degree a little bit too far, and should try to get a little closer to the estimates.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, might I point out that there are items in these estimates in which matters of unemployment can be discussed, but there is not a thing that I can see—

Mr. MacDonald: Why does the hon. Prime Minister not point out—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I have just pointed out to the hon. member now.

Mr. MacDonald: He is always a little late.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, Mr. Chairman, I think we could make better progress if we could confine ourselves to the wide ambit that these estimates do provide for discussion. But there is not any use in discussing the

United Nations on an estimate such as this. We can still leave plenty of opportunity to discuss unemployment in the proper estimate.

Mr. Thomas: Mr. Chairman, of course it is out of order—

Hon. Mr. Frost: In municipal affairs. There is an item there.

Mr. Chairman: May I ask the hon. member for Woodbine to proceed.

Mr. Bryden: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I submit to you, sir, that if matters of unemployment are not matters of interest to The Department of Labour, it is—

Hon. Mr. Frost: They are quite interested. Of course they are. But this is not the place to discuss them.

Mr. Bryden:—certainly a bad state of affairs. I can think unemployment is a problem that extends beyond the labour field. But I can think of nothing that is more vital to people who work for wages than the question of employment and unemployment. I do not know—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Correct, but there is a proper place—

Mr. Bryden: The hon. Prime Minister means some miserable little estimate on winter works that gives a few jobs raking up leaves to a few people.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is all right, there is no item here at all.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I submit that unemployment is a matter directly relevant to labour, and the administration of this department should be concerned with it.

I believe that under The Department of Labour is the proper place to discuss unemployment, and to discuss some of the broad matters that other hon. gentlemen have raised, such as automation that ties into it. Unless I am ruled out of order, I plan to talk about that, too. I do not think we can discuss automation except in the context of unemployment.

There have been suggestions made earlier in this debate that The Department of Labour should be doing something to find work for people who are unemployed in this province. Now, I was just leading up to put in a word in behalf of The Department of Labour. I was going to suggest that I do not think that The Department of Labour of this province should go into competition with the federal

government on the matter of trying to find work for people.

I believe that is a legitimate division of function. In any case, speaking for myself—and maybe other hon. members may have had the same experience—in having tried to help unemployed people find work, I can say that I believe that the best facilities in the world are of not much use when there is no work to be found. Facilities are of benefit, but fundamentally the problem is to find work.

Now, I will agree, Mr. Chairman, that at this point we are getting into a pretty wide range of problems beyond the problem of labour. But I would only like to say this, that we will never insure full employment in this country unless we are prepared to undertake some basic economic planning which will, for one thing, insure some control over the amount and direction of investment.

And, until both our provincial and federal governments face up to this problem, we will never have full employment in this country. We might as well face that fact that, either we are prepared to consider solutions that are appropriate to this age, or we will always have unemployment.

Now, there is the further problem of automation about which I regret to say The Department of Labour here, and the government here, and The Department of Labour at Ottawa, and the government at Ottawa, seem to be blissfully unaware. They seem to have no notion that the problem is even developing.

We look at some of the programmes that are being proposed to us in the estimates. They are very worthy programmes. But, by and large, they are very much the same old thing as we had 20 years ago.

We are now living in the 1960's, and it is a very different world from the 1940's or 1950's. A complete revolution is taking place, as far as technology is concerned. It finds itself both in the applications which are now developing of atomic energy and particularly in the field of automation, and I think we should be developing some concrete programmes.

I am not going to berate The Department of Labour of Ontario, I do not think it by itself can handle this tremendous problem. But I think The Department of Labour and the government of Ontario should be putting real pressure on the government at Ottawa to give some leadership in getting co-ordinated and co-operative action to deal with this problem of automation before it becomes really acute.

I submit that will again get us back into the field of economic planning, which I will not go into, since it is well beyond the range of these estimates, I agree. But that is the basic problem. We cannot permit automation to come in, in a totally unplanned way without disastrous effects both for our economy and the people living in it.

But, apart from the problem of overall planning, I submit there are specific measures that should be considered.

I am going to read from one of the recent CCF programmes. The CCF has been attempting to face up to this problem in a variety of ways. There are some suggestions here as to specific measures that should be undertaken, and I think they are worthy of consideration. Some of them—a good many of them—are really within the jurisdiction of a provincial government, and within the authority of The Department of Labour, if the government sees fit to give them the legislation to operate under. I would emphasize again—

Mr. Grossman: The people turned them down, did they not?

Mr. Bryden: The people may have turned them down. I suppose when we were advocating hospital insurance 20 years ago, and were defeated in an election, they could say the people turned that down, too.

Mr. Grossman: They probably did at that time.

Mr. Bryden: So now I am trying to give them another blueprint for the future. I am trying to give some ideas to consider for the future. This particular document is dated January 19, 1958. These proposals, of course, should be taken within the context of my overall remarks, since they are part of a total programme. But here are some of the things I think we should be considering in the way of specific measures: special government research services for the development and application of automation in Canadian industry.

In other words, the government should be looking into this matter, and perhaps bringing it in from a government point of view, rather than running the risk—which is a very grave risk—that the development of automation will take place in the United States and Canadian plants will be shut down.

Automated units, to be efficient, are infinitely larger in many cases than present units. In fact, this is happening in some industries right now. In one plant in the United States, they can produce the total

requirements for the continent, so people in Canada could quickly be thrown out of work. Therefore, I think that the government, both federal and provincial, has to give some direct consideration to this matter, and start to devise ways and means of developing automation for ourselves.

Then, dealing with another item which covers a good many sub-items, I suggest we should be considering ways and means of spreading the benefits of automation among all the people, through such measures as the encouragement of guaranteed annual wage agreements; reduction in working hours; increases in pay in accordance to increasing productivity; a vigorous programme for parity in farm income; increased social security; the fullest possible expansion of educational opportunities; and expanded facilities in programmes for the constructive use of leisure time. I think all of those matters are related to this overall problem of automation, and should be getting broader consideration than they are now.

We should also, of course—and this is vital—have special programmes to retrain and relocate displaced workers, and to develop new industries in communities where obsolete plants have been closed.

Taking the first part of that, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest to The Department of Labour that what is being done now in the training field under—I believe it is—schedule M of the Dominion-provincial agreement, is really pitifully inadequate, even in regard to the present situation, much less the problems which will develop as automation develops. At any rate, those are some concrete suggestions, rather than just general propositions, as to some of the things that should be considered by this government.

The majority of specific matters I mentioned are within the jurisdiction of this government. These are matters that it should be considering, in co-operation with the federal government, to anticipate the problems that are going to arise as automation develops, and to solve the problems before they result in untold human misery, as they are otherwise bound to do.

Now, in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make one or two comments about the legislation which has been administered by The Department of Labour.

We hear, as we hear on almost everything, how this government is the most advanced in the North American continent, or whatever the area may be, in everything, it does not matter what it is. It is remarkable how they are never second in anything. They

are always ahead, according to their own story.

Yet I would like to review one or two of the actual labour standards, or three or four shall I say, of the actual labour standards in effect in this province.

I will not go into The Labour Relations Act because it is the subject of another bill, but I will say a few words about what is usually called the protective legislation, legislation establishing basic standards which will protect all workers, organized or unorganized.

The minimum wage in this province—no, I was going to say in this province but that would not be correct—the minimum wage in the most heavily populated areas of this province is \$22 a week for full-time experienced workers of the female sex. It is zero for workers of the male sex. It is lower in other areas of the province, and for workers with lower degrees of experience.

Is \$22 a week a leading standard, one to set up to the rest of the North American continent as something they should shoot at—\$22 a week for a 48-hour week, less than 50 cents an hour? On statutory holidays there is nothing. There is no guarantee to workers in the year 1960, no guarantee to workers—

Mr. Grossman: Now he is reading my speech.

Mr. Bryden: Well, I happened to be involved 15 years ago in putting in legislative standards establishing by law 8 statutory holidays, so I do not think that I am reading anybody's speech. I can speak with some knowledge of the subject. That was in a province that the hon. gentlemen opposite are always so interested in, the province of Saskatchewan, which for the last 15 years has had legislative provision for 8 statutory holidays with pay, and double time and one-half if one has to work on the holiday.

Mr. Grossman: Why did he leave Shangri-la?

Mr. MacDonald: He came back to dispel some of the darkness in this province.

Mr. Bryden: And I found more than I thought possible.

Mr. Sopha: How did he get unemployed?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: How did he get the job to start with?

Mr. Bryden: I realize that the Liberal hon. gentlemen, after they get past their platitudes

about labour, when they get down to specific cases, they are really not in favour of this stuff, but I am putting it forward.

I am suggesting that it is unsatisfactory in the province of Ontario to have no provision—no guarantee to—

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: How did he get his wife in the civil service?

Hon. Mr. Frost: How did he get his whole family in?

Mr. Bryden:—unorganized workers that they will get statutory holidays, certain recognized ones, there are 8 usually recognized. On vacations our law provides one week's vacation after one year of employment.

Now, I will say to the hon. Minister of Labour, I believe he brought in the bill providing one week's holiday back in 1943 or 1944, and I would say in that day it was a great step forward, and it was the first piece of legislation of its kind in Canada, but that was 16 or 17 years ago. The world has moved along.

I am suggesting to the government that they ought to get up to date on this matter, and that it is quite foolish to say that they are leading the North American continent when they still have that statute of 16 years ago providing merely one week's vacation with pay after one year.

The same is true regarding hours of work—the 48-hour week. That is completely out of date in this day and age.

I am not suggesting that legislation relating to maximum hours of work should be ahead of the field. I believe that the minimum standards we are talking about should tend to consolidate progress that has already been made, but this is hopelessly behind the field. A large percentage of industry now has a 40-hour week, and some of it is moving on beyond that, and here we are still with our 48-hour legislation.

One last point I would like to mention is the problem of employment of older people, people over 40 or even 35 years of age. There are 3 bills on the order paper about this. One was introduced by the hon. member for St. Andrew; one I believe by the hon. member for Hamilton East; and one by one of the hon. gentlemen in the Liberal group, I am not sure which.

Mr. Grossman: That is looking after everybody.

Mr. Sopha: Always ahead.

Mr. Bryden: Well, his was the last on the order paper. Take a look at the order paper. It would indicate some general agreement among the 3 parties on the desirability of having legislation on this subject. If that is so, I would suggest that the government should take over one of these bills—if it likes, the bill of the hon. member for St. Andrew or whatever one is considered the best—and make it a government bill, and do something about this problem. If it is a problem in which the members of the Legislature are leaving the government behind, it is time the government caught up.

Now, I recognize that the fundamental solution to the problem of the employment of older workers is to create full employment. But the fact still remains that legislation of this type will be of some assistance in correcting this very undesirable situation existing now, where men—when they have reached the age of 40 or 45—are apparently considered to be on the scrap heap.

I do not say that bills of the type that are now on the order paper, are the total solution to the problem. But I do believe they would be of considerable assistance in solving this very serious problem, this gross injustice which is being created against men and women who are willing and able to make a real contribution to the productive life of our community.

So I would suggest, here is another area in which the government should consider legislation rather than satisfying itself with self-laudatory remarks about how far ahead it is, when any examination of the records shows that it is bumbling along in the rear of the parade.

Mr. Grossman: Now he stole the speech I was going to make.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, Mr. Chairman, I have no desire to make any general observation, but there are two specific items on the main estimate. Do you want us to proceed now, or are you calling it 1 o'clock?

Mr. Chairman: On vote 901?

Mr. MacDonald: On vote 901, yes.

Mr. Chairman: Two specific items?

Mr. MacDonald: I have no general comments I want to make.

Mr. Chairman: Are they lengthy?

Mr. MacDonald: Yes. At least you are not getting them in a minute.

Hon. Mr. Frost: About two minutes?

Mr. MacDonald: No, not in two minutes.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, try it out and let us see what he can do.

Mr. MacDonald: Does he want me to go ahead? Well, Mr. Chairman, I have no objection if you want me to go ahead, but I have two items on workmen's compensation and I have the anti-discrimination part to deal with. And you will not get it in two minutes, I can assure you in advance.

Hon. Mr. Frost: It is 1 o'clock, and if he has got by the first paragraph that is some gain.

It being 1 of the clock, p.m., the House took recess.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Thursday, March 10, 1960
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1960

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

The House resumed.

ESTIMATES,
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR*(continued)*

On vote 901:

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Well, Mr. Chairman, there are two aspects of the operation of the workmen's compensation board on which I would like to make some comments. The first one is by way of a query to the government, to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley). I am informed by the director of welfare of the Ontario federation of labour that a great deal of difficulty is being encountered as a result of 4 words in section 40 of The Workmen's Compensation Act. Section 40 reads as follows:

Where temporary partial disability results from the injury, the compensation shall be a weekly payment of 75 per cent. of the difference between the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident, and the average amount which he is earning or is able to earn in some suitable employment or business after the accident.

Mr. Chairman, the problem here, as I understand it, is that these 4 words, "is able to earn," seem to be opening the door to a completely new interpretation of what has been accepted as the spirit, or the interpretation, of the Act up until now. The ability to earn does not mean the man is actually employed or earning any money.

For example, a miner, after an accident, may have the physical ability to work in an office, but he may be completely unqualified to do so. And these 4 words have been interpreted, on occasion, that his ability to earn is the only factor that could be taken into consideration.

That is one aspect of it, but there is the other aspect of it, Mr. Chairman, that I would like to raise with the hon. Minister. It is this.

My understanding of the compensation has been that it was 75 per cent. of what

the person was earning, prior to the accident. Now, if these 4 words are being interpreted so that, in the period of rehabilitation, or of moving back into employment, there is a possibility now, that he is going to get 75 per cent. of only his future capacity to earn, which is lower as a result of the accident.

I ask the hon. Minister whether this is not, in effect, violating what was understood to be the spirit of the Act? My question: Has the department given any consideration to this, and does the hon. Minister believe that it would not be advisable to remove these 4 words which are now creating these difficulties?

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): Well, that is the first time I have heard of these difficulties, I must say. In all of these years, I think the Act has been administered in the proper, humane way. It is not the intent, nor the purpose, of the board to deprive people of what is justly theirs. But all I can say about that is, are we not becoming a little technical? I will take it up with the board and just see if there is something in it.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the hon. Minister, because, quite frankly, I was not aware of it until it was drawn to my attention, and I think it may be a new development as a result of recent interpretations.

A second point that I would like to raise with regard to workmen's compensation is one that, up until now, has normally been considered, either on the committee of agriculture or in the estimates of The Department of Agriculture, and that is the section of the workmen's compensation board which is providing compensation for farmers.

Since the workmen's compensation board comes under the hon. Minister in the actual operations of the board, I think that the time has come when we should take a serious look at the alleged provision of compensation to farmers through the workmen's compensation board.

The basic facts, as I understand them—and as they were given in an up-to-date fashion in the committee just 3 or 4 days ago—are that originally the rates were something less

than a dollar, but have risen to \$3.50—a rate which, as compared with some industrial rates, is still low. We heard this morning, for example, that in the pulp and paper industry it is \$12. Nonetheless, the agriculture rate is regarded as being very high by farmers.

The second basic point—and it seems, Mr. Chairman, that it demolishes the whole feasibility of our present approach—is that some time ago, exactly when I am not certain, there were as many as 3,000 Ontario farmers securing workmen's compensation protection. But the figure has now dropped to less than 1,500. I think that they were guessing in the committee the other day, and thought that it was down to about 1,200 to 1,300.

Mr. Chairman, a plan that this government presents at all seriously, and which is being adopted by only 1,300 farmers in the whole of the province of Ontario, clearly is not a workable plan. Now, it may be, Mr. Chairman, that farmers, if they tried to seek coverage elsewhere, would find that the \$3.50 rate is not too high. That may be the case, I am not certain.

But the thing that puzzles me, in that connection, is the revelation, in the committee the other day, that when the co-operative insurance people in Ontario looked into the possibility of providing compensation to farmers, they found that it was away beyond their means, and that they could not handle the thing. But they offered to assist the workmen's compensation board in distributing literature to farmers.

This was a service that they were presumably willing to provide the farmers of the province of Ontario, through their staff across the province. It was not suggested that there was any financial obligation involved in the offer, therefore, it would seem that this would be the kind of thing the workmen's compensation board would have snapped at if they are serious about providing compensation to farmers through the workmen's compensation board.

But a spokesman for the co-operative insurance made the statement that the workmen's compensation board did not want the co-operative insurance people to have anything to do with distributing compensation board literature among farmers.

Now, I come back to my basic contention, Mr. Chairman. It seems to me the government should review this whole situation. There is no point in going on for very much longer, pretending that we are providing compensation to farmers, when fewer than 1,500 farmers in the whole of the province of Ontario are availing themselves of it. Clearly

those covered now must be reduced to either those who are very convinced that they must have it for some reason or other, or the accident-prone.

Under that kind of set-up, one cannot run an insurance scheme effectitvely or practically at all. Either there must be some form of subsidy—if it is felt that it is necessary that farmers be offered this—or if we are going to persist with what we now have through the workmen's compensation board, why should the board refuse to accept the offer of assistance from the co-operative insurance people? I wonder if the hon. Minister would have any comments on that.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Yes, I would like to comment briefly on that.

Of course, everyone knows that farmers are voluntarily accepted for workmen's compensation, and it was, in the beginning, a very low rate, and quite a few—and I think even more than the 3,000 the hon. member said—were covered, but I do know that it has diminished to some considerable extent.

I do not have the actual figures, but I could easily get them.

But the premium or the charge is based entirely on the incidence that occurs within a certain class.

The whole field of compensation is divided into classes. The one mentioned this morning—that of the saw-mill workers—is considered to be very a hazardous class, and through unfortunate experiences their rates have become high. They were up to \$14, but they have been trying, and by various means of accident-prevention activities and literature, have succeeded in bringing the rates down to \$12.

I cannot understand why the workmen's compensation board would refuse the assistance of distributing literature that might enlighten the farmers and bring them into the sphere of workmen's compensation.

But there is actually nothing that can be done to reduce a rate, one cannot charge some other zone, or some other sphere of activity, more, in order to reduce the farmers' rate. If there was a need for that, I would think it would be on behalf of the lumbermen, that somebody should be paying something to reduce their rate.

But the whole thing is scientifically worked out on the basis of what it costs to administer this class. Unfortunately for the farmers, because there is great mechanism now on farms, the incidence of injury has been so increased that these rate increases were

necessary. And, of course, the high rate will make some farmers think: "Well, I do not think I will bother with this." And so they withdraw.

But if we are going to have some sort of a compulsory Act for farmers, we would have to define a farmer. What is a farmer? Is he a man with two acres who works in a factory or—

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): He is a fellow going broke because of that government, that is what a farmer is.

Hon. Mr. Daley: —or whether it is 5 acres or 10 acres or whether he makes his living solely on the farm. I do not know how we would define that, who we would assess.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, surely that is not the basic point—how we would define a farmer.

The hon. Minister says the rate cannot be reduced because it has to be shared within the group. But the rate might conceivably be reduced if the group did not consist of merely 1,200 or 1,300 accident-prone people—if instead we had a few tens of thousands of people in it, so that we would spread the risk over a wider group. Then the hon. Minister might bring his rate down.

But the problem as it appears to me is that we have entered into a vicious circle. The group is getting smaller and smaller, it is quite likely that there are more and more accident-prone people in it, so that the rate is likely going to go up enough. Now, how do we get out of that?

It seems to me we could get out of it in one of two ways. We could make it compulsory, which would raise a whole lot of problems which I am not proposing we consider at the moment. On the other hand, we could advertise this as widely as possible, and here I agree with the hon. Minister in wondering why the workmen's compensation board would refuse the offer of the co-operative insurance people of Ontario, who have contacts and agents throughout the whole farming communities, to do some free advertising.

Hon. Mr. Daley: I will have to check that.

Mr. MacDonald: I would appreciate it if the hon. Minister did, because it has all the earmarks that the board has come to the point where this is a nuisance they would like to get rid of.

Hon. Mr. Daley: No.

Mr. MacDonald: If they are refusing an offer of an organization, with contacts throughout the farming communities, to distribute literature, I do not know how one could come to any other conclusion than that they do not want this to expand. This is looking a gift horse in the mouth, if I ever heard it.

However, if the hon. Minister would look into it, I would appreciate it.

Mr. C. E. Janes (Lambton East): Mr. Chairman, I think probably there is a very simple answer to that question that is bothering the hon. member for York South. There are very few hired help on the farms any more. I think there are only two farmers in my locality who have hired help. Hired help has become very difficult to obtain, and it has got to the place where they only stay a few days, maybe, then leave. Consequently the farmers are just doing without hired help, and doing the work that they themselves can do. I think that just about answers the question.

The farmers all know about this compensation, they know perfectly well it is there to obtain if they want it. But they are not asking for it because they are not using hired help.

Mr. MacDonald: I was under the impression that sometimes it was taken out for the farmer himself as well as for any hired help. I may be in error on this.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): He cannot take it out for himself.

Mr. MacDonald: Sure, I am informed that the farmer can take it out for himself, as well as for his hired help. So it seems to me his case does not stand up as strongly as he suggested.

Hon. W. A. Goodfellow (Minister of Agriculture): If I might explain, there is another problem involved here and it has been said that compensation does cover the farmer, it covers his wife, it covers children that are using tractors and all sorts of implements. It covers a 24-hour day operation, and it is entirely different from the risk which is involved in employment in industry.

I think that is one of the main reasons why the compensation rates have been necessarily raised so high, because of the very wide coverage which is included.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, all of these may be very valid reasons, Mr. Chairman. But

it seems to me that, if the number of farmers availing themselves of it has now been reduced to 1,200 or 1,300, we might as well throw in the sponge and quit kidding ourselves that compensation is being offered through the board to the farmers of Ontario. I say this because I am certain there are more than 1,200 or 1,300 who would like it.

However, I do not want to thresh through that any longer, Mr. Chairman. The other point I wanted to raise on this main office estimate, Mr. Chairman, is with regard to item No. 10, Ontario's anti-discrimination.

Mr. Chairman, I have raised this before in this House and I do so again. I do not see how we can suggest to the world that we are seriously tackling this problem of anti-discrimination as long as we go on the basis on which we are now operating. This is a vote of \$8,000 for a commission which has no full-time personnel.

The personnel of the commission I am told, right now is made up of Mr. Fine, chairman, Messrs. Greenaway and Nutland, with Mr. Eberley as executive secretary of the commission. Now, all of these people are extremely busy people.

In any place where a government has moved seriously, instead of just making a gesture for publicity purposes, toward doing something on anti-discrimination, they have set up a commission which had full-time personnel, and tackled what is ultimately the only answer to discrimination, namely, the educational programme.

Even those of us who have supported the idea that we should have legislation to make it illegal to discriminate against your fellow-man on the basis of race, colour or creed, recognize the fact that the legislation is in effect one-armed in the fight. The other arm has to be education, because we cannot really legislate against discrimination, it is only a lever, or a weapon, or a means of intensifying and assisting the educational programme.

Well, we create this weapon, the one-arm of a commission, but it is a withered arm, because it is not doing a job. It cannot do a proper job if it has not some full-time personnel to pursue this adult educational programme as far as discrimination is concerned.

On another occasion in this House I paid tribute to the press in this province. Quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, I say this to the hon. Minister, the press has done infinitely more than his commission has done on the question of discrimination, because the press today—at least I think—is reflecting a growing public

conscience on this issue, and if there is a case of discrimination it gets headlines—

Hon. Mr. Daley: Is there anything wrong with that?

Mr. MacDonald: No, and I repeat, it should get headlines. So it is doing part of the job—I do not think that the hon. Minister can claim that the press should do the job that his commission might lay the whole foundation for.

For example, I understand that in the last year there have been 3 brochures put out. I am a little curious to know, for example, what has been the distribution of those brochures? Why, for example, do they not go to social planning councils, why do they not go to welfare agencies, to bodies who are working in the community, and for whom this would provide some assistance? Even what we are doing is of a very limited and narrow range of distribution.

I am wondering, Mr. Chairman—and if the hon. Minister wants to comment on these—I would just like to put two other suggestions, even in terms of his present programme.

Why is not the hon. Minister willing to move towards the establishment of an advisory committee, made up of representatives of groups in the field, so that he would enlist through his commission the co-operation of many community activities in the spreading of this educational programme?

Why, for example, is not the hon. Minister willing to concede to what has been raised a number of times—the suggestion that a labour-management conference be called to discuss the problems of discrimination in industry? In other words, even if one takes what I suggest is a hopelessly inadequate approach to this—a gesture to this problem—why cannot we have these two other factors in it—a conference of labour-management and an advisory committee involving all the people in the community?

But quite apart from that, I come back to my fundamental point, Mr. Chairman, and that is if the government is going to treat this as anything more than a gesture, it has to establish some full-time personnel who will pursue this, and not leave it as a hobby for 4 or 5 extremely busy people in other phases of the departmental work.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Well, I presume the hon. member for York South wants me to say something about this. I feel very well-satisfied that, in the first place, this government enacted the various discrimination laws regarding employment and—

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister voiced his opposition to them before he put them into effect.

Hon. Mr. Daley: —and other laws as they stand which are administered by The Department of Labour.

Now, we moved on gradually and appointed a commission. True, the commission turned out to be the same people who were administering it before a commission was formed, but they have greater powers now, and they have a secretary, and have issued their goodly number of brochures. We have received very many compliments on them, they were very good. A great many people of different races have indicated that they felt that they were good.

We are now working on some more. It is true that these 3 members of the commission are employed in other work as well.

Mr. MacDonald: Is Mr. Eberley employed in other work, too?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Oh yes, but he is available for all the time that the commission deem it is necessary for him to be with them.

Mr. MacDonald: That would not be very much, because they are all busy elsewhere.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Oh, yes, they are all busy, we all work long hours around here. We have a lot of energy, you know.

Hon. Mr. Daley: But I think that the general result has been very good. I think it is due principally to the fact that our people in Ontario are law-abiding people, and when they know there is a law, why they live up to it. The complaints registered with us are very few.

People are not breaking the law. They are recognizing that there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, colour or place of origin, and they do not let that interfere with employment or accommodation. Once in a while a case comes up, there may be some difficulty about a mixed couple going into a beverage room or something of the sort. But the general acceptance pleases me, the acceptance of the various laws by the people of Ontario, has been magnificent. I am not just starting out to build up something just for the sake of spending a lot of money.

If we were convinced that we are falling down in some way, it might be different, but I am satisfied that we are not. I am

satisfied with these 3 commissioners, and the secretary, and the work they are doing, and I consult with them on many occasions. In fact I do not think we are falling down at all. We could do many things. We could have many advisers advising us as in the United States. I know there are state commissions over there that spend their time going out and digging or trying to find something that is wrong. They go to an employer where he may not have any coloured people in his plant, and they say, "Why have you not? There must be some reason why you have not. You must be discriminating, you must be doing this." Maybe nobody of a different colour or race ever appeared at the man's plant when he needed somebody.

I do not think it is our business to do that. We have the place where they can come, and we have a formal procedure whereby they can make their presentation. If we receive a complaint we immediately go to work on it. If it is at the head of the lakes, we have the thing looked into the next day. Our methods are quick and sure and are working very satisfactorily.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, I just want to make this final comment, if I may, and then the hon. Prime Minister can, if he wishes, take over on it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I just want to make one suggestion on that and say this:

In connection with that commission, we have been giving consideration to the change of the name from the Ontario anti-discrimination commission to something after the order of the Ontario human rights commission.

The reason for that is: I think perhaps anti-discrimination is rather a negative name. It is something like the word "tolerance." Now, in my youth, I remember very well the use of the words "tolerance" and "tolerant." Actually speaking, that word has gone out of vogue in very many ways, in the sense that it is used because it means to tolerate or to put up with.

Now, I think that we might give consideration to the finding of a better name for that and perhaps the legislation that it governs. However, that is just a matter of interest at the moment.

Mr. MacDonald: I am very glad that I listened to the hon. Prime Minister's comments before I made my final observation. If the only progress that the government has in mind is to change the name of this committee, he is underlining the case I am

making. Whether we call it an anti-discrimination committee or whether we call it a human rights committee, so far, all it has done is to put out a few brochures.

It would be very appropriate, Mr. Chairman, that we should call it a human rights committee because I suggest to the hon. members that the organization which is doing far more in this field than the government's commission is the human rights committee of the Ontario federation of labour. The hon. Minister of Labour says, for example, that there are only a few instances of discrimination brought to his attention. The overwhelming majority of instances are dug out by the human rights committee of the federation of labour.

We have an interesting contrast in the whole approach of this government and labour here. With the government it makes a gesture, it pays lip-service, and then it sits in its seats and does nothing about them. Whereas, in the instance of the Ontario federation of labour, they have a committee which is going out, it is doing educational work among its own people, it is doing educational work in the community at large, and if they hear of a case of discrimination it is they who go out and get the information for this committee.

In fact, right in the hon. Minister's own city, there was a case alleging that the people along the street did not want a Negro couple living on their street. So what did the officials of the human rights committee do? They went in and were able to get a petition signed by everybody up and down the street that they had no objection to these people.

This is the kind of job the government should be doing. This is the kind of job its commission should be doing. I suggest to the government that if it is not going to do anything more, it should make a grant available, and give it to the human rights committee on the Ontario federation of labour which is doing a job in this field.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): The hon. member knows they complemented the government.

Mr. MacDonald: They are not complementary. They are the operative portions of their commission.

Vote 901 agreed to.

On vote 902:

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): I would like to say a few words in connection with

this commission, which I understand now is going to be the human rights commission.

I think one of the things your commission should be thinking about is what are the types of people who might receive discrimination, and then try to think of a media by which we can inform such people about the law, and the ways by which they can come for governmental protection against some discriminatory action.

That brings up the point that when we are putting out these free pamphlets, we should consider putting them out in a variety of languages, and using the means of ethnic newspapers and ethnic organizations. Then new people with accents, and with different languages, will be able to learn of the protection they have when they come to Ontario.

I agree thoroughly with the point that there is not enough done by this commission to tell people of the existing law, and to educate them in ways that they can get protection and help by the government.

I think that we should have, for example, some educational films. If we look at the federal Department of Labour we will find that they have films which are going out to home and school and to other organizations.

I think, as well, that the Ontario human rights commission could benefit from the advice, on this work, of voluntary organizations such as the organization that the hon. Prime Minister was commending so well about a week ago. I am speaking about the council of Christians and Jews. I think they could help this commission in setting up conferences with home and school organizations and a great number of others.

I think that there is a problem in connection with discrimination. I think that the human rights committee of the unions have shown that, right in this city, in connection with apartments, that people, because of colour, are not being able to rent apartments. I think that there is a lack of knowledge by the people of their rights, and I think it is the commission's job to be doing something about it. The commission should disseminate knowledge of rights and procedure to obtain rights as well as developing the whole broad educational field.

I am quite sure we in the Liberal party have always stood for equality of race, we have always encouraged people of many colours and backgrounds to come to this country, and we feel that in this situation there should be much more done by the Ontario government to integrate them.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Troy: I am waiting until the hon. member for York South gets finished, so I may take part in this debate, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: This is not a debate, it is the consideration of the estimates.

Mr. Troy: I believe I have something to say generally, as the others have.

Mr. Chairman: On vote 901?

Mr. Troy: Yes, it is as pertinent as many of the arguments I have heard today, Mr. Chairman, and I heartily endorse the principles of my hon. leader (Mr. Wintermeyer) in regard to what he has enunciated today.

I also agree with the echoes of our policies as the hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) was speaking.

The hon. Prime Minister has said there will be a discussion on unemployment in The Department of Municipal Affairs, but I certainly think it should be discussed also generally before that particular debate comes up. I have heard very frequently, since I have come here the last few short weeks, how wonderful the government is, of which you are a member, Mr. Chairman.

My riding, which was born of the transportation industry, now is suffering the effects of automation, and this forward-looking government has done very little about the replacement of a great number of railroad men who are now out of employment. If they had put in, years ago, some system of portable pensions, so that these men would be able now to seek employment in other places—

Hon. Mr. Frost: This has nothing whatever to do with the estimates. The hon. member is out of order.

Mr. Troy: Well, I shall speak about discrimination and anti-discrimination and bring it up that way.

There is a discrimination, as we heard, about race, colour and creed and such discrimination—

Mr. Chairman: I would suggest the hon. member for Nipissing is out of order. He is not speaking on this vote.

Mr. Troy: You permitted—Mr. Chairman, with all due respects, you permitted—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Troy: I am speaking about the fourth discrimination, the discrimination of age. I know young men who served their country—

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member is out of order.

Mr. Troy: Well, you allowed, Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Frost: There is a bill on the order paper about that—

Mr. Troy: There is anti-discrimination of age. I know young men in my own riding who were employees of the railroads, and now they are out of jobs. When they seek jobs in other industries, they are told they are too old. And what will they do? Are they going to go on relief, or receive unemployment insurance for a short time, then face the problem of what they are to do?

I certainly think that, if this government is the forward government it says it is and has been, something should have been done long ago about that.

The hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume) mentioned earlier about the coming of the Holy Spirit. It is too bad that the government has not felt the effects of the Holy Spirit, and possibly then there would have been more moral principles in their legislation than there are now.

Mr. Crossman: That is pretty low, bringing religion into this thing.

Vote 902 agreed to.

On vote 903:

Mr. G. T. Gordon (Brantford): Does the licencing of automobile mechanics come under this vote 903? I understand, Mr. Chairman, that there has been an increase from \$1 to \$5 for a licence for mechanics, now. Are they going to get increased protection for that extra money? Increased protection? More inspectors?

I know that I have had garage operators tell me that there are service stations which are doing mechanical operations on automobiles, such as brake lining and so on, that have no certificates. There have been no inspections, and one garage operator I know has never seen an inspector.

Now, I will just read a letter to the paper here in connection with that:

While holidaying in the Barrie area, my car developed trouble in the generating system. I took it to an establishment

which was experienced in this type of work. The mechanic who took a look at it said the generator was burned out. So it was necessary to replace it.

Fifteen miles after leaving Barrie, I smelled smoke, found it was the generator, so returned to the garage. There the generator was again replaced, as well as a piece of equipment called a regulator which should have been replaced the first time.

Now here it is:

While waiting for my car, I spoke to another mechanic there, and he told me that the man who was working on my car was not licenced, and another mechanic who had been there over 20 years had never been licenced. He also stated that, in all that time, there had never been an inspector come in from The Department of Labour.

I am hoping that this extra \$4, that these men are being asked to pay, will give them extra protection because, according to what I read there, they need it, because of what I told hon. members previously is happening in this business. Men are not being protected when they should be.

Hon. Mr. Daley: In an industry like that, where there are thousands and thousands of them, it is true that the odd one may get by without being detected. But our efforts, of course, were greatly limited with a fee of \$1. We could not write letters for that. But we do hope to do more with the fee now of \$5, which is realistic—it is not a high fee—it is a sensible fee, and should have gone up years ago. We hope to be able to give better administration and better protection for the industry. That is the purpose of it.

Mr. Gordon: Unless these regulations are enforced, there is no use in having them. It is of no use to put these regulations on the books for a man to be licenced, and legislate that he shall pay so much, if there is no enforcement of it, no policing on it. It becomes of no use.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, further in regard to apprenticeship. I know in northern Ontario we have had an inspector there for some time. But I believe he is to be taken out, and that the north is to be serviced from the city here. And one of the arguments, I believe, that was advanced when the fee was increased, was that there would be further inspection of the apprentices, and I understand now that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction that the inspector is to be taken

out of North Bay and that the north will be serviced from Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Elliot Lake. I never heard of it.

Mr. Troy: Well, if that is all he can offer Elliot Lake, then I regret the hon. Prime Minister made that statement.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): That is all there is, that is all.

Mr. Troy: Further, in regard to apprenticeship training, the problem, at the present time, is that a young man has to be in industry before he can go into our trades institutes. I mentioned this before, and I will say more about these trades schools in the estimates on The Department of Education.

A problem that I know is very definite in northern Ontario, particularly among the Indian placement officers, is the putting in of young Indians in industry. There are no schools in which they can learn a trade, or the rudiments of a trade, so that they can get employment. And it has reached the stage now where the placement officers who I know, in the Indian affairs branch, have to seek the possibility of placing young Indians in the Manitoba school of trade. I think there should be some definite consideration, not only by the department of the hon. Minister, indeed I think possibly that there should be a department of trade in addition.

Vote 903 agreed to.

On vote 904:

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question. Why is not the apprenticeship branch here connected with The Department of Education? This happens to be an educational programme.

Hon. Mr. Frost: We would have a rebellion on the part of labour and management.

Mr. Newman: All right then.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member had better leave that alone, that is not popular.

Mr. Newman: Is there any liaison between this apprenticeship training in The Department of Labour and the technical training in The Department of Education?

Hon. Mr. Daley: The Department of Education actually runs the school for us.

Vote 904 agreed to.

On vote 905:

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Could I ask for some information? I suppose my question relates to some other of the branches, too, but with regard to vote 905, does that cover only the head office expenditures for factory inspection? With the actual cost of inspections being covered under vote 908, the composite inspection branch, could the hon. Minister just explain how the expenditures are divided up here?

Hon. Mr. Daley: This factory inspection is for the engineering service, and for other things in connection with the examination of buildings, and plans—

Mr. Bryden: The examination of plans, but actually factory inspection comes under the composite inspection branch.

Hon. Mr. Daley: That is right.

Vote 905 agreed to.

On vote 906:

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth): Mr. Chairman, on vote 906, I would like to ask the reason for the increase in the licence fees in the past year. I understand the operators' fees, both in the stationary group and the hoisting groups, have been increased about 150 per cent., from \$2 to \$5. What was the need for this increase in this group that are just working on an hourly basis?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Does the hon. member want a simple answer? To get more money, to do more work for the very same people.

Vote 906 agreed to.

On vote 907:

Mr. M. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Mr. Chairman, with regard to vote 907, I would like a word of information as to the type of work that the minimum wage branch does. Is it investigating those people who are paying salaries below the minimum wage, or is there such a clause as that at the present time?

Hon. Mr. Daley: All that type of thing, checking and recovering, often for people who have been underpaid—all that type of work in connection with the minimum wage.

Mr. Belanger: Well, for the amount of money that we are spending on that category, I believe, from my way of looking at it, that there are places, hundreds of places throughout the province, where they are not sticking to the minimum wage.

Hon. Mr. Daley: There is another one—the industry and labour board, some of the expense of that is in there.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, concerning the matter of protecting young people under 14 years of age, who are working, would this come under this minimum wage?

Could the hon. Minister tell me how many young people, during the past year, were discovered to be working, and were under 14 years of age?

Hon. Mr. Daley: I have no knowledge. It has never been reported to me.

Mr. Thompson: I see. What I am trying to get at is in connection with bowling alleys and newspaper work. Are there any areas where young people are under 14? Does that cover everything, that there are no young persons under 14 allowed to work? Or can a young person do after-school work and get paid for it?

Mr. Grossman: Are there girls setting up pins—are there females setting up pins in the bowling alleys?

An hon. member: Sure they do. Yes they do.

Hon. Mr. Daley: We do not permit them in bowling alleys. But it is true that there are certain types of work that, of necessity, may force these young people to assist their mother who might be a widow, and one thing or another. We have to be a little flexible in this matter, concerning newspaper delivery and things like that.

Mr. Thompson: The point I just want to make, Mr. Chairman, is this, I think that, in his flexibility in letting the young person work, that he could perhaps be more flexible in connection with relief and other aspects, which no doubt come under his department.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister could tell us how many cases of infringement of The Minimum Wage Act were brought to his attention last year.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Within the next few days, I am advised, our annual report will be filed, and all the information will be in it on this question.

Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton East): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if he is thinking of extending this Act to male, as well as female, persons.

Hon. Mr. Daley: No.

Vote 907 agreed to.

On vote 908:

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): On vote 908, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister, in answering the hon. member for Brantford in connection with the 500 per cent. increase in the mechanic's licence, said that he was taking more money so he could provide more inspection. Now he is taking a 500 per cent. increase in the licence fee and the salaries of the inspectors are increasing a third of one per cent. Would the hon. Minister tell us what additional inspection services he is providing?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Sure, we cannot spend the money until we get it. This is just new legislation. We have had to get some money in before we can do these things. It is our hope to improve the service and the inspection and to do a better job.

Mr. Singer: But surely, Mr. Chairman, it requires no mathematical genius to anticipate that, if we are getting \$1 for a number of mechanics, and we are going to get \$5, we just multiply the total by 5, so that we must be getting 5 times as much as we got before. Theoretically, the hon. Minister should be giving 5 times additional inspection, but he is only giving a third of one per cent. in the whole increase, in the total inspectorial staff. I want to know what additional service the hon. Minister is going to give.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, perhaps we only got half as much as we should have before. So multiply that one out. Figure that one tonight.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask, first of all, how many inspectors are employed in the composite inspection work and essentially what their work is. That is, I would like to know if some of them specialize in different types of inspection. I would like to know how many there are specializing in the various phases.

Hon. Mr. Daley: About 70, I am advised.

Mr. Bryden: About 70. Now, what is the nature of their work?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Well, composite inspectors, of course, go into industry and inspect almost anything in there. Regarding boilers, we have special boiler inspectors who go around, and foundry inspectors who just inspect foundries.

Mr. Bryden: Yes. Well, what about factory inspection, safety inspection?

Hon. Mr. Daley: They are actually composite and—

Mr. Bryden: All of the 70 might do some safety inspection?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Yes.

Mr. Bryden: But they would do other inspection work as well. These are men specializing in foundries, of course—

Hon. Mr. Daley: Oh, yes.

Mr. Bryden: But would the safety inspectors do boiler inspection as well?

Hon. Mr. Daley: No. They might simply report that they were in the boiler room and there was no certificate in there, which would draw to the attention of the boiler people that there might be a violation of The Operating Engineers Act and things like that. But they do not attempt to inspect boilers.

Mr. Bryden: How many inspections did these inspectors in the composite inspection branch do in the most recent year for which the hon. Minister has figures? I have a report here for the period ending March 31, 1958—I somehow feel there must be a later one—but this one showed something like 50,000 factory inspections that year. Would that be—

Hon. Mr. Daley: I think there would be about 55,000 this last year.

Mr. Bryden: There were 55,000 by 70 men. Does the hon. Minister feel that staff is adequate to do an effective job?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Well, I think I would be safe in saying that industry appreciates the inspection service today more than it ever has in the history of this province, because of the type of people we have been able to develop, and the way they carry on their work.

The regulations are laid down for them. In some inspection jobs, of course, for instance, there might be a little place where there is only one man working, and this would not take very long. Another one may be a great industry, but—

Mr. Gisborn: Would it take two weeks?

Hon. Mr. Daley: It might, it might. It would take a long time. We constantly watch

this, and we make zones for one or two men to take care of that area, and, as the work increases, if there happens to be an influx of industry into an area, why we break up the zone again, and make changes—and I think we keep pretty well on top.

I have never refused inspection service. If the chief factory inspector wanted more help for another zone, we would go over if I agree with him. We have never been limited in putting people on. But we do not want to have a surplus of them running around doing nothing. I think our men are pretty busy, and doing a pretty fair job.

Mr. Bryden: How many of the 55,000 inspections would be made as the result of complaints lodged as to conditions dangerous to safety or health?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Well, I think it would be very few, very few.

Mr. Bryden: There are one or two points I would like to make here, Mr. Chairman. I know this is an old argument, and I suppose we will never get it fully resolved.

At least I am happy that, in this matter of safety inspection, the hon. Minister does not take the position he takes with regard to human rights, where he acts only on the basis of complaints. I believe that, of the 55,000 inspections, there would probably be only 200 or 300 made on complaints, and he would not have much of a branch if he relied on complaints.

He does, indeed, as a normal rule, send out people inspecting conditions to see that they measure up to standards.

I suggest to him, though—and I think this applies to more branches of his department than just this particular branch—that The Department of Labour, in an industrial province like Ontario, is really very starved for services.

A budget of \$3 million for the year for all the important work it has to carry on is, I would submit, less than adequate, and I believe that 55,000 inspections—recognizing the hon. Minister's point that some of them are fairly small inspections, but recognizing also that when we get inspecting a place like the Steel Company of Canada it is a very large inspection—that 70 men doing 55,000 inspections does not indicate an adequate staff.

There is one other matter that I would like to call to the attention of the hon. Minister. I have no doubt he is familiar with this particular case, but it is one I noticed in the

Toronto *Globe and Mail* of October 22, 1959. It is a Canadian Press dispatch from Welland dated October 21:

A court was informed today that officials of the B. F. Goodrich (Canada) Limited plant here were told, prior to the death of one of the firm's workers, about safety regulations governing the entry of persons to confined areas where gases were likely to be present.

Robert Greenop, inspector with the provincial Department of Labour, was testifying at the trial of the company on a charge of causing the death of Earl K. Strawn through criminal negligence. Mr. Strawn was overcome in a gas-filled pit January 8, and failed to respond to artificial respiration.

Mr. Greenop said he had visited the plant on several occasions, and had drawn to the attention of manager Harold Petch the provisions of section 54 of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act.

When I saw that, I felt that there may be danger that the department, in some cases, is not tough enough.

I quite realize that, if we are going to do useful factory inspection work, an inspector cannot be forever throwing his weight around. He has to get the co-operation of the manufacturer or the people who are running the plant. With that I would agree.

But, on the other hand, I think there do come times when he has to step in and get tough.

Here was a case where, according to the evidence Mr. Greenop was reported to have given, he had on several occasions drawn to the attention of the plant manager a violation of the law. Yet, as far as I could see from the story—of course, maybe the story is not complete—there was no action taken in court against this company until a man was killed. That is a rather unfortunate time to have to take legal action.

I call this to the attention of the hon. Minister to inquire if there may not be some cases where, perhaps, the inspector should get a little tougher than he did in this case. I think also that, if there were a few more inspectors so each one did not have such a big load, they might be able to give a little more attention to such matters.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Well, I would only say, in that regard, that I think on occasion we are tough enough. Actually, it has been my feeling that we can accomplish more in the interests of the worker in developing safe

methods and better ventilation, and the many things that we are charged with the responsibility of looking after, by getting the co-operation of the management.

Rightly or wrongly, I have definitely laid it down to our people that I do not want them to say, "I am a government man and I am demanding this." I tell them I want them to go in there and speak to these people as decent, honest people, and say, "This is what the law requires that you do. Now, let us see how well we can get it done," and so on, rather than using the official certificate that they have as a club.

I think, when I said that I believe we have better co-operation in industry than we have ever had before, that can be proved by the fact that we have now more and more industries seeking the assistance of our people. It might be that the inspectors are not due to come around for some time, yet we have lots of applications for them to come especially and have a look at what the companies are doing.

I think the department has, over the years, gradually improved its prestige, and I still think we can get more done by endeavouring to co-operate and being reasonable than we can by—

Mr. Bryden: I would just like to indicate again, Mr. Chairman, that, in what I already said, I recognized the point the hon. Minister is making. But I would still call to his attention that here was a case of a man who was killed because of a situation that was permitted to exist in direct violation of the law, and about which the employer was warned on several occasions.

I think that is where co-operation should cease, especially when it is a very dangerous condition as this one obviously was, when it led to the death of a man. I think that there is a case where, after a couple of warnings, we have got to crack the whip, and point out that either he must fix it up or else he will go into court.

Hon. Mr. Daley: We do in many cases.

Mr. R. C. Edwards (Wentworth): Mr. Chairman, I feel that since the matter of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act has been mentioned here, now is the time to say I was very delighted to hear the hon. Minister of Labour make some remarks with respect to the efforts which are made by his department to get individuals to co-operate.

I have a matter which I would like to bring to his attention, since it seems to me that this Act governs just about everything

from conditions in restaurants and rest-rooms to offices.

I would like to bring to his attention a situation which exists in this building, where hon. members of this Legislature are very cramped, for instance, in the restaurant where we are asked to eat our meals, where space of 25 chairs or 40 chairs is provided for some 98 members of this Legislature.

It seems to me that he might also give some consideration, if it is in his department—he might even be able to get the hon. Prime Minister to co-operate with him—to provide some facilities for the hon. members. In most cases, in between sessions, there is not even a chair or a desk for him to sit down to, and unless they sit in some public room it is not possible.

I just throw that in for what it is worth, Mr. Chairman. I think since he is working in a co-operative manner, he might do a little investigation around this building.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister how much money was given to the accident prevention association last year.

Hon. Mr. Daley: I do not have that. That would be in the annual statement, would it not? I think that is in the annual statement with the workmen's compensation board.

Mr. Gisborn: I imagine it would be, but with the multitude of reports we get, I just have not had time to go through it that far.

Hon. Mr. Daley: I do not have it here, but it could easily be obtained.

Mr. Gisborn: If the hon. Minister cannot answer, I will check it in the report.

I would like to say this, that it is a fact that the Ontario federation of labour have asked for years for representation on the accident prevention association.

Now, there is no one who can deny that the federation is one of the groups that are highly interested in safety and accident prevention in the industries in this province.

As the hon. Minister knows, they did produce a very good document, a result of a survey they took right across this province, which is one of the best, I believe, that I have ever read. It covers all phases of industrial health and safety.

Certainly, if we are going to give money to industry to take an interest and promote accident prevention, this group should be entitled to some representation, and some funds with which to carry out a particular

phase of that job. I wonder if the hon. Minister would comment on that.

Hon. Mr. Daley: I am sure the hon. member knows that, when he says "We are going to give money to industry," that it is industry's money. Industry put it in there in the first place.

Mr. Bryden: Well, it is public money that is in there.

Mr. Gisborn: Apart from the fund.

Mr. Bryden: The fund is there for the workers.

Mr. Gisborn: Is that the system? They give the government some money to carry out a function, and the government is going to give it back to them? This is an important function, and I think we are taking the wrong plan. This group, the accident prevention association, have conventions. I have been to them. In some sense the conventions might be useful; some of the workers in the plants go to the conventions. But I feel that, in some cases, these men are somewhat deterred by the procedure in getting their point across. Let the Ontario federation of labour have an amount of money, and let them have representation in the association, so that they can really do the job that they feel they can do.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Well, I would just like to say finally, in regard to this accident prevention, of course, there has always been a great bone of contention. It is a difficult thing, using certain methods in procedure. We have always been searching for something better.

I have had meetings set up to meet that group of which the hon. member speaks.

Unfortunately, we set a date and I could not be there because of something intervening and then, the next day, we made another date. Doug Hamilton of the Ontario federation of labour—secretary-treasurer, I believe—was bringing the group, and they could not come, and a second time they could not come. So I mean it is in the picture to meet with these people, but we just have not been able to arrange it, as yet.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, before we leave this matter, I would like to take exception to the suggestion, sometimes made, that money that is in the accident fund is employers' money, which it certainly is not. It is a fund set up for the protection of working people, and employers—in consideration of having paid it in—are relieved of the

liability they would otherwise have, under the common law, for suit because of accidents arising on their premises. It is wrong to say that money collected by assessment is their money. It has become public money, it is there for the benefit of working people.

Therefore, it seems to me that, in the important matter of accident prevention, the representatives of working people should be involved in it.

Vote 908 agreed to.

On vote 909:

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, returning to vote 908, under the composite inspection branch, does that refer to inspection of only the physical aspects of the premises? Is that it, or are—

Hon. Mr. Daley: Machinery and everything, ventilation, fire hazards, everything that has to do with an industry. Good housekeeping or bad housekeeping. Everything.

Mr. Newman: Does it include the safety rules of the worker, too?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Yes, it might.

Mr. Newman: It has nothing to do whatsoever with the qualifications of the employees?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Oh, no.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Daley: He is not finished speaking yet.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know how many languages are spoken by the various employees in the department in their duties.

Hon. Mr. Daley: These safety men?

Mr. Newman: These safety men. Are they able to converse with the various people employed in these factories?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Well, I would say, outside of being bilingual in the Ottawa district and in the north, why I do not know of anyone who speaks any other language.

Mr. Newman: How would certain ethnic groups know about these safety procedures if there was no one to explain it to them in their own language?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Oh, that is a good question.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, this is quite important, with the great influx of Europeans, these people are at a distinct disadvantage, and we are interested in their safety. What is the hon. Minister doing about this?

Hon. Mr. Daley: I am not doing anything about trying to have somebody for every language that might be here, 40 or 50 people being able to speak different languages. All the literature of accident prevention is posted in the buildings, and I am quite sure the people who come here are quite intelligent, and it takes them no time to see and get the feel of accident prevention—

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, would it not be good, on the part of the department, to have someone fluent in the language of, say the construction trades, where we run into the one strong national group, primarily participating in that trade, to be able to converse with the employees?

Hon. Mr. Daley: There would not be anything wrong with it, I will agree with the hon. member on that.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, how many accidents have happened to one national group as a result of their inability to learn these safety rules? Is there any study on this?

Hon. Mr. Daley: No.

Mr. Newman: Thank you.

Vote 909 agreed to.

On vote 910:

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, I notice here on vote 910, the office of the athletic commissioner. Years ago we had a very fine athletic commission in the days when the late lamented Jimmy Fitzgerald was the secretary. I see here, assistance to amateur sport, and I notice the \$26,000. I realize this is a very piddly sum because outside the schools, there is very little amateur sport, due to the clutches of our professional hockey league, our professional Big 4 and those football unions.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Did he say a piddly sum?

An hon. member: And down \$5,000, too.

Mr. Troy: The point is that it says assistance to amateur sport. Now, what assistance do we get? I never heard of it, and I have been in the field of amateur sport for more

than 20 years, both as a player and a coach, and I would like to know.

Mr. G. Lavergne (Russell): He has been missing a lot.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Surely the hon. member must have heard that the office of the commissioner distributes playing equipment to midgets and minors.

Mr. Troy: The hon. Minister means little ones?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Sure. If in his town somebody up there is willing to promote a little league of small kids, he can get assistance from the commissioner.

Mr. Troy: Thank you. What amount? Is there a ceiling on the amount? I ask because I know, in the organization of which I am a member—a veterans' organization—that we have a very fine community programme in sport, so we can draw on that fund.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Yes, if somebody will be responsible for the equipment we send up. We have to have somebody sign for it.

Mr. Troy: Being a veterans' organization, there will be certainly somebody responsible.

Hon. Mr. Daley: That is right. We will assist them, but we may not give them all they ask for because our funds are very limited.

Mr. Troy: I know. It is the policy of the government not to give.

Hon. Mr. Daley: In hockey and in baseball, we try to give according to the number of teams. The equipment includes a few catchers' outfits because they are expensive, and goaltenders' outfits in hockey, and some sticks and some pucks, and baseballs. But we cannot supply the whole thing, it runs into a lot of money. But we want the local people to maintain some interest in these, and usually the junior clubs get some assistance. But we want to help, too, and we have issued many thousands of pieces of equipment over the years.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, referring back to this assistance to amateur sports, who decides the amount that is to be received by the individual organization?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Well, we have a commissioner there, a man who has been in sports all his life and was a great athlete. When we get a request, he will decide on the amount.

Now, suppose they are going to have 100 players in that league. He might decide that we would give these people 50 hockey sticks, if it was hockey, we may give them half. Also, we may give them something they did not ask for, a hockey goaltender's outfit. The commissioner brings his decision to me for approval, and I may say that I approve of every bit of material that goes out of there. I think I should, in order to have a check on it.

Mr. Newman: What athletic activities are covered in this?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Any kind.

Mr. Newman: The amount is \$26,700. To what extent does the hon. Minister expect to be able to spread \$26,700? After all, will this be made known to the public?

Having been connected with amateur sports for well over 25 years, I never heard of this until this year.

Hon. Mr. Daley: I do not know where the hon. member has been. We have been doing this for 5 years.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, why is this hidden?

Some Conservative hon. members: Shame, shame.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Every year I have brought it up.

Mr. Newman: The hon. Minister can say what he wishes. I was connected with the amateur athletic union for well over 10 years and I never heard of it, even through them. What steps are taken by the government to advertise this?

Now, this is important because there are hundreds of organizations that would like very much to have assistance from the government, other than the few that are being helped today.

Hon. Mr. Daley: I would just like to say that this year our estimates increased to \$39,000.

Mr. Newman: Are principals of various schools notified? Are community service organizations notified?

Hon. Mr. Daley: They can find out.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, this is less than one-third of a cent per capita for the province of Ontario. The government has just proposed a fitness programme, allotting

one-third of a cent to make Ontario fit. They should have their heads bowed in shame.

If they are so proud of their fitness programme in the province, why do they hide this? Why is it not advertised, and why is it not known to all the communities? There are kids that have to turn around and scrimp and scrape to get 10 and 15 cents to buy some minor piece of sport equipment, yet the government has, so they claim, \$26,700, yet that youngster cannot find out about it. It is never advertised anywhere.

Hon. Mr. Daley: I do not know where the hon. member has been.

Mr. Newman: This is a mere pittance. It is not even a pittance. When we turn around and look at countries that are not "Onward Ontario," such as this one is, we find they will not turn around and contribute not 1, not 10, but 100 times the amount that this so-called "Forward Ontario" province is doing, I think that this province should hang its head in shame.

Mr. Lavergne: Well, that was part of his speech the other night.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I am not through. This happens to be an Olympic year, and where are we going to come along and display our athletes—athletes that we are supposed to take so much pride over? We just had Barbara Wagner and Bob Paul win the Olympic championship. How proud we were. We were going to invite them into the Legislature.

How about the hundreds and thousands of other athletes who have not had that opportunity? Why is that opportunity not made available to them? The only way the amateur athlete can get money is, he has to come here with a tin cup, so to speak, to get it. He has to make a personal appeal. We look back in there, and we see organizations coming along and getting \$2,500, and a poor little club in some small town has to beg, or have its MPP write to get a \$50 grant.

An hon. member: Why did the hon. member not write?

Mr. Newman: Why did I not write? I could raise funds when I needed funds. I will have organizations write, the hon. Minister can be sure of that.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, I rise to reiterate the statements of my hon. colleague. I think that this amount of money which has been delegated to amateur sports

in this province is a disgrace to the government opposite. I think they ought to be ashamed of themselves. I think they ought to hang their heads in shame, when they stand up and tell the people of this province that they are giving assistance to amateur sports, and then put a measly \$25,000 in a budget of \$1 billion. Why, that is nothing short of a disgrace.

Mr. Chairman: Carried.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Carried, nothing!

On top of that, Mr. Chairman, the government collects literally thousands of dollars from entertainment tax from professional sports, and then it is necessary for us to go across the line and bring professional football players, and the like, over here to entertain Canadians.

Now, it is a known fact, Mr. Chairman, that to get professional athletes we must have amateurs. That is where they are developed. So I think that the policy of the government in allotting this pittance to amateur sports is one of the disgraces of the government of the day.

Now, the question of publicizing this matter has been brought up, and it appears that the government does not wish to do anything about it. Yet there are other departments of this government which spend literally thousands of dollars for that very purpose. I would point out, for instance, the very elaborate invitations which were put out by the Hydro department to notify the public that they had changed their office. I am sure they must be proud of this type of waste and extravagance of the government.

Yet here is something that is worthy, so worthy that Prince Philip comes across and makes speeches about physical fitness. The government indicates a desire to promote physical fitness in the country, yet here is a place where they could really do something, and they allot \$25,000 to amateur sports.

I think this is one of the reasons, Mr. Chairman, why the government is able to balance its budget. They cut down where the money is needed, and then come up and tell us that they are showing a surplus.

I suggest that the hon. Minister of Labour, or whoever is responsible, take a good firm look at this, and perhaps do something a little more realistic when they bring down the figure again.

Mr. Lavergne: Mr. Chairman, I must say this: There was a nerve-shattering statement from across there. Here are those hon. mem-

bers who stand on their feet and say they admit—

Mr. N. Whitney (Prince Edward-Lennox): Tell them what you think.

Mr. Lavergne: —that they did not know that the government was providing \$39,000 this year—

Mr. MacDonald: Publicized in the Tory machine.

Mr. Lavergne: —they said they did not know. They were not arguing that there had not been any, but now that they discover \$39,000 they say it is not enough. That to me is as foolish as anything I have heard from across there.

Mr. Chairman, if we have to sit here and listen to that, then it is terrible. I would give just a word of advice to their hon. leader—he should get them lined up.

I will say this though, that at least they have one hon. member in the back who has agreed that we have balanced the budget, although he is not agreeing with the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer).

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I would like some clarification from the hon. Minister as to how he arrives at \$39,000. The estimates here say \$26,700, which are some \$5,000 less than they were last year, and the hon. Minister says he is really going to spend \$39,000.

Now, he is going to spend \$5,000 less than last year but it is going to add up to \$8,000 more. How does he do it?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Well, last year we had a Treasury order to increase the amount. I mean we ran over our budget. You see, we are called upon to give \$10,000 to the Olympic games. In addition to this—

Mr. Newman: Is that all?

Hon. Mr. Daley: —we gave \$2,500 to the Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen.

Mr. Newman: How about the skiers? What did they give?

Mr. Singer: How much did they give?

Hon. Mr. Daley: And then, of course, in addition to all this, look what The Department of Education does in the summer.

Mr. Newman: What did they give to the figure skaters?

Hon. Mr. Daley: This is something that a few years ago was not done at all. It is

something that came entirely from this government to help these youngsters play instead of—

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, I want to get this quite straight. Is the hon. Minister telling us that what he has here before us in estimates is not the amount of money he is going to spend; that, in fact, he is going to spend a substantial amount more? The figure here is \$26,700. Is he telling us now that, notwithstanding the estimate here, this really is no indication of what he is going to spend, that he is going to spend another \$12,000?

Hon. Mr. Daley: That is what we hope to spend. But if unusual things come up and we have to help out—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The MacFarlands and the Dutchmen or somebody else.

Hon. Mr. Daley: —why then, if we have not got enough money we go to the Treasury.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, this is far more important than just an interchange of just a few thousand dollars in a particular estimate. I think there is a very substantial principle involved here. If the hon. Minister feels, as apparently he does, that he has been telling the committee this afternoon that he has not got enough money in his estimates, why does not the hon. Minister have the courage to bring in proper estimates, which will properly reflect what he is going to spend?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, may I ask my hon. friend how, last year at this time, would we know of the famous Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen? We could not know—

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, that is not the point at all. This is the estimate for 1960-1961. The hon. Minister has told us he is not going to spend \$26,700, he is going to spend \$39,000.

Hon. Mr. Daley: We spent that. That is what was spent last year.

Mr. Singer: Well, what is he going to spend this year?

Hon. Mr. Daley: \$26,000.

Mr. Singer: Well, all right. Now that we have that one clear, Mr. Chairman, can the hon. Minister tell us why his estimates are \$5,000 lower this year than they were last year?

Hon. Mr. Daley: No Olympics—

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): I would just like to say something on this. The reason why the hon. Minister cannot specify the exact amount that the department will spend this year is because all these requests from the other side are going to start coming in, and we will need more money, now that they have found out it is available. There is the answer just as simple as could be.

Mr. Singer: Isn't that good!

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make an observation, but by way of preface, I should like to tell our hon. friends opposite that the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville on one occasion raised funds to take our athletes to the Soviet Union, and on another occasion he helped raise funds to take our athletes to Australia.

Mr. H. L. Rowntree (York West): We did not need any government money.

Mr. Sopha: All right, just a moment, regarding the hon. member's store of information over there. Will he please just listen for another minute? So when the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville speaks on this, we are listening to a man who knows whereof he speaks, and he is entitled to courteous respect in what he says. But I want to make this observation about this piddling amount of \$26,000.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is not a parliamentary word, I may say.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, the shame of this amount is all the more demonstrated and underlined when one realizes, as demonstrated in this Legislature, that on the one hand this government sees fit to subsidize horse racing, but will not do anything about increasing the physical fitness and prowess of our athletes, of our young people of this province.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, this has got a little beyond common sense. All we hear from the other side is what we are doing for the Olympic team. I am as interested as anybody in seeing Olympic stars go from this country. But the problem is that it is the thousands and thousands of youngsters who we are not trying to build up—

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is what this is for.

Mr. Troy: A little louder please, I cannot hear—

Well, if the hon. Prime Minister were talking I would hear him all right. But the point is that it is not for Olympic stars, but it is for the thousands of youngsters spread out in this province. That is what we want.

Votes 910 and 911 agreed to.

On vote 912:

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Well, may I ask the hon. Minister why this item is less than the estimate was last year? Now, it is \$11 million this year, and to my recollection it was \$13 million or some odd million last year.

Hon. Mr. Daley: Well, I guess it is simply because of the stamps. There are more and more people getting regular holiday periods.

Vote 912 agreed to.

Mr. Thomas: Mr. Chairman, I want to refer to some of the men laid off at Elliot Lake. If they had an opportunity of accepting employment in another area, and wished to withdraw their vacation-with-pay stamps, would the hon. Minister consent to that if they wanted to get that to help them on?

Hon. Mr. Daley: We have been very flexible in that, whether it is within the regulations or not, for I claim that if a man has the money in his pay book it is his money, not ours. I would bend every effort to see that he gets it, if he needs it.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, before we leave this, under what department has this portable pension technical committee been established?

Hon. Mr. Frost: The Department of Economics.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves that the committee of supply rise and report certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report that it has come to certain resolutions and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of supply.

ON THE BUDGET

Mr. R. M. Myers (Waterloo South): Mr. Speaker, first might I congratulate the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay) on the atomic conference which he held in January. I might say that I have never attended any proceeding which was at once so pleasurable and so instructive, and I think that my feelings were shared by all the others who attended the conference. I might say that I left the conference full of admiration for our hon. Minister of Energy Resources.

Now, sir, I want to speak today on the number of events, which occurred to me, which I think are important and which I think lead to certain conclusions.

Last summer I met a young German boy, his mother and father were in Germany and he was a student at the University of Toronto in his second year of engineering. The boy proposes to take up law after he gets his engineering degree and I asked him why, if he were going to take up law, he wanted to take up engineering also.

"Well," he said, "I am good at mathematics and I would have to secure my Arts degree in any case, and I can get an engineering degree by one more year, which will serve me in my law course. So that is what I am going to do. When I finish both my engineering and my law, I shall have two professions."

I went for a walk in the country with this boy, and we walked along a lovely river bank in my riding, I asked him if this country made him think of Germany and he said it did. He said, "Many a time I am homesick for my Germany. I think of the weekends that I spent there walking through the beautiful country, but I would never give up Ontario; I would never give up the liberty and the freedom that you have here."

Shortly after I went for that walk with the boy this item appeared in the press:

A political and social philosophy that has at its core government intervention and control over every phase of the economy has been outlined by the planners of the new political party being sponsored by the Canadian Labour Congress and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. The political programme which leans heavily on a redistribution of wealth through a revision of the tax system has been drafted as a guide for study and discussion.

And it seems to follow that this conclusion can be drawn, namely: No one with a love

of freedom can find sympathy with the new political party now in the course of formation.

This other incident happened to me.

Some Danish people were buying a house, and the Danish woman came in to sign the mortgage. She could not speak English, she had to speak through an interpreter. I asked her where she came from. She said she came from Denmark with her husband and two children. I asked if they were working. The husband was a steel worker in my riding and the woman was working in a textile mill. The eldest child was learning stenography and youngest child was at school.

I asked her why they left Denmark. "Well," she said, "we left Denmark because during the whole of our married life there, we were not able to save anything." She said that in Denmark the salary of her husband and herself was 14,000 kroner a year, and out of that income tax alone was 4,000 kroner.

I looked up some information about Denmark in our provincial library, and this is what I found.

Denmark is a socialist country with very high social benefits. They have not only old age pensions but such benefits as free medical care, free hospitalization, free medicine, daily sickness allowance, some dental care, funeral allowance, workmen's compensation, free school meals, and daytime care for children. Those are the benefits they get, but they must pay for those benefits, and this is what they pay.

The income of a man has added to it the income of all his dependents for the purpose of taxation. A family which has a combined income of 10,000 kroner, which is the Danish equivalent of \$1,400, pays a tax of 22.5 per cent. of the income, or a total of \$316. In Canada such a family, of course, would pay no tax at all.

A family with an income of \$2,576 pays a yearly tax of \$502. In Canada the tax is \$74.

In addition to that, in Denmark the people pay a property tax, not based only on the value of real property, but on the value of every other kind of property they have, such things as bank accounts, stocks, automobiles, televisions. The whole is taxed, and a property tax is paid on it. The tax, of course, varies with the value of assets and \$7,000 is exempt.

The tax covers all assets excepting women's jewellery, personal libraries, personal art collections and insurance. Every other kind of thing which is worth anything at all is taxed in Denmark.

I wondered if Denmark is such a fine

country to live in, and if welfare benefits are so much desired by the inhabitants. I wondered if the population of Denmark was increasing. I looked up what statistics I could and I found this: That, in 1955, there came to Canada from Denmark 1,500 people. That immigration increased in 1956, and in 1957 it amounted to almost 8,000 people. Canada has had an increase in immigration from Denmark in the last 3 years of something more than 500 per cent.

Sweden and Norway are socialistic countries, too, and I looked up the statistics on the 3 Scandinavian countries and found that, in the last 3 years, immigration to Canada from the 3 Scandinavian countries has increased by over 400 per cent.

I think these facts lead to a second conclusion, and the conclusion is that men and women with more than average courage and ambition and industry are prepared to leave wherever they might be if they find that, by doing so, they can improve their economic condition. I think those things are fundamental, and when we hear my hon. friend there talking about more money for youngsters and one thing and another, it is right against fundamental human nature.

I would like to compare our Ontario government with some other socialistic governments. The hon. member for Woodbine (Mr. Bryden) was telling us what a lovely country Sweden is.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): No, it was the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Wardrope) who was telling us.

Mr. Myers: This is what appears about Sweden in the last issue of the *Reader's Digest*. It is written by an associate editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*:

Many Swedes believe that they live in a land where serenity has become a birthright. This is understandable because their socialist government has fashioned a welfare state, lovingly planned, and thoughtfully complete. Social security, full employment, labour peace.

You wonder whether the Swedes have perhaps carried democracy to new heights of perfection.

Yet there is trouble in this apparent paradise. The suicide rate is high and has been climbing. It is 3 times the Canadian rate. In Stockholm, arrests for drunkenness have almost tripled in recent years. Robberies and burglaries have doubled in 1950, and delinquency of children under 15 years has more than tripled.

One might wonder how the industrialists and the labour unions get along in this welfare state, but they get on very well, and this is why:

Tax provisions for plowing back of profits into going concerns are favourable. Credit restrictions instituted as an anti-inflation measure make it difficult for competitive new enterprises to start up.

The already-rich fare relatively well.

And then the article near its close says this, which I think is relevant:

The socialists' abiding fear is that the welfare system's beneficiaries will ultimately refuse to pay its price, higher taxes and inflation. Resentment on this score has been building up, especially after the government was forced to propose a new 4 per cent. sales tax.

I tell the hon. member for Windsor-Walkerville (Mr. Newman) that we have not a sales tax in Ontario, and if we are going to give every youngster athletic equipment, we are going to take the money back from the youngsters' parents. If we give our youngsters baseball gloves, we are going to pay for them and probably by the sales tax.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Would the hon. member permit a question?

Mr. Myers: Sure, the hon. member can ask me all the questions he likes.

Mr. Singer: How does the hon. member interpret the remarks of the hon. Prime Minister, after the budget, that if he does not get any money from Ottawa, we will have to resort to retrogressive systems of taxation?

Mr. Myers: Well, we do not like it. It is pressures. It is pressures which, I hope, I will relieve a bit by what I am saying, and if more people understood these things they would not exist.

Now then, let me just go on and make some comparisons between the province of Ontario and the province of Saskatchewan. Ever since the present hon. leader of the CCF party (Mr. MacDonald) has been—

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Did the hon. member get this out of the *Reader's Digest*?

Mr. Myers: No, I got this from the Canadian tax foundation and it is perfectly authentic.

Now, first of all, let me say that the socialist government in Saskatchewan and the Progressive-Conservative government in Ontario have been office for the same length

of time, within a year. Now then, let me say this, too, that provincial revenues do not come only from provincial taxation, but they come from subsidies from the federal government and from licence fees and sales of natural resources.

But the province of Ontario raises, by way of taxation, 61 per cent. of its total expenditures, while the province of Saskatchewan, which receives almost twice as much from the federal government as does Ontario, and which raises half as much again as Ontario does from the sale of its natural resources, must raise by taxation only 35 per cent. of its expenditures. And the province of Saskatchewan, too, spends more than any other province in Canada on a welfare programme.

It would seem logical then, to expect that many people from the other provinces would flood into Saskatchewan, to take advantage of the heaven on earth which is being directed there by the CCF government.

Mr. Thomas: It is a job to keep them out.

Mr. Myers: But let me say the reverse has been the fact.

In the last 14 years—that is since the CCF government has been in office—the population of Saskatchewan has increased by only 6 per cent. Alberta, on one side of it, has increased by 49 per cent. in the same period, and Manitoba, on the other side, has increased 20 per cent. Ontario increased by 50 per cent.

Now, it is true that last year, Saskatchewan had an increase in its population of 10,000, but the number of live births exceeded deaths in Saskatchewan by 17,000, so when Saskatchewan has an increase during the year of 10,000, it means that 7,000 more people left the province than entered it.

Mr. Thomas: How many died?

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): They do not die there, do they?

Mr. Myers: It seems fair enough, then, to conclude that high welfare benefits do not attract immigrants, and people who are courageous and who are ambitious and who are industrious require what are personal benefits for themselves.

Hon. members might, however, think that even though the welfare benefits are greater, and taxation is higher in Saskatchewan than anywhere else, and even though the population in Saskatchewan has grown less than

anywhere else in Canada, nevertheless, perhaps the people who are there may be very happy people with all these benefits—perhaps a prosperous people, people with lots of money in their pockets. So let us see if they are or not.

I do not know just how one can find this out better than by looking at the tax arrears. If one looks at the tax arrears of the different provinces of Canada, they will find that Saskatchewan almost heads the list, and that more than 35 per cent. of the taxes—more than a third of the taxes—are in arrears against 10 per cent. in Ontario.

I would think another indication of the prosperity of the people in Saskatchewan might be the amount of welfare that is granted on a means test, but although I looked I could not find any figures on that.

Mr. Bryden: Could I ask the hon. member a question?

Mr. Myers: Yes, surely.

Mr. Bryden: I would like to ask him if he has read the recent article written by the financial editor of the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, hardly a socialist or a socialist paper, outlining the phenomenal economic progress that has been made in Saskatchewan, notwithstanding the very limited natural resources available in that province?

Mr. Myers: I did not read it, but I do not like general statements, I like them brought to some focus. And the figures that I quoted are taken from the figures supplied by the Canadian tax foundation and published in December of last year, and January of this year. I have never read the general statement.

Mr. Bryden: He could broaden his sources a little bit.

Mr. Thomas: The hon. member has never read the *Globe and Mail*?

Mr. Myers: Now, let me ask another question that I think perhaps is one that might cause some concern, and that is what about our own young people with more than ordinary courage and ambition and industry? Are they staying in Canada or are they not? And what is the use of spending millions and millions on their education unless they stay here?

Now, I do not know how we can find this out exactly, but there are some figures pub-

lished in the *Canada Year Book*, and they are somewhat disturbing, too.

This is what they show: They show that Canadians who left Canada to take up residence in the United States numbered 21,800 in 1950, and that the number has more than doubled—in 1957 there was something more than 46,000.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): They cannot stand a Tory government.

Mr. A. Grossman: That was under a Liberal government.

Mr. Myers: Are the Canadians who are going to the United States the ne'er-do-well people that we might be well rid of? No. Let me just tell hon. members what kind of people these are who are leaving Canada for the United States, because it should be important to us, perhaps more important than anything I can think of. This is the kind of people the *Canada Year Book* for 1957-1958 says they are:

In the United States census of 1950, the Canadian-born were the second largest group of foreign-born constituting 10 per cent. of their number. As for occupation distribution in 1950, both male and female Canadian immigrants to the United States were more fully represented in the professional, managerial and craftsmen groups than the United States labour force as a whole.

Mr. Singer: Refugees from Avro.

Mr. Thomas: Not politicians?

Mr. Grossman: Any lawyers?

Mr. Myers: They are not there—I do not know.

Now, I want to speak about something concerning which perhaps I do not know as much as I ought to. But I shall do the best I can, and what I want to say has to do with provincial taxation.

The 6 million people in Ontario pay, in provincial and municipal taxation, a sum in excess of \$1.2 billion. Assuming that a man and his family consist of 4, then every family in Ontario is paying, in addition to federal taxation, \$800 every year.

Taxes are of 3 general kinds, I think.

There are the kind that everybody knows about, and taxes which are paid on the same basis by all of us. They consist of licence

fees; land transfer taxes; liquor permits; the gasoline tax, excepting for public commercial vehicles; and motor licences, excepting for public commercial vehicles.

Then there is municipal taxation, and in the municipal taxation there is a preference given. The poor man has the preference over the rich man because it can be assumed that the wealthy person lives in a more expensive house than does a poor person. Municipal taxes are based upon the value of the premises occupied, and it is a fair enough assumption, then to say that the rich man pays a bigger municipal tax than does the poor man. The rich man in the municipal taxation carries along the poor man.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Is there anything wrong with that?

Mr. Myers: Not a bit. I think it is fine and I think it should be extended.

In my city of Galt, the average man pays a tax of \$86, and if he has two dependants he will pay \$260, and of that \$90 will be for education. That is the average.

If anyone in my town pays less than that then he is getting services and education at the benefit of a man who is paying more.

We cannot say, "Let us have the province come to the aid of the municipalities," because the taxpayers are the same. The province consists of taxpayers and the municipalities consist of the same taxpayers, and when the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) says, "Let us have the province come to the aid of the property owners," the only thing that he can mean, in my opinion, is that the municipal taxpayer, who now is paying more than the average rate of taxation should pay less, and that the municipal taxpayer who is now paying something less than the average for municipal taxes should pay more. Otherwise, I ask the hon. leader of the Opposition, how are we going to come to the relief of the taxpayer? How is it possible?

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, will the hon. member permit a question?

Mr. Myers: Oh, certainly.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Just for my information, did the hon. member advise us where Ontario stands with respect to the per capita municipal tax in the Dominion?

Mr. Myers: The hon. leader of the Opposition said \$27.50—which is about right—was the average for education in Ontario.

Mr. Wintermeyer: I beg the hon. member's pardon?

Mr. Myers: The hon. leader of the Opposition said \$27.50 per capita is the average municipal education tax; \$86.50 I think, is the average municipal per capita tax.

Mr. Wintermeyer: How does that compare with the other provinces?

Mr. Myers: I did not go into that. I do not know. However, I think it is a little less than some.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Speaker, if I might just add this with the hon. member's permission—

Mr. Myers: Would the hon. leader of the Opposition like me to tell him? I can look it up and tell him in 5 minutes.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, the situation is this, as I recall it: that Saskatchewan is highest and Ontario next.

Mr. Myers: Yes, Saskatchewan is higher than Ontario.

Mr. Wintermeyer: The simple fact is—sure, they are all the same, but it is the municipal people who are bearing this cost.

Mr. Myers: But the municipal people and the provincial people are just the same people.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Oh, they are the same individuals, but surely we are interested in equity.

Mr. Myers: Now, let me get on for a minute. The largest single source of Ontario's revenue is from the corporation tax. I think it is \$175 million.

The time is now 4 o'clock, and I move then that the debate be adjourned.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in moving the adjournment of the House, may I say that tomorrow we will deal with the estimates of the department which has to do with Ontario's more unmanageable citizens.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): If it is not too presumptuous on my part, would the hon.

Prime Minister please give us some indication of what the sittings of the House will be next week? Does he expect a night session? We sometimes have night engagements and we like to know the situation.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would think, yes. I would think that there would be night sessions on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday

next week. But I will let the hon. member know more definitely on Friday.

I would remind the hon. members that the House sits tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

I move the adjournment of the House.

The House adjourned at 4 of the clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Friday, March 11, 1960

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1960

10 O'CLOCK A.M.

Mr. Speaker: Motions.

Introduction of bills.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, concerning the sittings of the House, I would like to make this motion which I think would be quite satisfactory to hon. members.

I move, seconded by hon. J. N. Allan, that in the coming week, the House will meet on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and on Friday at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and will not meet on Wednesday.

Now, I had thought perhaps by this Wednesday we would have reached the stage where perhaps we could sit on Wednesdays. But the clerk tells me that Wednesday is completely filled with committee meetings, so I think it is better to follow the usual procedure. There will be a night session on Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Only?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I will have to see how things stand.

Mr. Reaume: Yes, but the hon. Prime Minister is changing his mind all the time.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is right. I keep myself in a very elastic state.

Mr. Reaume: I know.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I was going to say fluid state but that is not right.

Motion agreed to.

THE GAME AND FISHERIES ACT

Hon. J. W. Spooner moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Game and Fisheries Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: There are the annual amendments to The Game and Fisheries Act, and the bill will be sent to the committee on game and fish, the meetings of which are to be held this coming week.

THE HOSPITAL SERVICES COMMISSION ACT, 1957

Hon. M. B. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Hospital Services Commission Act, 1957."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this amendment is deemed necessary by the commission, in view of the fact that they have had a few occasions when it has been necessary to bring suit against employers who withheld premiums from the payrolls, but did not pay it in to the commission. This has caused a good deal of concern in the minds of employees who, I am given to understand, actually are covered although they were caused some concern about this. This amendment will clear up that problem, we hope.

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL AND WELLESLEY HOSPITAL

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act respecting the Toronto General Hospital and the Wellesley Hospital."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, as announced a little while ago, it was intended and decided that Wellesley Hospital should be set up as a hospital *per se*, separate and distinct from the Toronto General Hospital. This legislation will make that possible.

THE MEDICAL ACT

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Medical Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, several amendments to this Act are sought. As the hon. members doubtlessly know, The Medical Act gives power to the college of physicians and surgeons to rule the destinies and otherwise of physicians and surgeons. Some difficulty was experienced, some time ago, concerning doctors who were employed as such by some body. In one particular case a doctor working for the federal government practiced medicine in Ontario without a licence to do so. This caused a good deal of difficulty and did cause a great deal of concern in the minds of many of our people.

It has been decided to add or to amend The Medical Act to set up a temporary or educational register so that such persons who are fully qualified in some other jurisdiction may practice medicine for a time in Ontario without being duly licenced so to do.

Up to the present time, it has been necessary, under The Medical Act, to give representation to the homeopathic physicians. This is a branch of medicine which has now disappeared from the medical scene to all intents and purposes, and it is no longer necessary that they be represented.

Ontario, at the present time, is divided into 9 medical districts for governmental purposes—that is, professional government purposes—and the representative who has sat on council for the homeopath will now represent a new and separate district.

Northern Ontario has grown and has become much more heavily populated than it was when this Act was passed; it is now being divided into two medical districts—north-eastern Ontario and northwestern Ontario.

The college of physicians and surgeons is also the disciplining body of the profession. Heretofore charges laid have mainly come under the heading of "infamous and disgraceful conduct in a professional respect." Some complaints which come to the college are hardly serious enough to be considered in that category, and the only penalty possible for the college to impose was that the recalcitrant member of the profession be stricken from the register. This is a very serious matter and a very severe penalty.

The college feels that certain members should be disciplined, but the nature of their offence is not such as to require that they

should be refused the right to practice. They are asking that the Act be amended to include "improper conduct in a professional manner" and that the college be given the right "to suspend for a time" and not only to "erase from the register."

We are also asking that the Act be amended so that, if a physician or surgeon be admitted to a hospital for the mentally ill for long-term treatment, the college of physicians and surgeons be so advised in order that his name may be taken from the register while he is ill, and until he has been judged physically and mentally competent to resume practice.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): While I realize that normally it is not the procedure to ask questions at this time, will the hon. Minister permit one question with respect to this particular bill? I gathered the hon. Minister's explanation about—

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): I gave the answer.

Hon. Mr. Frost: This will all go to committee on legal bills, will it not? It will go to committee anyway.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes, I said I would permit the question.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well I thought so, too.

Mr. G. Lavergne (Russell): Well, the acoustics are not such that we can hear.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Nobody said he would permit the question as I understand it. Now, Mr. Speaker, what I am concerned about is this two-year period for doctors who are qualified in another jurisdiction coming into Ontario. As I understand the explanation, this government in some limited fashion is going to permit doctors from outside jurisdictions to practice under controlled circumstances in Ontario within that two-year period.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I know, but that has nothing to do with this, Mr. Speaker. This amendment does not interfere with this. This amendment applies only to doctors who are employed by, say, the federal government.

THE MENTAL HOSPITALS ACT

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Mental Hospitals Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill was instigated by the public trustee and it is quite technical. Therefore, I am not at this time going to pretend to explain it. It will go to the committee on mental health, where representatives of the public trustee will be present to discuss the bill fully.

The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts) suggests that it should go to the legal bills committee.

THE PHARMACY ACT, 1953

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Pharmacy Act, 1953."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: The amendments to this bill provide, Mr. Speaker, that the definition of "drug" be broadened to include such products that may, from time to time, be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council. This is because of the fact that the many new drugs, coming on the market very rapidly these days, are well accepted and considered to be drugs before a new issue of the pharmacopoeia has been possible.

The college of pharmacy also asks stipulations, such as is in The Medical Act, that they be permitted to suspend members for lesser offences, and not only to strike them from the register. The maximum fines for different types of offences under the Act are increased as set out in these amendments.

THE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS ACT

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Psychiatric Hospitals Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is the same as the one mentioned for The Mental Hospitals Act. It was instigated by the public trustee and will also go to the legal bills committee.

THE CEMETERIES ACT

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Cemeteries Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the amendments to this Act are self-explanatory. Up to the present time, it has not been considered, or it has not been made clear in the Act, that The Cemeteries Act was intended to include

crematoria, columbaria and mausolea. We are trying to do that now by this amendment.

Then there has been some doubt in the minds of many that family burial plots should be subject to all the terms and all the rules and regulations of The Cemeteries Act. This was never intended where they are solely family plots. This has been made clear. They will still, however, be subject to the sections of the Act dealing with the removal of bodies.

THE CEMETERIES ACT

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Cemeteries Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this was brought in as a separate amendment because it was instigated by the public trustee. It also will go to the legal bills committee.

REGISTRATION OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to provide for the registration of psychologists."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: The title of the Act defines its intent. It is to register psychologists.

THE DAY NURSERIES ACT

Hon. L. P. Cecile moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Day Nurseries Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, nursery schools or kindergartens that are conducted as part of a public or separate school are already excluded from the Act. The words added to the definition of "day nursery" in clause 2 will extend this exclusion to those nursery schools or kindergartens that are conducted as part of any other educational institution, as for instance private boarding schools that give instructions from grade 1 to 8.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE ACT

Hon. Mr. Cecile moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Department of Public Welfare Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the section that will be amended in this Act at the present time

does not serve a great deal of purpose, due to the fact that it does not advise the reader of what it really means, and this is bringing it up to date.

In fact, even when it is brought up to date at every opportunity, it may be misleading because of administrative changes by executive action between sessions of the Legislature. This new section being general, its terms obviate these difficulties.

THE HOMES FOR THE AGED ACT, 1955

Hon. Mr. Cecile moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Homes for the Aged Act, 1955."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, we are proposing an amendment to this Act to clarify that residents of homes of the aged would be expected to pay the whole or part of the cost of their care and maintenance insofar as their circumstances will permit. Apparently the interpretation of the Act is not clear, and this is to make it definitely clear.

THE SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATION ACT, 1954

Hon. J. P. Robarts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Schools Administration Act, 1954."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, I have 3 other bills, and these bills embody a lot of individual amendments to various sections. For me to explain them before the hon. members have had an opportunity to read them would, I think, be a waste of time.

Therefore, I would wait until second reading, and I will go into them in more detail, and, of course, they are going to the committee on education.

THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND BOARDS OF EDUCATION ACT, 1954

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Secondary Schools and Boards of Education Act, 1954."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Public Schools Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS ACT

Hon. Mr. Robarts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Separate Schools Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

THE CORPORATIONS TAX ACT, 1957

Hon. J. N. Allan moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Corporations Tax Act, 1957."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, these amendments are of a technical nature only. There is no change in the rate of taxation of any sort, and are made for the purpose of bringing the Act in line with the federal Income Tax Act.

THE SUCCESSION DUTY ACT

Hon. Mr. Allan moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Succession Duty Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, these amendments are made to facilitate the operation of the Act and are not important really.

THE GASOLINE TAX ACT

Hon. Mr. Allan moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Gasoline Tax Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this amendment is made for the purpose of making certain that all fuel used in combustion or internal combustion engines in aircraft is considered as gasoline and is taxable.

EXPROPRIATION OR INJURIOUS AFFECTION OF LANDS

Hon. A. K. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to make uniform the procedures for determining compensation for the expropriation or injurious affection of lands by public authorities."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill will be processed to the point of being dealt with by committee, but there is no intention to put it through to third reading this year.

The intention is that it should be given thorough and careful study, in order that all interested parties can express their views. It

has already received a good deal of study, but I think it is of such importance that we should not rush it.

THE SUMMARY CONVICTIONS ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Summary Convictions Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, in explaining this bill very briefly, I would say that it arises as a result of a request and recommendation from the hon. Minister of Transport (Mr. Yaremko), and the effect of it will be to extend the time in which summons may be served under The Highway Traffic Act for offences relating to false statement, change of address, licence plates, mechanical fitness, operators' permits, secondhand vehicles, and reports of accidents. The effect of the amendment would be to give a 6-month period, as applies under the criminal code in the case of service of summons in these cases.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Mr. J. Gould (Bracondale): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I should like to address a question to the hon. Attorney-General, and may I say, in so doing, that I acknowledge that the hon. Attorney-General is constantly on guard against an injustice, and I am certain he will welcome my question, and it is this.

Is the hon. Attorney-General aware that there is a person by the name of Donald Diette languishing for over 5 months in an Ontario reformatory, waiting to have heard his appeal on conviction for attempted theft and sentence of 15 months?

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, in answering that I would say that, while I appreciate the introductory comment before the reading of the question, I did thank my hon. friend last time.

But I am not going to thank him this time for bringing this to my attention, because of the opinion that the question stems more from a desire to embarrass rather than from righteous indignation.

I just want to point out the use of the word languishing, and I am sure the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Ward-robe) will resent this also. But if one takes a look at the dictionary to see what languishing is supposed to mean, languishing means to grow feeble—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well now, what are we doing except indulging—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: —to lose or lack vitality, to live under enfeebling or depressing conditions, to grow slack, to lose intensity, and to droop or pine.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Is this why the hon. Attorney-General is so vicious?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Now I am sure that the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions will assure the hon. member that people do not do that in his institutions.

What I would like to say is this. If there is a hard case—and this is not a hard case at all—I would be the first to jump with all the alacrity I could to remedy the situation.

But here is what happened in this particular case. This individual in October was caught red-handed, and I am saying that with no thought of prejudicing his position on appeal, because he is not appealing from his conviction. He is appealing from the sentence. He was caught red-handed down in Lindsay taking salvage wire after a fire and was arrested and convicted. An appeal—at least an application—was then made on his behalf before a judge of the appeal court of Ontario for bail last November, and that was refused. He was sentenced at the time to 15 months in the reformatory, and the perfection of the appeal is not yet complete because of the fact that the solicitor or counsel for the accused has not completed it with the court of appeal.

However, if he gets the appeal books in, I am sure this matter could be disposed of during the present month.

I would say also that when it is before the court of appeal, on the question of considering the sentence, the previous record of the individual concerned will also have to be reviewed at that time.

Mr. Gould: Mr. Speaker, as a matter of personal privilege, the term languishing was used by the hon. Attorney-General in his explanation given to me with respect to the appeal of one Bovie.

Mr. Reaume: The hon. Attorney-General is wrong twice now.

Mr. Gould: Let me say, with the greatest respect, that William Richardson, Diette's lawyer, a partner in the firm of Frost, Frost and Richardson of Lindsay, has complained about this case.

Some Liberal hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Gould: May I go further, Mr. Speaker, and say that he informs us that Diette has appealed, but the hearing is being delayed because the record of the trial has not been transcribed. This bears similarity to the Bovie case, and I think that the court reporter, O. N. Cook, is generally overworked, for she holds down a number of jobs, relating to court reporting—and at her own wish, I believe. Now that comes from the other side.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Now that my hon. friend has brought in the name of the court reporter, I certainly already have had inquiries made as to her case load, her work load, and also her duties and efficiency, and I certainly intend to follow that.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, I might say, seeing that I have been drawn into this matter, that I do not think this person has languished at all.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Prime Minister is out of order.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I think the hon. member will find, after he listens to the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions, that he has been entertained during these last months. I have never heard of the complaint myself before, and this is the first I have heard of it.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of supply.

Motion agreed to; House in committee of supply, Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS

On vote 2001:

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Chairman, I want to, in rising this morning, thank the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) for putting my estimates on a Friday morning—especially this Friday morning—for two reasons: that is, that all hon. members will be in a most affable mood, expecting to spend the weekend by their fire-side in their family circle with their loved ones. This will naturally engender a feeling of kindness and passivity, and certainly not intervention, in the passing of these estimates.

I think it will likewise apply to the press boys, who put on that tremendous extravaganza last night, and who this morning will perhaps be in an affable mood and too tired to inject any acrimony in the reporting

of the estimates that I will present this morning.

I am reminded, Mr. Chairman, of the last election, when my opponents said that they hoped in northwestern Ontario to get a Minister of Lands and Forests or a Minister of Mines in the north, and instead they have been given a jail inspector. I laughed along with that until I remembered the reason that was said was because so few people realize the tremendous responsibility of The Department of Reform Institutions in this province.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Was that said by the hon. Minister's opponents?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: My Liberal opponent.

We have in The Department of Lands and Forests a very fine hon. Minister (Mr. Spooner) charged with the responsibility of our great forest wealth, our game and fish, a tremendous department. And, in our very able hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Maloney), one who is charged with the great natural mineral resources of this great province.

But when we come to speak of Reform Institutions, we are charged with the responsibilities of human beings who have been unfortunate enough to infract the laws of this province. They are committed to our care, and every day there is the changing picture, regardless of what we do, in the handling of these unfortunate inmates who have been convicted, by law, to spend a term in the institutions over which I have the responsibility.

When we come to think that this department embraces some 3,000 dedicated employees, when we realize that we have a constant population in those institutions in excess of 5,000 at all times—men and women, boys and girls—when we consider we have the responsibility of 13,000 people constantly on probation, and between 50,000 and 60,000 people going in and out of those institutions yearly, with a budget of almost \$17 million, we realize something of the magnitude and responsibility of the department of this government called The Department of Reform Institutions. I think the reason that the term jail inspector was used, was because not enough of our people visit those institutions and make themselves aware of the tremendous department it is.

And I am at the present time giving thought to setting up voluntary visiting committees to visit these institutions at different periods, to bring some comfort to the inmates who we know should not be shut off from

society during their incarceration. It is bad mental therapy, and we hope that we will be able to start a system of that kind which we consider will be a great help.

I was down in Florida last summer, at a correctional convention there, and Governor Leroy Collins of Florida told this story.

He said that his wife was not very well and, in leaving for the office one morning, he said to his 3 children—there was Johnny age 15, Mary 12 and little Bobby 6—and he said, “Now children, your mother is not well, and I would like you today, while I am away, to help her with her household duties and lighten her load. I am going to ask you when I come home tonight what you have done to help her.”

When he got home, he said to Johnny: “What did you do Johnny?”

He said: “I washed the dishes.”

“Mary, what did you do?”

She said: “I dried the dishes.”

“Bobby, what did you do?”

He said: “I picked up the pieces.”

That story indicates to you, Mr. Chairman, and the hon. members of this House, that our job is constantly trying to pick up the pieces of those human beings who have had the unfortunate circumstance of being incarcerated in our institutions. Their lives are damaged, their lives are broken, and it is our constant responsibility to try to pick up the pieces, and mend the whole, to send them out of our institutions as citizens of which this province and this Dominion can be proud.

I often think of the old rhyme that says:

Don't look for the flaws as you go through life

And even if you find them

It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind

And to look for the virtues behind them.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, this is a tremendously responsible position. With the dedicated employees who make up the personnel of that great department, we are trying to do that job in a humanitarian way—to better an ever-increasing incidence of criminology in this province.

Mr. Chairman, in presenting the estimates of The Department of Reform Institutions, I take great pleasure in reporting to this House on a year of steady and satisfying progress. It has been a year which has seen the culmination of many of our pilot projects with specialized units and services for small groups of inmates.

The year brought to fruition work on the closing of a gap in specialized institutions for females, both adult and juvenile, and we are particularly proud of our new projects which emphasize training, treatment and rehabilitation.

The department concerns itself with a great number of human problems—as you well know, Mr. Chairman—over 4,000 of them at the last count, and no one would suggest that we could ever solve them all, or even approach 100 per cent. success.

What we do know is that every small specialized improvement we can make adds up to an increase in our general percentage, and is of value to the province not simply in terms of financial savings, but in the savings of human lives and dignity.

Here, may I point out that, in the salvaging of human lives, we must consider not only the offender—who pays his debt to society—but his immediate family, his wife and children, who often pay a heavier penalty for a debt they did not incur.

It is disturbing to note that, on looking over the statistics of the prison population at the beginning of the last decade, and comparing them with present statistics, we find that commitments to the jails in the province have increased by 43 per cent. Now, that may be due to an increase in population, naturally it is, but it is very high indeed. Commitments to our adult institutions have increased by 33 per cent. and the tragedy is, Mr. Chairman, that commitments to our training schools have increased by 79 per cent.

Therefore, we must be continually on the alert to find new ways and means to cope with these problems.

And, Mr. Chairman, and hon. members, it has been forcibly brought to my attention that, in 93 per cent. of the committals to these juvenile institutions, it shows the lack of 3 things in the home—the love of a mother, the love of a father, and a Christian education in the home. These are the great lacks among these children who are committed to our institutions. These are lacks that we must do everything within our power to try to correct and to improve constantly.

Our annual report for the year ending March 31, 1959, outlines the problems which confronted the department at the time of its formation in 1946, the policy and the planning which had to be carried out, that which we have achieved, and some of our plans for the future. It was a gigantic task that was started in 1946.

Mr. Chairman, I would be remiss in my duties if I did not pay tribute to the former Ministers of this department, and the senior officials for the vision they had, and the time and effort they expended, in establishing a progressive system of treatment and training for those who have been committed to our care.

There were many obstacles which they had to overcome, and there were many discouraging incidents and there will continue to be. But they relentlessly stuck to their task until today, I believe, we have a programme of which we can be justly proud.

Certainly errors were made and events happened over which we had no control. But every organization has had its difficulties which tend to retard progress, as was so ably stated by the great old Scottish bard, Robert Burns, when he said, and the hon. member for York South (Mr. MacDonald) will delight in this because he is a very prominent Scotsman:

*The best laid schemes o' mice an' men
Gang aft agley,
An' lea'e us nought but grief an' pain
For promis'd joy.*

This year, all our efforts have been directed to the expansion of those methods which are, in generous measure, proving to be of benefit to our inmates. New ideas have been given ample treatment, old methods have been reviewed, giving a constant pattern of progress.

This has been a stimulating year in reform institutions, stimulating and exciting not so much from terrific highlights, but the excitement one feels when a jigsaw puzzle starts taking definite shape.

There have been highlights, of course, and perhaps they should be mentioned first.

Shortly after assuming the position of Minister of Reform Institutions, Mr. Chairman, I called a meeting of the senior officials of head office, and the superintendents of all adult institutions. At this time, I announced that corporal punishment was to be abolished in our institutions.

Before taking such a step I compared the number of times corporal punishment had been used as a disciplinary measure, one year with another, over the last few years, and I noticed that it had been gradually decreasing since 1956. Therefore, I felt that it was time to abolish it altogether.

As was to be expected, I was criticized by some for being soft, and commended by others for such a progressive step. It is well

over a year now since the last time corporal punishment was used. My superintendents tell me, without exception, that discipline has been maintained, and that control of the institutions has not been weakened by the removal of the strap.

This to me has been a step forward in our methods of treatment and training for the successful rehabilitation of the offender.

Now, I have here two letters, Mr. Chairman, from the superintendents of two of our biggest institutions, that I would like to read. One is from the superintendent of Burwash, who says this:

I would first point out that the last time corporal punishment was administered at Burwash was October 7, 1958, 16 months ago. It is now 8 months since it was officially abolished.

In the 8 months previous to abolition, we had 240 on misconduct report. In the 8 months since, we have had a total of 210 on report. Thus, it will be seen, we have actually cut down on misconduct report. No more difficulty has been encountered in control of inmates than previous to abolition.

That is the superintendent of Burwash, who agrees that the abolishment of the strap did not in any way lower the disciplinary measures in his institution.

Then I have one from Mr. Sanderson, the superintendent of Guelph, a man who has had a tremendous experience in penology, and a man who is doing a great job with that tremendous institution.

He is talking here about the young men with whom we have had trouble in that institution, and also about the strap:

First and of the greatest importance—I quote,

—is the behaviour temperament of many of the young chaps we have here. They feel that if they do not uphold the example, the tradition that has been set, they will be marked as afraid or, in their own term, "chicken."

Second, many of the young fellows we have here have never worked or have done little. They find working in the tailor shop at the sewing machines to be a boring and monotonous type of work, which they consider to be girl's work, and therefore, inferior to them.

Whether or not the removal of corporal punishment gave these people an added incentive is problematical. I would

emphasize again that this trait of insubordination is confined to the tailor shop. The same inmates, when in the main building, are quiet and orderly. I might add that I feel that measures we have taken will preclude any possibility of any further outbursts of destruction in the tailor shop.

With the exception of the instance just mentioned, the institution is run quietly and normally since the removal of corporal punishment, a point that caused questioning, and must be admitted, was viewed with some slight apprehension because of the safety of staff. Would the removal of corporal punishment be a signal to inmates to attack staff whenever the mood was upon them? I am referring now to individual efforts.

We are happy to state that there is no increase in attacks upon staff. As a matter of fact, considering again the number we have and the types we have, our record in this respect has been exceptional.

There are some 1,000 inmates in that great institution, and in conclusion the superintendent says this:

I feel, however, added effort by staff, relying upon experience and discretion has helped considerably. Judicious use of other measures of control has proven satisfactory, and it is my considered opinion—after discussion with senior officials—that control of this institution has not been weakened by the removal of corporal punishment.

Now, Mr. Chairman, and hon. gentlemen, I think that is the most decisive answer to those who said it was a very wrong thing to do, to abolish corporal punishment.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): We are all on the hon. Minister's side.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Come right over to our side. This is the home for all progressive people.

Mr. MacDonald: That is good. Now they have progressed.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Another highlight of the year was the establishing of a new industry at the Ontario reformatory, Millbrook which—as hon. members know—is a total custodial unit. I refer to the printing of text books in braille for blind school children.

There are 3 schools for blind children in Canada: our own at Brantford, one in Nova

Scotia, and one in British Columbia. The supply of text books for these already handicapped children has been inadequate, and inevitably costly, because of the specialized demand.

However, due to the great spirit of co-operation between the Canadian National Institute for the Blind and our department, we managed to overcome the inherent difficulties of setting up a new production based on skilled workmanship.

Selected inmates at Millbrook reformatory are trained by a staff member, who is now a certified instructor in braille.

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind supply us with sample copies of books they require. The markings are first embossed in braille on a double aluminum sheet, and finally printed on paper by means of pressure rollers.

It has been no small achievement, in the space of 6 months, to deliver not only 500 books, but books which are stated by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind to be of the highest quality. This is obviously work of tremendous value to our entire nation. Our staff and inmates are justly proud of being associated with assisting in the education of sightless children. The therapeutic effect on the inmates engaged in this work is remarkable.

In other words, it shows that these men, who are labelled as our worst offenders, like to feel that they are in some way paying the debt to society and helping the underprivileged.

They work with great skill and enthusiasm, and by helping others they are learning to help themselves to take their places in society.

Thus, we have in this small operation a double play in rehabilitation which far exceeds its financial saving. There is a financial saving of course. And I think the Canadian National Institute for the Blind are receiving these books at one-fifth of the cost that they formerly paid for them. We charge, as is usual, for our raw materials and overhead expenses.

As further evidence of our progress, we opened 3 new units during the year, namely: Trelawney House; Ingleside; and a reception and diagnostic centre for girls.

Trelawney House is located at Port Bolster. It is a small unit with an intimate atmosphere, giving almost the individual attention of the home. As such, it is very well suited to young girls with strong feelings of rejection. The unit has a capacity for 20 girls, and life

there is closely woven with the community. The girls attend the local church, some of them are in the choir, they borrow books from the local library to supplement their own.

Those who have completed grade 8 attend high school in Cannington, travelling to and from daily in the local school bus.

We are very pleased with the progress that is being made at this small unit.

The Ontario women's guidance centre, known as Ingleside, is located near Brampton. This is a small unit with a capacity for 25 girls. It was opened in July as a specialized treatment and diagnostic centre for such inmates of Mercer reformatory as were suitable to make use of its programme.

This is an absolutely open institution, and the programme is purely academic and vocational, geared to the needs of each individual girl.

The success of this unit will be better judged in 5 years. But, after 8 months of operation, we can say that the theoretical programme is in fact working in practice. We are achieving success with these girls whilst they are at the institution.

We see in them changed attitudes, better behaviour, and better social habits. We feel this marked change is due to the personal counselling and the high interest the girls take in their own training. The academic programme is stressed by the girls' own motivation.

So far, 18 girls have been at Ingleside. It is intended to increase this to its full complement of 25 as soon as feasible. We picked these girls very carefully from Mercer to move them into this open setting, the ones that we figure have the greatest chance of improvement.

For some time now, the need for a reception and diagnostic centre for young girls committed to our training schools was felt, but it did not come into reality until this year. Such a centre has been opened at Galt.

The object of this centre is to observe all committals with a view to transferring them, after an observation period, to the type of setting best suited to their needs. The centre has a staff of professional personnel, including a social worker, psychologist and psychiatrist, and is obviously an ideal centre for research.

Each girl admitted is given a psychiatric examination at the inception of her incarceration.

I would like to mention, but I am not going to go too fully into our boys' schools at Bowmanville and Cobourg, two great

institutions that look after the little fellows. The little fellows are the ones I love.

I remember a little while ago being at Cobourg. One little fellow there has big china blue eyes and a big chest; he is just 11. He is the catcher on the ball team. His committal record is the silent boy. He was committed for running away from home.

Mr. Chairman, let me tell hon. members something about his history.

His father used to lash him unmercifully at the slightest provocation of wrongdoing. But, in addition to that, he made him hold his two hands above his head with one of his shoes in each hand, and kneel down for two hours at a stretch. He was committed for running away from home. Goodness gracious, it is a wonder he ever stayed at home. And that little fellow today is allowed to go out to see his parents for an hour each week, and he comes back to our institution, Mr. Chairman, crying to get back.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): The father should be in jail.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The other day, when they were going to their schoolroom with their supervisor, I said to the supervisor: "I want to talk to these boys." So I had a talk to them.

I said: "You know, the greatest justification and satisfaction I can get for our new humanitarian programme is if one of you boys would get to be Minister of Reform Institutions some day." And I said, "There is not a thing to prevent you from doing it."

I looked down at this little fellow and I said, "Would you like to be Minister of Reform Institutions?" He said, "No, no." And I said, "What would you like to be?" He said: "A policeman."

They are the finest of the fine, these young people who come into our institutions.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Is there anything good about children who do not go into institutions?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Thank God, Mr. Chairman, that we feel we are doing something to correct a great wrong for these future citizens of Canada, because they react so well to the—

Mr. M. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): What is that about the finest of the fine in the reform institutions?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, look at their committal records and their homes.

Mr. Singer: What did the hon. Minister do with that man who tortured that child? What did he do with the father of that—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Apparently he is beyond the law. There is nothing that says that a father cannot discipline his child. He could be charged with cruelty but apparently he was not.

An hon. member: Why not?

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): What would the hon. Minister do personally?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Mr. Chairman, I will tell hon. members what I would do if it was my duty, but unfortunately my duty is to try to look after them when they are committed to my care.

Mr. Whicher: Well, what would the hon. Minister do?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I do not need to tell this House that penology and criminology have not kept pace with the other sciences. Only two Canadian universities, to my knowledge, have a course in this science. I understand that our own Toronto University is establishing a course in criminology this year.

In order to assist me in an advisory capacity, in the methods to be adopted for the treatment of the offender, I appointed an advisory council last September. This council consists of 9 people, all of whom are interested in the welfare of mankind, and some are experienced in this specialized field of penology.

This council is known as MACTO which means the Minister's advisory council for the treatment of the offender. These are men and women, Mr. Chairman, who are outstanding in this field. I am proud of the recommendations that this committee have already made. They sit once a month, and they have put hours in on this very important work which they realize and love. The council is as follows:

1. Rev. Martin Pinker, OBE—chairman of the training schools advisory board, and who was for 29 years director of men's central after-care in England before coming to this country. He is an outstanding gentleman who is doing a great service in our institutions in this province and I am proud to have him on my left, listening to this talk today.

2. Mr. William Common, QC—deputy Attorney-General and member and one of the architects of the Fauteux committee report.

3. Mr. Joseph McCulley—warden of Hart House and member of the Fauteux committee, also former deputy commissioner of penitentiaries.

4. Her Honour Judge Helen Kinnear of Haldimand—first and only woman judge in the Commonwealth, and a constituent of my very dear friend the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Allan) of this government. She is a wonderful lady with a great knowledge of the treatment of the offender.

5. The Venerable Archdeacon M. C. Davies—rector of St. George's Church, Walkerville; deputy director of chaplaincy services RCAF, 1942-1944, and a former Speaker of this House.

6. Dr. W. Cardwell—psychiatrist and superintendent of the Ontario Hospital at Penetang. He is a dedicated man who is doing a tremendous job in that institution, and is of great assistance to us.

7. Mrs. Helen MacKenzie of Beaverton—she served on the town council from 1946 to 1950, and as reeve from 1950 to 1952. She has been director of Ontario county children's aid society for many years as well.

8. Mr. Wallace Murdoch—Ford Motor Company executive and, also, member of training schools advisory board. Mr. Murdoch is a dedicated man who does, Mr. Chairman, all this work for nothing. He refuses to accept anything. Service to the offender is his only wish.

9. Right Rev. A. J. Hogan—DP, VG—St. Agnes Church, vicar-general of the diocese of Fort William. I looked for a great penologist and humanitarian in my own area, and I must say to the hon. Minister of Mines that it was a member of his great Church that was chosen, due to his great humanitarianism and his great regard for the offender. He is a great man.

The inaugural meeting of the council was held on November 17.

The terms of reference I gave them for initial discussion was "The Rehabilitation of the Offender." To date, 6 meetings have been held, and certain recommendations have already been made. These recommendations appertain to surveys and investigations that had already been carried out in the department, and also on the functions of the Ontario parole board to meet the changing situation arising from the future implementation of the Fauteux committee's report.

Many hon. members are aware, Mr. Chairman, that there are going to be, we hope, great changes when that report is finally brought down, as it will be before long.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): How long?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I would say I will just come to that in one second.

As I said, definite recommendations have been made. I have accepted these recommendations, and we are now working on the practical details necessary for their implementation.

The situation, incidentally, on the Fauteux committee's recommendations is that the 3-member planning committee—I would like the hon. member to listen—consisting of Mr. Allen McLeod, QC, Mr. James McLaughlin and Colonel Stone—has done an extensive survey of all penal systems throughout the North American continent, the British Isles, and part of Europe. This committee visited all the institutions under my jurisdiction, as well as those in other parts of Canada, and many in other countries.

I understand that their report has now been submitted to the hon. Minister of Justice in Ottawa (Mr. Fulton), and we must now await direction from this source.

Now, I should say that that would be fairly soon. I am going to make another prediction, Mr. Chairman, that I believe some of their suggestions, anyway, are going to be along the line of some of the open institutions that we already have at Hillsdale, and McCreight's Dam, and these other places.

I would like to say this regarding Hillsdale. We have a camp there of 60 to 90 men. They do work in the woods and so on. At night, everybody goes to bed at 11, gets up at 6 in the morning. There is not a key, there is not a watchman or anything else in that institution. In 5 years we have never lost a prisoner, nobody has ever tried to escape. What a great vindication of the honour system. We could try it more all the time, in my opinion.

Mr. MacDonald: Why did the hon. Minister take so long to bring it in? I know why, he had to buck the hon. Prime Minister all the way.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Oh no, I should say not. I am going to say this to the hon. member for York South. When I took over this position, the directive given to me was, "the responsibility is yours. Any humanitarian instance that you wish to bring into those institutions will have our full backing." They were the hon. Prime Minister's words to me.

Mr. MacDonald: They had been badgered for. He finally had to give in.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Another highlight of the year, and we hope one of the most successful projects we have ever embarked upon, was group therapy at the Mercer reformatory with a specialized group of female offenders. Hon. members know drug addiction has been much to the fore these days, that is why I mention this somewhat in detail.

This project was under the leadership of our Protestant chaplain at the Mercer, Rev. Maurice Flint, one of the best qualified men in this field. This is, at the reformatory, they had a specialized group of female offenders.

This experimental project was started in July 1958, mainly with first offenders—at the Mercer reformatory. The project involved a "group therapeutic" approach to a selected group of approximately 10 girls, each group receiving 30 sessions of 3 hours each.

From July 1958, until the opening of Ingleside at Brampton in July 1959, over 40 girls were processed through the Mercer centre. At the present time, within the limits of our knowledge, not one of these girls has appeared before the courts again. Less than 10 per cent. were unable to maintain parole regulations, and were returned to complete their sentences in the care of the institution.

The aims and goals of this project were that:

The girls receive education according to their perceived needs and interests, and that they be enabled to learn, in the area of human relations, their personal methods of socializing, and that this should take place with a minimum disruption of their present social milieu.

It was hypothesized that the confused thinking, the misconception and inadequate ways of reacting and behaving, of these girls could be perceived in a new way, and that dynamic reorientation of lives could be attained in the group setting.

The sessions involved a tripartite approach to the girls' problems.

Firstly, an hour was given for a group didactic session, in which the girls received lectures on topics chosen by the members. Such topics included family relationships, their personal traumas or past experiences, personality problems, and their future aims and goals.

Secondly, there was interpersonal or group therapy, during which the members are helped to gain an insight into their own

personal ways of behaving and relating to other people.

Thirdly, social therapy allowed for free discussion around a meal table before returning to the main unit.

A "milieu therapeutic" approach is introduced, inasmuch as the treatment centre is away from the main unit, and the girls are trusted to journey backwards and forwards to this new setting. In other words, they are being taught responsibility not to run away, and other things of that kind. This approach permits each participant to review the meaning of being institutionalized, and the value of freedom in a home setting.

The value of this therapeutic approach has been clearly established, as participants gain insight into their personal problems—both intellectual and emotional—re-evaluate their way of life, gain support from others in their desire to reorientate their behaviour, and begin to build for the first time trustworthy and significant therapeutic relationships.

Statistical returns, post-group psychiatric interviews with each girl, the obvious eager interest amongst first offenders to participate voluntarily in this programme, with not one attempt being made to escape in one whole year of operation, have indicated the decided success of this venture. Mr. Chairman, it has been a decided success.

With the opening of Ingleside and the removal of first offenders to that institution, it was decided to use facilities now available at the Mercer for some other form of group counselling. A meeting of the superintendent, the consulting psychiatrist, the director of social work and Mr. Flint resulted in the decision, not only to redirect the group counselling approach into some other area, but—in view of the increase in the number of drug addicts at that unit—to approach this problem with these techniques.

And let me tell you, Mr. Chairman, and hon. members, that Rev. Mr. Flint and his church here in Toronto have some 24 convicted drug addicts attending church who were formerly considered hopelessly addicted. They are now free of that terrible scourge, and have been attending regularly at his church every Sunday for some two years. Here is a great indication of what his treatment can do.

A selection or screening committee was established, including the superintendent, the consulting psychiatrist, and the group leader and criteria for selection determined—these are drug addicts I am speaking of, Mr.

Chairman—it was felt that, in the initial stages, this effort should include many first-offender women drug addicts. These were to be within a specific age range, preferably under 35, with fairly normal intelligence quotients, possessing reasonable ability to relate amicably with their fellows, and who were prepared voluntarily to participate in this venture.

There was an article in the *Toronto Daily Star* the other day about Dr. Hill's saying cessation was the only solution, and with that I agree. One cannot taper off on drugs any more than one can on liquor—

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister is wrong.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, I may be wrong but that is what has not been proved wrong.

Mr. MacDonald: The scientific approach is the opposite.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: He will find that cessation is the thing. On November 30, 1959, the first group of 8 girls was selected.

Mr. MacDonald: They should taper off.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: At the initial interview, one member stated not only her unwillingness to participate, but her intention to return to drug addiction, and she requested permission to withdraw from the group. She had not made up her mind that she wanted to stop drugs. That must be within one's own heart and cessation is the real cure.

The same treatment procedures were used as during the previous year. Again the girls participated well, supported the programme enthusiastically, and no attempted escape was made.

The first group ended during the last week of January, 1960, and all available data would seem to indicate not only that this has proven a worthwhile experience to the participants, but that they have gained insight and new understanding to their personal approach to life's problems. One member has been released, and is maintaining contact with staff personnel on her own volition. The remainder of the group, who still have time to serve, have requested a continuation of the programme, and meet with the group leader for one hour each week.

As the first group ended, other drug addicts had already requested permission to be included in the next session, which commenced on February 1, and is already half

way through its 30 sessions. Some others have already requested to be included in this programme in the future.

Realizing the extremely difficult problems of adjustment facing the drug addict on release, the department has appointed a special parole and rehabilitation officer for the purpose of assisting these girls in finding homes and jobs to go to.

Although it is still much too early to say exactly what benefit of this project may be, there appears to be little doubt, in the minds of those who are close to the project, that it is a significant progressive step in the approach to the treatment of drug addicts, and may well open new means of helping them in their serious and difficult problems.

A matter of major concern to any department, charged with the responsibility of rehabilitating people who have broken the law, are those persons who are addicted to either alcohol or narcotics.

Mr. Chairman, I am one who has had tremendous experience in both those fields. I have been in contact with people who have been offenders for a great many years. I know the problem. I am no person who imagines that one can, in a day, cure these terrible afflictions. But certainly we are trying. When I see things in the press that are far from factual, it really does disturb me, and I think it disturbs some of the offenders that we are trying to do something for and I believe that our policy is one that is forward-looking and progressive.

Those addicted to alcohol comprise the largest single group undergoing sentence. Although the drug addicts are, fortunately, many fewer in number, they have long been considered to be one of the most difficult groups to treat and rehabilitate with any degree of success.

Eight years ago, our department established a clinic at the Ontario reformatory, Mimico, where men could be treated for alcoholism while undergoing the sentence imposed upon them by the courts. It was, at that time, the first clinic of its kind in the world in such a setting.

Many Canadian provinces, states of the United States, and other countries have since sent their representatives to it, to study its methods, with a view to setting up a similar facility of their own.

Since it opened, close to 3,000 patients have been treated there. After treatment has been received, our rehabilitation officers, in addition to endeavouring to rehabilitate patients within their own communities, have

kept careful check on the progress of each patient, on a voluntary basis, for at least a year after they were discharged from the clinic.

We know, as a result—and this is important—that some 40 per cent. have been greatly helped there.

Apart from the humanitarian aspect of treatment we know, too, that in the long run it costs less to treat a man who is addicted to alcohol while he is undergoing sentence than it does to do nothing about this problem.

Encouraged by early success in treating alcoholism, our department decided to establish a second clinic for the treatment of those who were addicted to narcotics. While the Americans had preceded us in this form of treatment, for people undergoing sentence, our clinic was the first of its kind in Canada. Some 25 per cent. of its patients have been greatly helped by the treatment received.

It has always been, and continues to be, the policy of this department to transfer any inmate who becomes psychotic to an Ontario Hospital for care and treatment.

There are, nevertheless, some important aspects to mental illness for which a department such as ours must assume responsibility. Among these are the rather complicated ones of appropriately diagnosing inmates who may be mentally ill and providing short-term psychiatric treatment for those who might benefit from it.

Our neuro-psychiatric clinic at Guelph, which was established on the second floor of our 64-bed hospital there, has performed these functions admirably. By so doing, it has arrested the mental condition of many inmates from becoming worse, as well might have been the case if the services of such a clinic had not been available.

Courses at our training centres have been considered for their effectiveness and coverage. At both Brampton and Burtch, we are constantly striving to review and improve the courses of training. At Brampton, a limited vocational course to cater to shorter term offenders is now under study.

Dr. J. M. Bennett, formerly chief inspector of separate schools, has just completed a special survey on the training programme of each Ontario and private training school, concerning the academic, vocational, recreational and religious training programme. His report is presently being studied, with a view to implementing his proposals in the most effective manner at the start of the new school year.

In all aspects of our administration, we have had consistent revision and improvements, and are constantly striving for greater efficiency. The library services, enabling those inmates who wish to spend their time more profitably, have been improved considerably. For others, who just wish to get their time over as easily as possible, there is a fund of recreational reading available, helping them to avoid dangerous introspection.

Food services are under the constant supervision of our foods administrator in order to provide an adequate, varied and balanced diet.

Industrially, we keep constant check on new methods that will enable us to improve the quality and variety of our products. Our cannery at the Ontario reformatory, Guelph, has been completely reorganized in order to increase our production. At the industrial farm, Burtch, we are planning to build a new tailor shop to replace the one burned down.

This latter fact, by the way, should not be regarded as part of our deliberate policy.

On pages 27 and 28 of our annual report for the year ending March 31, 1959, hon. members will see listed the various items produced in our industrial shops—amounting to a total of nearly \$3 million. These items are priced at approximately 10 per cent. above cost. If they had to be purchased on the open market, they would cost between \$4 million and \$5 million. I always say, Mr. Chairman, that if the production of this department were sold at retail prices, we would probably be the only department of the government that showed a profit.

One of our newest industries is the manufacture of park picnic tables for The Department of Lands and Forests; also, for The Department of Highways.

Mr. Nixon: I thought the hon. Minister said it cost \$17 million to run the department.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: That is right.

Mr. Nixon: So how can he show a profit with \$8 million—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Ah, if we got the proper price we might.

Last year, that is 1959, we manufactured approximately 11,000 tables which we sold for \$17 each. They would certainly be double this price commercially; thus, a saving of \$187,000.

One cannot measure in dollars and cents the training and rehabilitative value of such work. Our objective is to employ the inmates as constructively as possible, not only producing a marketable product, but—more important—to teach the inmate that he must work in order to earn an honest living.

It has been wisely said that "Idleness is the mother of want," and idleness in prison only breeds discontent and trouble. Vocational and industrial training—including guidance and plans for job placement on release—is considered the keystone of modern reformatory programmes. Lack of such a training programme is perhaps the worst single weakness of any rehabilitation system.

Let me say this, Mr. Chairman, that, as long as the courts continue to send offenders to correctional institutions, we legislators are obligated to employ them constructively. Therefore, we must make this a reality by providing training and work programmes under standards that will enable these offenders, upon release, to take their places in civilian life as useful members of society.

With respect to construction, I would like to state that in 1959 the following projects were completed, or nearly completed:

1. A cattle barn was constructed at the Burwash industrial farm by inmate labour.
2. The new Camp Bison at Burwash will be ready for occupancy this summer.
3. A new addition has been built to Kenora district jail.
4. A sewage disposal plant has been built at the Ontario training school for boys, Bowmanville.
5. The power house at the Burtch industrial farm is nearing completion.
6. An extension to the cannery at Guelph was completed and is now operating.

Our construction plans for 1960 are as follows:

1. New training school for girls at Lindsay.
2. New training school for boys at Simcoe.
3. New dormitories and single staff quarters at the Monteith industrial farm to replace the temporary buildings.
4. Enlargement and additions to the power houses at the Ontario reformatory, Guelph, and the Ontario reformatory, Mimico.
5. Construction of a new administrative building at the Ontario reformatory, Mimico.
6. Additions to the district jails at Fort Frances and Sault Ste. Marie in order to provide more accommodation.

7. A new tailor shop at the Burtch industrial farm.

8. Plans are also being made for a training school for boys, also a reformatory for women in the Lakehead area.

Mr. MacDonald: At Port Arthur?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I do not know, sir.

Mr. MacDonald: He is keeping the cabinet well satisfied.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: It could not be in a better place. These, Mr. Chairman, are our plans for construction for next year.

But, more important than buildings is the recruitment of additional lay and professional staff to carry out our plans for the treatment, training and rehabilitation of the offender.

So at this time, Mr. Chairman, I want to pay tribute to the staff of this great department. I have a devoted and dedicated group of people of whom I am amply and justly proud. Our total staff, including district jails, numbers almost 3,000.

I would like, at this time, to read to this House a letter which I received from our superintendent at Mimico recently. This letter was written by an inmate, and sent to one of the magistrates in this city. He says:

ONTARIO REFORMATORY, MIMICO

February 8, 1960

MAGISTRATE THOBURN,
CITY HALL, TORONTO.

DEAR SIR:

On October 9, 1959, I was before you and received a 6-month sentence for bigamy. At that time, I had been in custody since September 27 and, as it was my first experience in a court and I did not have a lawyer, I was not aware of court procedure.

I realize that the sentence was not unduly severe, although I neglected to bring out at the time that the wife involved was only interested in getting her freedom, I fully realize that I had done very wrong and must expect to be punished for it.

Since that time, I have spent 4 months in a camp operated by Mimico reformatory, and I think it has been a great help to look at things in the proper light and think things out clearly. The atmosphere and conditions have helped a lot. The guards here are a great help by their treatment and handling of us inmates, so that I wish to return to society as a useful person.

(signed)

Mr. H. Worton (Wellington South): Anybody who can fool a woman can fool an inspector, too.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The hon. member has something there. That is just a case in point, Mr. Chairman, of what this dedicated staff I speak of is doing.

As further evidence of the type of staff we have in our institutions, I want to read

the public school inspector's report on his inspection of our academic section of the Ontario training school for boys at Cobourg, and I quote:

All members of the staff are interested, and are finding satisfaction in their work. Their personalities encourage good co-operation. Their teaching shows thought, preparation and effortful leadership. Organization and management are constructive, and know good standards in those set formerly by Mr. Harry Garraway, and now by acting principal, Mr. Stewart Nicholas. Records and reports are faithfully kept for institutional purposes.

There is evidence of definite progress throughout, though necessarily affected by admissions, graduations and placements. The organization of "boy of the week" and "(work) book of the week" stimulates definite effort on the part of the boys in conduct and neatness. The general attitude of the pupils towards their work in the classroom appears to be quite of the standard found in classrooms generally.

Books are made available to the boys, and considerable effort is devoted to interesting them in general reading.

Grade reading, arithmetic, English and spelling receive good leadership from the teachers, who make willing effort to give special assistance where needed. They are encouraged to be continually diagnosing for these weak places, that required help may be given.

Likewise, encouragement is given to the recognition of good effort that the boys may know the satisfaction which success brings.

It is a pleasure to visit this school. The courtesy and the gratitude of the boys yield gratifying experience. To assist them, to reassure them in difficult places, to sense their co-operative efforts constitute a satisfaction. The spirit with which they respond to their tasks about the school, the courtesy with which they address their teachers, reflect a healthy school spirit.

At the conclusion of this inspection, the undersigned had the opportunity to sit in at the staff meeting, attended also by the superintendent, Mr. Pollard, and the assistant superintendent, Mr. Garraway. This occasion revealed the co-operative relationship that exists among the members of the academic staff, and the sympathetic and united endeavours that actuate teachers, supervisors, and housemasters throughout in the desire to help these boys realize the best that is in them.

Mr. Chairman, the job of "salvaging society's seconds" is one which requires patience, perseverance, initiative, kindness, foresight and good judgment; it requires one who is dedicated to the work. Certainly we need a good vocational and industrial programme, but we must not forget that our main objective is helping the offender to solve his own problems.

The qualifications for good correctional workers, whether they be professional or lay personnel, are matters primarily of the heart and secondarily of the head; they are emotional as well as intellectual. One sees that every day throughout these institutions.

Very few people make good correctional workers—the man who is just interested in a job does not interest us, whether he be a professional or a layman. Our job is a challenging one, and we are constantly on the alert for personnel who have a keen desire to assist us in a most difficult vocation. We have vacancies on our staff for teachers, psychologists, social workers, psychiatrists, librarians and lay personnel.

It is most difficult to recruit the type of person we require. In the case of professional people, just having the academic qualifications is not good enough. Currently, we have 3 psychologists and 2 social workers, who are doing useful research with the aid of university training fellowships granted by the department.

Our staff training college for lay personnel is working at full capacity. Here, as in all other aspects of our work, the course is under constant survey and improvement. In-service training is a feature of many of our institutions, for revision and for training in specialized needs of a particular institution.

And so, Mr. Chairman, when I ask for approval of the estimates, I do so knowing full well that hon. members will indicate their confidence not only in the work we plan to do, but in our wise usage of our present resources.

During their period of incarceration, inmates need to be provided with their every necessity, completely clothed, adequately fed, provided with work and recreation, personal necessities like toothbrushes, combs and so on. All must be provided from our estimates, and all are as important as the training services we provide. All are tremendously important if we are to maintain the right atmosphere for rehabilitation work.

I think we do maintain this atmosphere, as the obvious instance of this is in the inmates' response to blood donations to the Red Cross. Most of our institutions have arrangements

with the Red Cross, some are visited annually, others between two to six visits per year. Always there is a good response.

At Burwash, for instance, 700 inmates provide sufficient blood donations to meet the needs of a district with a population exceeded by 25 times the population of the industrial farm.

I have asked, Mr. Chairman, that all judges and magistrates visit our institutions at intervals. I would like them to do so, because I think they should see where they are committing those who are appearing before them as breakers of the law.

I would also like to see the hon. members make a tour of these institutions at any time they wish, or any institution they wish to see. We have nothing to hide, and the more people we have conversant with this great work, the easier it will be for The Department of Reform Institutions to carry on.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask hon. members to indicate their confidence in our work and endeavour by their approval of the estimates.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, I listened with a good deal of interest to the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions. As I sat here listening to him, and to his remarks with respect to the fineness of the fine people who are in the institutions, and then the remark of the hon. Prime Minister who suggested that institutions, set by this province for offenders, are really almost a recreation centre, and then the remarks of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts) suggesting that no one languishes within a jail in this province, I began to wonder what kind of emphasis they placed on reform. I began to wonder what kind of emphasis they placed on institutional care.

I know one thing that they stress—and I feel very strongly about this—they place far too much emphasis on institutional care and on the building of institutions.

It seems to me that it is a very poor commentary on our province, when we stand up and say with pride, "we are going to be building a new training school for girls, and a new training school for boys," as though building more and more institutions, for people to be put in, is something to be proud of.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Bigger and better.

Mr. Thompson: Bigger and better institutions.

Yet every penologist who speaks with authority, in connection with treatment, says

bigger institutions are not better institutions. They should be smaller and they should be segregated.

This is really my main criticism about this government—bigger institutions, more costly for the taxpayer, are not as useful in rehabilitating the prisoner. But the government says "Let us keep on with this because it is our traditional approach. We have been doing it for a long time."

What is the situation? We are getting more overcrowding in these institutions, and I imagine we will get still much more when we emphasize the recreation and non-languishing aspects of our institutions.

Here is what this government is doing. It is costing the taxpayer of this province a good deal of unnecessary money, and it is not achieving the protection to society through putting people into institutions.

I can refer to authorities on this. I have before.

Let me just state what John McHugh, for example, has to say. He is in charge of institutions in the state of New York, he is in charge of Sing Sing, he is in charge of 21,000 prisoners. What was his reaction after his long experience? He says:

My experience with respect to institutions has convinced me that few individuals, if any, actually benefit from penal institutions.

What is the situation with our own chief probation officer under The Attorney-General's Department? He pointed out in a speech recently that 75 per cent. of the offenders who go into institutions, across the provinces, become recidivists. I know it is a better picture in Ontario, but 75 per cent. shows that the institutional treatment has not succeeded with them.

There is something very much wrong with our whole approach to reform. The hon. Minister of Reform Institutions seems to like to look across the seas towards Sweden or Norway or Holland. I noticed previous—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: That was just on labour.

Mr. Thompson: Yes, I know. I think the hon. Minister could also look across the seas in connection with penal reforms, sir, because here is the situation.

In Holland, 1 per cent. of the people who go into institutions return again—1 per cent. I think that when we look at all the overcrowding in our institutions that we in this province should become alarmed.

Now, I only received this annual report just as the estimates came up. I might say that I feel very strongly about receiving it so late. It is impossible under these circumstances to be able to give an honest and critical analysis of what the department is doing, in other words to perform good government and try to act like a responsible Opposition. I understand this is the objective that the hon. Prime Minister wants to permit. Therefore, I think we should get these reports sooner, so that we could study them. I have been trying to read this report, as well as to listen to the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions.

I had written to him just previously, and he said I would get the report in about 10 minutes. Then I got it as he was talking. That means it is rather hard to give any kind of real appraisal of what is being done when one has to be scribbling notes, as estimates are being presented.

But I would like to say from this report that, in connection with institutions, they are overcrowded. The hon. Minister admits this. He says, in one case 30 per cent., in another case 70 per cent., in the overcrowding of our institutions.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister again, sir, why these institutions are becoming overcrowded. Why is this stream of humanity pouring into our institutions which do not give protection to society through not rehabilitating effectively the young offenders?

I thought I got a very clear indication of his philosophy, in connection with treatment, when he talked about a young boy whose father had made him kneel, and who had lashed him and beaten him.

And the question was asked of the hon. Minister, sir, what did he do about the father—the cause of this young boy's trouble? The answer came back—"I only look after the institution."

This is really what is wrong with our whole approach to reform of the individual. We have narrowed our focus purely to looking after the man's education in the institution, to feeding him in the institution, and to providing him with clothes.

But, if we are going to do a rehabilitative job with an offender, we have to realize that he comes from society and that he is going out into society. We must be looking intelligently at the causes that made him go astray in society, and by looking intelligently we will want to develop community services as well as those services in the institution itself.

We, as Liberals, believe that this government could do a great job if it were building up, first of all these preventive services in the society, not glorying only in the building of more and more costly institutions.

We believe, for example, it could be doing much more preventative work with family welfare services across this province—in other words, getting more co-operation with the whole welfare department.

Also, they should be building up probation hostels, and tying in more with The Attorney-General's Department and the probation services.

In fact, the suggestion was made by the hon. member for York Centre that there should be much more liaison and co-operation. Indeed, maybe we should consider creating a department as they have in British Columbia, a department with which I had a little bit of experience. They have a department of correction where one can have an interchange of staff with probation officers going into the institution, institutional men working in the probation field. Then all the staff know what is happening when they are working with an offender who is going to be coming out, and so on.

Well, sir, I would like to say that I do feel there are some gleams of hope and light with respect to the administration in the reform institutions. I think of the 64 people who have had training at the University of Toronto. But I also think of the 3,000 employees—if I understood the hon. Minister correctly—I realize that, after 14 years of Conservative administration, they have decided that the department will give 64 of these employees training in a broad approach to penal reform.

I congratulate the government that it has seen the light in this, and I know it is going to enlarge it, so that finally we will have a penal reform administration where the men have a philosophy and an understanding about the work they are doing.

I cannot help thinking that I should congratulate the hon. Minister also in the fact that he has abolished whipping. I say this because Ontario had a black mark on its conscience in connection with the whippings that were being administered. It was the only province which had 12 offences for which a person could be whipped. So I feel that it was a very commendable thing that the hon. Minister, this last year, suddenly realized how ineffective this was in connection with rehabilitation and has had it abolished.

I think he should also look at these large

institutions—bigger and better institutions, as the hon. Prime Minister said. He should look at what penologists are saying with respect to that, and perhaps he will also see that he should be abolishing some of these large institutions and should be emphasizing small segregated units. I know that in some areas he is doing this.

I would like to talk about the staff who are in the institutions. The first thing that I would like to know, sir, from the hon. Minister—and I ask this rhetorically—is in connection with the method of recruiting his staff. If, for example, a young university graduate were going to enter this penal reform branch of the government, could he feel that, starting as a guard, he could move right up to be the superintendent? Would he have examinations? Does every man who comes onto the hon. Minister's staff have examinations before he is selected?

Why does the hon. Minister not get psychiatrists and psychologists and social workers? Is it because, within the institutions themselves, these professional people are moved into a small office somewhere, so that their philosophy and their approach is not permitted to permeate the whole staff? Did the hon. Minister inherit personnel which look on social scientists as people who are radical? Social science and its development really have never been emphasized in work with offenders, and therefore the older staff may push the psychiatrist and the social worker and the psychologist into some area which is not part of the whole approach to the institutional care, but just a separate part.

I ask that question of the hon. Minister sir, and ask how he is encouraging the administrative officers to have a broad approach to the offender? I speak of an approach that is enlightened, an approach that is in accordance with modern penology.

I also wonder, sir—and I realize that this is a difficult question—but I wonder about the training of the offender in these institutions.

The hon. Minister has emphasized the value of hard work. It seems to me that it could also be monotonous work, and not work that will be useful on the outside.

I wonder how many firms, for example, there are which are printing braille books. I wonder how many opportunities a man has, when he comes outside from an institution and is asked what his background is, and he says, "Well, I got a great deal of satisfaction because I was helping society. I have had experience in printing braille books, or in

painting licence plates," or some of those other things we are doing.

I have a feeling that still there may be an emphasis on the fact that this government is wanting to pay for the institutions—thus they insure that the product of the prisoners' work in no way will offend unions or industry, but still are things that can provide remuneration for the state.

I realize that it is probably very difficult to decide what areas we can go into without being in competition with either union help or with industry itself. But I think there should always be an emphasis on trying to rehabilitate the men in work which will be applicable in the community itself.

Now, I would just like to question a little further what this government's plans are, with respect to the change which will take place, concerning responsibility of the federal government for all incarcerated persons, except those serving 6 months and less, who will still be provincial responsibility.

I still question very much whether there has been enough done with respect to alcoholic clinics. Let me take hon. members across the sea again, and this time to Norway.

In Ontario, we have 76,000 alcoholics, I understand from the alcoholic foundation. How many have we been treating? We have treated 500. How many beds have we in our clinic? I still have not had that question answered.

But in Norway where they have 40,000 alcoholics, they have 15 different institutions to treat alcoholics, and they have 800 beds.

Are we still the fastest and most developed province in connection with human betterment? I would like to see the comparison that we would make in this province, with Norway, in connection with the treatment of the offender.

Really, what I am saying is this then. We have a stream of unfortunate people who are going from society into institutions. I am suggesting that there is no reason why they should be put into the institutions. In many cases, that is the most costly approach, to have to look after the man in the institution. We have to probably look after the family, because he is a breadwinner who has been taken away from his family.

We have the situation that, if he does not rehabilitate in the institution, he may cost society as much as \$25,000. That was the figure from the Archambault report in 1943, I think it was, and certainly the cost of living has now gone higher than that.

It is going to cost a small fortune to society

if we are not doing the proper job. It seems to me that we are not doing the proper job if we emphasize institutional care, because we have the chief probation officer saying that 75 per cent. of the offenders, who have gone into institutions, are not reformed, they go back again.

I would suggest, sir, that on the next report there will be not such emphasis on the fact that we are going to build more and more and more institutions, but there might be even a report which will say we are closing some of our institutions. The report should read: "We have been able to get co-operation by The Department of Public Welfare and other departments, we are building up preventive community services, we are building up parole personnel, we are building up probation hostels, we are building up a great variety of services in the community, to assist offenders who do not go into the institutions, and also services to assist offenders after they leave institutions." Let us decide that we are not going to emphasize institutions as the only reform approach.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, I can hardly believe my ears this morning. It would be impossible to conceive of two such contrasting voices coming from the same government, within a period of 4 years, as what we have heard this morning, and what we used to hear 3 or 4 years ago, when we in the CCF raised some of the problems which are now conceded.

In fact, we have had an example of one of the most charming cases of political thievery that I have ever heard of.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Minister of Education): Does that bother him?

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister rose this morning and repeated a speech which, in good part, was the speech which I had given in 1956 in this House.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Is he not glad?

Hon. Mr. Robarts: Be grateful.

Mr. MacDonald: Sure, I am grateful. But before I come to that, I would just like to refer to one or two of his comments, because I think at this point we should look back a bit, as we assess where we are, so that we can be better guided as we move forward to the future.

The hon. Minister refers, for example, to the new humanitarian programme. The important word in there is "new"—new

humanitarian programme. He and his predecessor, I will concede it, the now hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond), were the men who started to bring in this new humanitarian programme. The hon. Minister refers—and this was from his point of view, a somewhat unhappy analogy, but I thought it was again very apt—to the great satisfaction this past year in seeing the pieces of the jigsaw coming together.

If there ever was a department which could be best illustrated by the chaos of an unassembled jigsaw over the past 5 or 6 years, it is this department. So I am glad the hon. Minister can come here and say to us that he now has the satisfaction of seeing these pieces come together.

As a matter of fact, I want to pay tribute to the hon. Minister, a very great tribute, for at least the initial portion of his remarks this morning.

Hon. J. A. Maloney (Minister of Mines): Watch the knife.

Mr. MacDonald: As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, when I took a look at my tie rack this morning, I realized that, with Reform Institutions estimates coming, I thought I would put a striped tie on like this as a tribute to the outmoded approach of this department when they had the striped suits on the inmates.

However, I did the hon. Minister an injustice, because the hon. Minister has repeated here this morning a public proclamation of a basic change in attitude, a fundamental change in attitude.

I just want to list a few of these changes, because—while the government is patting itself on the back and being proud of its achievements—what we have seen this morning, Mr. Chairman, is a magnificent vindication of the democratic process and of the vindication of an Opposition doing a job.

I say this because what this government is doing today is what this government got up and denied with abuse, with innuendo, with personal slander that poured across the floor upon myself when I raised this in 1956. You bet it is exactly what happened.

Hon. B. L. Cathcart (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Hon. George Dunbar started this 10 years ago.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, nonsense—that hon. George Dunbar did this. The government has been dragging its feet for the last 10 years.

For example, there is the punitive approach which has characterized this department, and hon. members do not need to take my word for it. We have the association of social workers, we had many organizations interested in the field, crying out for this government to get rid of the punitive approach and get down to the basic modern treatment programme. But, for years, the government would not budge.

Now the hon. Minister gets up and talks in terms of getting away from the punitive approach. Very good. When I used to refer, for example, to a treatment programme, what was the reply from the other side of the House? The reply was that I wanted to mollicoddle these people. Now the hon. Minister gets up and mollicoddles them and the hon. Prime Minister changes his tune, and slaps the desk, and says it is a good thing. All within 4 years.

I used to describe, as a contradiction in itself, the reference to juveniles within reform institutions as incorrigible, and now we have all the hon. Ministers on the front benches—admittedly with some difficulty—trying to change the wording away from incorrigibles to what they describe as unmanageables.

Yesterday the hon. Attorney-General had even forgotten what the new word was, what the new line was, so he had to turn around and get a correction on it from the hon. Minister.

But, Mr. Chairman, the classic case is in reference to this business of excessive use of the strap. The hon. member for—

Mr. Thompson: Dovercourt.

Mr. MacDonald: As a matter of fact, if I may pause and interrupt myself here, I am delighted to hear a voice from the Liberal ranks like this, because for the past 4 years all we had was pathetic little bleats of criticism from the Liberal party—mingled, on occasion, from some like the hon. member for Brant—supporting the proposition of continuing strapping. The record is right there as clear as crystal, so we have got some new voices in the Liberal party.

Mr. Thompson: I have been inspired by my caucus.

Mr. MacDonald: Certainly not by the old part of the caucus. I would say to the hon. member over there if he continues to talk along these lines, I am going to give him an application card for membership in the new party because he certainly—

Mr. Chairman: Order. Order.

Mr. MacDonald: As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the outlook of the hon. gentleman. He got up there yesterday and referred to the great reform traditions of the Liberal party on the question of racial discrimination.

He is young enough—I hate to talk like an old man, but he is young enough not to know that not very many years ago, within living memory, men like Ian MacKenzie ran full page ads in Vancouver papers trying to arouse the yellow peril against men like Angus MacInnis and J. S. Woodsworth who were fighting for the right of Japanese Canadians.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, they want to cut this off, do they?

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman—

Mr. MacDonald: Do you want to cut this off, Mr. Chairman? You want to cut this off? Go back and consider some of the irrelevancies of the hon. Minister when he was talking.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Yes, but the hon. member has as much respect for personal dignity and respect of the individual—

Mr. MacDonald: What is he chattering about?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Yes, you.

Mr. MacDonald: I am talking about the Liberal party which ran full page ads provoking racial discrimination.

Mr. Wintermeyer: The hon. member is talking about people who are not even here.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, yes. I have listened to the government talking about Mitch Hepburn. I am living in the past because I know the reality of what their policies are when they are in power.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, he is not making much progress with his.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, Mr. Chairman, on corporal punishment, the record of this government is a record which is exceeded only by the record of the government in

South Africa against the black population. This is a fact. This is a fact.

I have not got the statistics with me, but I documented it in every one of the last 4 years. When I documented it, what happened? The hon. Prime Minister rose and defended the use of corporal punishment. If we did not use it, said he, we would not have discipline in the institutions.

And what do we have this morning, Mr. Chairman? We have the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions getting up and reading letters from potentially progressive heads of institutions, who have been trying to implement modern programmes for years, but had reactionary policies imposed from above. And now they say there is no problem in discipline because we have eliminated corporal punishment.

The problem we have had for years, in trying to make progress in the field of penal reform, is the reactionary, the punitive approach which was imposed from the top, destroying the possibility of many good people within the institutions fulfilling some of the modern objectives of a modern penal reform programme. Let us face the facts and acknowledge what this government's policies have been.

Hon. Mr. Frost: A great government.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to give credit where credit is due—to the hon. Minister. I want to say this to the hon. Prime Minister, because there is nobody on the front benches who has—and here he aptly comes from Victoria—a more Victorian approach to this issue than he. All down the line, he has advocated the strapping of these lesser breeds who get in the institutions—this has been his attitude all down the line.

The man who had reformed this attitude, and I give him credit for it, is the hon. Minister. His predecessor made a start at it, but he was not there long enough until, in the game of musical chairs, he was moved on to another department. The hon. Minister's whole approach to offenders is, "These are human beings who have a potential for rehabilitation, so let us work on that potential instead of destroying it."

In fact, Mr. Chairman, in the last year we had an incident, for the second time in 10 years, which illustrated the change in policy in this government. In 1952, there was a riot in Guelph and what was the result? This government, in characteristic fashion, fastened a repressive programme upon that institution

—they stepped up the lashing in the institution, as the official records will show. Yes they bashed the men around, and the word “bash” is used advisedly, in view of the men who were directing the policies of the government.

But in contrast, what happened last year?

There was another riot in Guelph, but fortunately events conspired this time to get rid of the architect of this policy. It was no coincidence that he left at just that time.

And the hon. Minister went into Guelph—and I pay glowing tribute to him because he was bucking the forces of reaction in his own party, where only a minority is in support of him.

What he is doing is an educational effort to bring the Tory party up to date—from the hon. Prime Minister down. He is like the federal hon. member for York-Scarborough (Mr. McGee). Frank McGee is an educational force trying to get the Tory party up to date so we can get rid of the legalized murder known as hanging.

When a riot occurred last year, instead of the former high and mighty attitude—these are the lesser breeds, they are to blame, lash them, kind of approach—the hon. Minister went down and, with a display of courage that should be commended, he walked out into the yard and spoke to the men. He acknowledged there are some people who advocated a return to the lash or the strap. But he declared: “I do not agree with that.”

Give the hon. Minister credit, because if it had been the hon. Prime Minister, he would have said precisely the opposite. So give him credit because the biggest job he has got on his hands, Mr. Chairman, is to reform and bring up to date his own party.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Will I send over my name to the hon. member?

Mr. MacDonald: Another thing, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Minister did at Guelph—and, quite frankly, I do not know whether this is a true story or whether it is apocryphal. But I think it is indicative of the hon. Minister's approach. He went to the superintendent and asked him to get together the inmates in the institution who came from his own constituency. And he got them in an office, and he said, “Look, I am the Minister”—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Surely he was not playing politics on that occasion, was he?

Mr. MacDonald: No, he was not.

He got these boys who came from his own far-flung constituency of Port Arthur and,

in a private meeting, he said, “Forget that I am the Minister. I am a man and you are a group of inmates. Now, what the so-and-so is wrong in this institution? Just let your hair down.” They told him what they felt was wrong in the institution.

Mr. Grossman: All right then, they are happy.

Mr. MacDonald: What a striking contrast, all within 7 years, when there the last riot took place. On that occasion the men were considered completely wrong, and that this reactionary regime was completely right. This time the hon. Minister went in and credited the inmates with some intelligence, as potential human beings who could do something about it, and asked what was wrong. What was one of the results of it?

Well, as I pointed out, the architect of this reactionary policy moved on from the department, and the greatest single possibility for progress in the department was achieved.

I have said that in the last two or three years, and I was accused of pointing my finger at a civil servant, but I was making in that instance an exception, because this civil servant was the man who was creating the policy, and the government was willing to go along with it because they agreed with it. Well, good for the hon. Minister.

A lot of chickens are coming home to roost this morning, and the hon. Prime Minister needs to smile, because the smile covers up a greater pile of sins of commission and omission—

Mr. Grossman: How can he be so mad when he is agreeing with the hon. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, this is a great government, a great government.

Mr. MacDonald: There is a story which has gotten into the public press, which is credited to the hon. Minister and therefore I think it would not be inappropriate to repeat it here—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Do not start reading any more letters now.

Mr. MacDonald: —that the hon. Minister has said that when he meets some of these boys who are unfortunate enough to have been placed in the institution, that his feeling is that, “There, but for the grace of God, might have been me.”

Mr. Chairman, there is the kind of humility that, for the first time, has been displayed by

this government. In many instances, these people are unfortunate enough to have been convicted because they ran afoul of the law, the law as it now is.

As a matter of fact, if I come back to this question of white-collar crime, there are many people—if our laws were so framed as to detect and to prosecute white-collar crime—the jails would be filled, not with these common criminals but with these other types. As a matter of fact, if we had that kind of a law, when the hon. Minister went into the institution, he would have met two or three former Ministers of this cabinet.

Some hon. members: Oh, no.

Mr. MacDonald: You bet your life he would have. I say this because they fleeced the public, in one instance, of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and in some instances of tens of thousands of dollars. But they did it within the framework of the law. They did it in violation of an unwritten law, and an unwritten law has no penalty clauses in it. So the hon. Minister is taking the correct approach and I give him credit—but how late in the day that this kind of attitude should have emerged.

You know, a few years ago, Mr. Chairman—I will not name the judge and I will not name the case, because it is irrelevant—but a man came before a court and was convicted of embezzling something like \$1.25 million having been fleeced from the public. Because of an ingrained prejudice which sometimes occurs in judgments from the courts, the observation of the judge, after conceding that the man was guilty, was that he was not a common criminal, he was not the criminal type, so he gave him a light sentence.

What is the criminal type, the common criminal? The common criminal type, very often, is the woman who goes out and steals a 64-cent pound of butter from Loblaw's to feed her children because her husband is unemployed, so she gets a month in jail.

But the uncommon criminal type is the man who will fleece the public of millions and get away with it, because he is in an important position, a member in the cabinet.

Mr. G. Lavergne (Russell): There is the knife.

Mr. MacDonald: You bet, and it is time we had a knife around here to deal with some of these things.

However, the hon. Minister has taken a new approach, and God bless him in taking

the new approach, but I repeat, like Frank McGee, the biggest task he has is to educate his own party; and until he has his own party educated, he is still going to have a problem to realize this new approach in actual policies, and it is that I want to turn to now.

When I turn to this, Mr. Chairman—having said, and really meant everything that I said about the hon. Minister—I have a worry, a very great worry. We have swung from the repressive, bashing approach to the treating of prisoners to one of excessive sentimentalism.

We had from the hon. Minister this morning too much of what is just plain drip. For a spokesman of this government to rise, after all that we have heard from this government about these lesser breeds who should be locked up and put away as the threat to society, to now rise and refer to them as the finest of the fine—this is absurd.

Mr. Nixon: He has something there.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, this is the kind of thing that is going to be an obstacle to future progress, and I hope the hon. Minister can get over his sloppy sentimentalism. This is going to be an obstacle in making the progress in the future. The hon. Minister's warm humanitarian approach, in recognizing the potential of the offenders for rehabilitation is fine. But if he is going to slop with sentimentalism instead of taking a professional scientific approach, then we are not going to make much progress. And this is what we had an impressive display of this morning.

Mr. Grossman: How ridiculous can you get?

Mr. MacDonald: If we listened to the hon. member—

Mr. Grossman: Well, first he is too hard, then he is too soft.

Mr. MacDonald: That is right. First the government was too hard; now there is a possibility that the hon. Minister is going to be too soft in his approach.

However, Mr. Chairman, I do not want to be sidetracked by these interjections. There are two or three points that I want to draw to the attention of the hon. Minister in general terms, and we can deal with them in detail when we get to the various estimates.

For example, the hon. Minister speaks of the importance of this department because of the number of people who are in the

institutions. I am with the hon. member for Dovercourt on this. This is no matter for pride. In fact, this is one of the scandalous things that goes on in the province of Ontario.

In the province of Ontario with 6 million population, we have more people being put in our institutions than Great Britain with 8 times our population.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that there is something fundamentally wrong, there is something basically wrong, in a policy that is still shoving people in such numbers into institutions, and then have the hon. Minister state with pride that we are building a new institution in Lindsay, the riding of the hon. Prime Minister, and we have another one planned for Port Arthur, the riding of the hon. Minister.

Here is the old patronage, this underworld of politics creeping in once again.

Mr. Nixon: Another Minister, too.

Mr. MacDonald: Do not boast about the fact that this government has such a big little empire to look after, because this is one of the elements of which it should be ashamed.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Minister and his officials should look into this situation to find out why we have more people being put into our institutions than in Britain, though we have about one-eighth the population of Great Britain.

The second thing—and this is repeating to a degree what the hon. member for Dovercourt has said on the question of personnel. It is simply impossible, Mr. Chairman, and let us not kid ourselves for a moment, to have a modern treatment programme, if we do not have a greater professional staff at the present time. It is impossible to find out what should be done on behalf of these inmates, if we do not have psychiatrists and psychologists who are able to diagnose, with all the benefits of these modern sciences, what is wrong with an individual, and in effect to map out some sort of prescription of the kind of treatment that will meet his needs.

Secondly, Mr. Chairman, under these top professionals must be social workers. I was very interested, for example, to see that a year or two ago the department turned up with a director of social work. Well, if there ever was a general without an army, he was it. And finally even the government conceded it, because it took over that position and appointed him head of one of the institutions.

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): Quite a difference—

Mr. MacDonald: Now, Mr. Chairman, how many social workers have we in the department—because a psychiatrist or a psychologist may diagnose what is the problem with a certain inmate, but that diagnosis is done in a few hours.

Somebody else has to carry out the treatment programme, and we have to have a second level of professional worker who can implement that programme. It cannot be left to just guards or teachers.

I submit that the social worker is just as important as the top professional people, and we have virtually no social workers in our institutions—certainly a pathetically inadequate number to be able to do the job.

The final point, of course, is with regard to the guards themselves, the general run of staff in the institutions.

On my last visit to Guelph, the thing that interested me there was that they have a school in which they train new personnel. This school is almost like a factory—there is a constant flow of trainees, because so many are leaving at the other end.

We train them and they stay for awhile, and then they leave.

In too many instances, what we have been getting is the misfit or the unemployed from the industrial world who is willing to take a gamble at it for a time, but is not suitable personnel so he leaves. Once again we must have a more scientific approach. I submit that, even with the improvements in salary, there must be greater improvements to get the right kind of people.

Mr. Chairman, the top professional person may diagnose what must be done to treat a person so that he can be rehabilitated. The social worker may conduct a programme, and may supervise it.

But the person who has the most influence in that programme, who has hour-to-hour contact with the inmates, is going to be the guard. Therefore, if the guard is not of the right type, with the right training and right outlook, the programme will not be effective. Even if the staff be a good one at the top level, or the secondary level, the programme will be frustrated at the bottom.

We must get the right kind of staff throughout, Mr. Chairman, and I suggest that we must have a new approach to our personnel needs.

Now, finally, there is the old question of rehabilitation.

I do not know when the government is going to be able to persuade their fellow Conservatives in Ottawa to move on the Fauteux commission report. The Fauteux commission report has now been available, I think, for 5 years. The Liberals sat on it for about two and a half years. The Conservatives, I will agree, have done more because they have been moving towards a solution. But I am wondering why that solution is so long postponed.

One of the problems—and I will concede this is a major problem for the hon. Minister—is that if we are going to have a new re-division of responsibility, so that everybody beyond 6 months—which in reality means beyond a year's sentence—goes into the federal institutions, and only those below 6 months remain within provincial jurisdiction, clearly we have to reassess our whole reform programme in the province of Ontario.

A reform programme that is confined to only to 6 months must be a different kind of reform programme from one that can run up to two years less one day. So this is a basic requirement that we must have.

But within that basic requirement, whenever Ottawa moves, Mr. Chairman, I suggest to the hon. Minister, the—

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): Well, the Minister at Ottawa said it would take 5 years to complete this work when he brought the report before the House of Commons.

Mr. MacDonald: If the hon. Attorney-General wants to speak, let him speak later.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: He said it would take 5 years.

Mr. MacDonald: To get a decision as to the division between the two?

Hon. Mr. Roberts: No, to complete the work, it would take 5 years to do it.

Mr. MacDonald: To make a basic decision as to where we are going to make the division in the federal and provincial—

Hon. Mr. Roberts: No, it would take 5 years to implement the plan, and he started at once by appointing Mr. McLeod of his own department and Magistrate T. G. Street of Welland, and others, to get started, and they have been working very, very well ever since.

Mr. MacDonald: I will agree with the hon. Attorney-General that the details of the

programme may take 5 years. But the foundation of the programme is to make up our mind whether we accept that basic recommendation, of the Fauteux commission, as to whether all inmates with sentences of less than 6 months are provincial, and all those beyond it are federal.

Hon. Mr. Roberts: Has the hon. member forgotten the provincial conference where all those things were resolved?

Mr. MacDonald: Well, the final point that I wanted to make, by general comment, before we get into specific estimates, Mr. Chairman, is with regard to rehabilitation.

We put a man in jail or in an institution, we spend \$1,500 to \$2,000 if he is in there for a year, and then we turn him out. I suggest to hon. members that our procedures in turning him out are being penny-wise and pound-foolish—because of the inadequacies and the limitations of the rehabilitation programme that is available at that point, when he must readapt himself to society once again. Far too little is done.

I want to get back to the detail of this—where this government refuses to give adequate grants to the private organizations in the field like the John Howard society and the Elizabeth Fry society, which are willing to assume much of this kind of rehabilitation work.

They sometimes can do it better than the government can, because many of these people who come out of institutions have a feeling that they do not want to have any contact with anybody in connection with the institutions. They want to put that behind them, as part of their past, to forget it. But they are willing to go to the John Howard society or to the Elizabeth Fry society to get assistance.

Therefore, I cannot understand why, in addition to stepping up their own rehabilitation programme, the government is not willing to step up, or to assist in, the development of these private rehabilitation programmes. In so doing, they will put the finishing touches to a successful reforming of people.

Now, those are my general observations, Mr. Chairman, the specific ones will emerge as we get to the various estimates.

Mr. G. T. Gordon (Brantford): Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for York South spoke of the rehabilitation programme of the Elizabeth Fry and the John Howard societies. I will speak about another organization just for a few minutes. There is a specific

grant that is in here in item No. 10, \$25,000 to the Salvation Army for their work.

Now, we will see what will come out of that, and I will quote just for a few moments from an article:

As the burden of taxation increases from year to year, it is refreshing to realize that the picture is not altogether gloomy. Thanks to certain organizations which are busily engaged in trying to undo a little of the damage brought about by the frightful inroads made into mankind by intoxicating liquors, something is salvaged.

The Salvation Army, among these societies, by the grace of God and due to the tireless work of devoted men and women has tangible evidence of some saving of money, quite apart from the unseen yet nonetheless vital work of character building, home saving and heart lifting.

The latest report from the Harbour Light, to mention only one such institution, contains the startling statement—

Now this, Mr. Chairman, is the startling statement and, when put against the amount of \$25,000 that we are giving, it is a startling statement—

—we claim a saving of over \$1 million to the Ontario government in the last 5 years.

On the face of it, this might seem to be a rather audacious claim. But as the picture presented by the report unfolds it is, to say the least, a conservative one. It is based simply upon the savings effected through the re-establishment in society of some 415 men—

Now we are getting down to facts, 415 men,

—since the centre opened.

These men have spent an average of 20 months in jail or about 600 jail days. These periods, reckoned at \$4.50 a day, gives a total of \$2,700 per patient, and multiplying this figure by 415 gives the accumulated amount.

Now, it said this was a conservative figure, and I find that it really is. I say this because, in inquiring into the department what the cost per day is, I find it is closer to \$5 a day.

Now this, as I said, is a very modest amount, \$4.50. But on top of this there is the cost of the court when these men were arrested and processed through the court, the welfare to the family while they were in jail, and the loss of income that these men have lost, had they been gainfully employed.

Now, in addition to this, there are 400 men who have been aided through an out-patient clinic during the same period, in this same institution, by the same organization—400 men who are being processed and aided through their out-patient department. And this is only the one institution, the one in Toronto, I am talking about. There are many, many of them spread over the province, and this is here in Toronto.

Now, what have the other centres in Ontario accomplished? I am sure it would be a very interesting thing to know just what has been the overall saving to the people of Ontario.

Now, after giving the experience, or rather the result, of the work of this organization, does this government feel that \$25,000 is enough? There is a saving of \$1 million in one portion alone, in Ontario, in 5 years. Does the hon. Minister think \$25,000 is enough for this institution, for what they are doing?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Mr. Chairman, I will say that the Salvation Army is outstanding. We have constantly sought their advice on different things. They have collaborated with us very well and that grant has progressed and been added to each year. Do not forget that The Department of Public Welfare makes a tremendous contribution to them as well.

Mr. Gordon: Contribution to the department of the hon. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Yes, I know, but that is an overall picture they are giving there, I think, and The Department of Public Welfare is making great contributions, as I think the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile) will tell the hon. member, as well as our own department.

Mr. Gordon: Now, we have just had this report placed on our desks, and just turning to the report, we find that this organization that I have just been speaking about, on their police court and their rehabilitation work with prisoners, have a deficit of \$68,000. And in their report to The Department of Reform Institutions, Mr. Chairman, there is a paragraph here:

We acknowledge with sincere appreciation the financial support given by the provincial government, and trust that in view of our ever-enlarging service our greater needs may be remembered.

They are praying for the hon. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Very nice of them indeed.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to say a few words on this matter.

I do appreciate the hon. member for York South drawing comparisons backwards and forwards between what went on previously in this jurisdiction and other jurisdictions with the Conservative party, with the Liberal party.

But I wonder if he remembers or would like to be reminded of a former House leader of the party he represents, who sat in this House—a chap by the name of Bill Grummett—and his theory about criminology and reform institutions was that there should be a woodshed in connection with every court, and that it should be used frequently.

Mr. Grossman: Shame, shame.

Mr. Singer: It was said here in this House, it was said in committees, it was said outside the House.

Mr. Grossman: Shame.

Mr. Singer: I think when the hon. member for York South, Mr. Chairman, is so desirous of keeping everything straight and everything consistent, and everything on the record—

Mr. MacDonald: Well, let him keep this straight—

Mr. Singer: —that he should remember that the chap who sat in his place not too long ago was a very strong disciplinarian, who thought that corporal punishment should never be abolished and should be continued in our penal system.

Mr. Grossman: The halo is getting tighter.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I think it is perhaps appropriate that this debate on these estimates takes place today, following on the heels of a meeting held by the Metropolitan Toronto health and welfare committee. They were discussing yesterday several problems about drug trafficking and jails, and this matter is reasonably fully reported here in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* this morning.

I was interested in the hon. Minister's remarks when he talked about the 40 girls at Mercer who have received treatment. I think he indicated that only a very small proportion of them came back to jail, but he did not tell us how many of these 40 addicts had been cured.

I think this is important, because if there is a system, then the government is just nibbling, it has just begun to put its little

toe into the water, is just starting to look at this very serious problem. It has not even got a follow-through, because if the hon. Minister had a follow-through, he would undoubtedly have given that information to us this morning.

How many of those girls, those 40 addicts who were treated, were in fact cured? How many beds are available for alcoholic treatment? That is a figure that we have been trying to get for a long time here.

There is nothing revealed in the public accounts. The hon. Minister of Health has indicated that, somewhere in his maze of figures, maybe there is some indication of it, but we cannot seem to get a breakdown. The hon. Minister of Reform Institutions does not give us any answer.

These are things that should begin to come out in light of the overall problem.

Mr. Chairman, there are several quotations in this article here this morning that I think are important, and to which the hon. Minister should pay very substantial attention. This article says:

Metro Chairman Gardiner yesterday said he favours a substantial investment by Metro in a hospital for the treatment of addicts if federal and provincial government would join in such a project.

Surely from this hon. Minister, or from the hon. Minister of Health, or perhaps from the hon. Prime Minister, we should be beginning to get some sort of an answer about what the province really is doing about the treatment of drug addicts. There is just this nibbling, there are no up-to-date statistics, and there is no record to show what achievement they have made.

At the same time, Mr. Gardiner is quoted as having said the federal government would have to amend the criminal code to give courts power to sentence addicts to an indeterminate term, for their rehabilitation within the hospitals.

Has the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions suggested this sort of a step to the hon. Attorney-General? Has the hon. Attorney-General made such representations to the Minister of Justice? If not, why not?

These are things, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions should be paying some attention to. Rehabilitation does not count until we have a place to put the people who need to be rehabilitated. And this is the thing that the hon. Minister should be talking about, rather than the bigger and newer and more elaborate institutions that he is building up.

Metro welfare and health committee members listened in shocked silence as David Dougall, governor of the Metro jail, said that drug addicts make contact with their suppliers in the city hall bullpen. Police have been unable to keep up with the ingenious methods addicts use to get their supplies.

These are things, Mr. Chairman, that the great wealth of talent in the front rows here should be coping with, and then perhaps they would not have to give such a big job to the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions.

Dealing a little more closely with some of the things about which the hon. Minister shows concern, Mr. Dougall admitted that he was now going to do something about improving the primitive toilet facilities in the two segregated cells in the Don jail, consisting merely of holes in the floor, and that at long last they were going to be replaced with aluminum fixtures.

In this new and modern jail of the hon. Minister who runs his department so well, how could this situation have been allowed to be created in the first place?

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Oh, no, the city of Toronto.

Mr. Singer: The hon. Minister's predecessor opened the new wing of that jail, and I was there and he took great credit upon himself for the marvellous contribution the province had made. If the hon. Minister had been there—and he should have been there—he would have seen these things and been able to do something about them.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Where? When was this?

Mr. Singer: When the new wing of the Don jail was opened a year and a half ago.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: I was not even around here then.

Mr. Singer: The hon. Minister was in the House.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: I know, but I had nothing to do with reform institutions.

Mr. Singer: The hon. Minister must have seen the records.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: The first time I saw those two holes was the other day, and the directive went out to fix them. They are not as the hon. member suggests. They are not too bad, but I do not like them myself any more than he does.

Mr. Singer: Well, obviously they are not too good. The hon. Minister could not have thought they were too good or he would not have sent out a directive.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: No, they are not. They are the only two left, and now they are corrected.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Dougall made another point of which I think the hon. Minister should be aware. He said that at the present time he has no authority to send a drug addict to a hospital for rehabilitation.

Surely, Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister is interested in treating drug addicts and providing methods and systems for rehabilitating these people, surely there is something that can be done right here in this House to provide authority to Mr. Dougall to send these people to proper places where they will get treatment.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: We have them.

Mr. Singer: Well, why did Mr. Dougall say yesterday to this responsible committee of the Metropolitan Toronto council that he has no authority to send people to hospitals for rehabilitation?

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Until they are committed by the courts. He has not the authority. That is the hon. member's job as a lawyer.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, surely the hon. Minister is just running around in circles. Here is his responsible official, who says he does not have authority. Here is a matter now being raised in the House, and the hon. Minister says there is no problem.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Well, they are not convicted.

Mr. Singer: The hon. Minister should get together with these people and find out whether Mr. Dougall has a problem or not.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: That is up to the legal profession. The hon. member is a lawyer.

Mr. Singer: Surely, Mr. Chairman, if these men—particularly the hon. Minister who has this responsibility—can accept the responsibility let them do something about it, or say that the hon. Minister has no intention of doing it, there is no point in his trying to slough off his responsibility on the legal profession or any other profession.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Mr. Chairman, just a moment, allow me to say something for a moment on a personal privilege.

This situation—these people in the Don are not convicted of drug addiction, they are waiting there, a lot of them, to be sentenced and so on. If it is requested that they come to us, they go to the Mercer where we have plenty of facilities and will look after them.

At the Don jail, if hon. members have ever been down there, they will know there is a hospital there, with specialists, doctors and everybody else looking after them. I was down there the other day and saw them, and I would like the hon. member to go down himself and see what facilities are there.

Mr. Singer: I have been there.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: They are very much up to date.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, it is very interesting to hear the hon. Minister say that there is no problem. I would suggest that since he has this official, Mr. Dougall, who comes under his authority and control, that Mr. Dougall and he should get together at the earliest possible opportunity and see whether the hon. Minister can remove Mr. Dougall's doubts as to the proper way of getting this thing under control.

Insofar as there being adequate facilities, the hon. Minister said that there were 40 girls treated in Mercer last year, and as I pointed out he did not say how many were cured, but in this report—I had it here a minute ago—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Can anybody say a drug addict is cured at any time?

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): No.

Hon. Mr. Frost: This is a lawyer's statement—

Mr. Singer: On page 19 of the report, item No. 5, it shows that there were 219 addicts in the institutions last year. Well, if only 40 of the 219 were in fact treated, I think that is a pretty shameful record.

One more quote here from Mr. Gardiner, the Metropolitan chairman, and I am sure the hon. Prime Minister is very interested in his remarks:

Mr. Gardiner said it was up to the Minister of Justice, Mr. Fulton, the Attorney-General, Mr. Roberts, and Metro to work out some system whereby a known

addict could be sentenced to an indeterminate term and placed in a hospital.

Now, here is the man who has been charged with the responsibility in this large Metropolitan area of working it out. He says here, and it is quoted in the press, he said the 3 authorities should get together, obviously he is willing to do it. I say, Mr. Chairman, that it is up to the hon. Minister, the hon. Attorney-General, and the hon. Prime Minister to get this sort of thing underway, and get a proper treatment.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Sure. We are the very people who can do it. There is no doubt that we are the people who can do it.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Let me say this. Does the hon. member not know that my department does not fix sentences? We only carry out the sentence imposed by the court. Did the hon. member not know that we cannot compel an addict to take treatment? It has to be voluntary, and we have nothing in our statutes to say we can compel them to take it. That is why we have 40 out of 219.

Hon. Mr. Frost: It has to be in the criminal code.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, may I read this last quotation again?

Mr. Gardiner said it was up to Justice Minister Fulton and Attorney-General Roberts and Metro to work out some system whereby a known addict could be sentenced to an indeterminate term and placed in a hospital.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The hon. member did not say that before.

Mr. Singer: I read it exactly that way, and if the hon. Minister had been listening then he would have understood it. Now, that is the problem. The hon. Minister recognizes that is the problem. What is going to be done about it by the hon. Minister on that side of the House?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I would like to reiterate that it is a matter of record that this government two years ago, while I was Minister of Reform Institutions, made representation to Ottawa that the indeterminate sentence should be maintained, because we felt it was a very valuable method of keeping track of those patients who had had at least preliminary treatment.

The hon. member no doubt knows also that it was a recommendation of the Fauteux

report that the indeterminate sentence should be abolished.

This government, as I have already said, did make representation that this recommendation be not implemented.

To say that only 40 out of 219, I believe was the figure, were given treatment is, I think, a very, very fine record indeed. It is very difficult to get even that high a percentage of addicts—and alcoholics may be included in this—to accept treatment.

Treatment, Mr. Chairman and hon. members, is of no value whatsoever unless one has complete and total co-operation of the patient.

There is no use of us saying, or legislating, that every drug addict must take treatment. We are keeping them away from drugs while they are under our care. But just as soon as they go out, if they have not the will or the desire to ask or seek treatment which is made available to them, all the legislation that we can put on the books is completely and totally worthless.

I would say that 40 out of 219 is rather a good figure. To say that no note has been taken of how many were cured is ridiculous in the extreme, Mr. Chairman. I say this very, very sincerely and very, very kindly.

We do not know when an addict is cured, I say that very frankly. We accept I think a 5-year cure period. We can never be sure that the addict has been cured, even if he does stay away from drugs for 5 years, or for any arbitrary time.

One of the great problems of the addict, and this does not only apply to drug addicts; alcoholics are very much the same way, just as soon as he or she is faced with a problem more than he can deal with, he turns to drugs or alcohol, as an escape hatch, if you will. It is in many cases an escape, and they turn to it; therefore, it is ridiculous to say they have been cured.

One of the biggest and best projects in the world, I think, is in Kentucky. There was a good series of articles written about it which appeared in that very fine journal, the *Toronto Daily Star*, with which I think the hon. members opposite are very familiar.

It was a series of very well prepared articles, I think Ron Haggart was the author; I think it is one of the finest series on this problem that has ever appeared in a daily journal.

I think if the hon. members would read that, they would get perhaps a more readily understandable insight—for the layman—into

this problem than anything we might put on paper.

This drug addiction is a terrific problem. We are very frank to tell you, Mr. Chairman, we do not know the answers yet. We are groping in this, as medical science is groping in many similar fields, not because we are the Conservative party, but every jurisdiction in the world is groping with this problem. We, as they, are doing everything we possibly can, I think, to find some reasonable answer to it.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, just a few words in reply to the hon. Minister. I commend him for what he has said so frankly and so sincerely. I have read those articles. I think they were an excellent set of articles. But the point I was making this morning, Mr. Chairman—the point I think is important—is that, if there is an approach being made, and it is not an obvious approach or it is not a simple approach to this problem, then the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions should not put in, as a part of his report, some broad general statements that we have the thing well in hand and everything is rosy. It is not rosy, and what the hon. Minister of Health said this morning is absolutely correct.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Mr. Chairman, I would deny that I made any such statement. I realize, the same as the hon. Minister of Health, the enormity of this problem, how complex it is.

I have sat and talked with drug addicts in my institutions time after time. I realize their problems. Some of them do not want to be cured, and this is something that will take many, many years, as the hon. Minister of Health has said, to correct.

But we are trying to make a progressive step in that direction, and one that we hope to enlarge on from year to year, hoping that it will bring eventual success.

But we are certainly making a very definite try, and we have very dedicated skilled people in charge of that programme.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, with regard to item No. 10, the hon. member for Brantford has raised the question of the Salvation Army and has made a plea for the government investing a little more than the \$25,000, because that investment would bring back a great saving to the government itself.

I want to take the next item, prisoners' rehabilitation societies: I presume this includes

the John Howard society and the Elizabeth Fry society. Will the hon. Minister tell me how that breaks down, as between the two organizations?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: It is \$10,000 to one, and \$13,000 to the other.

Mr. MacDonald: How does 10 and 13 add up to \$26,500?

Hon. Mr. Macaulay: Well, we are reading last year's—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: John Howard is \$16,000; and Elizabeth Fry \$9,500—\$9,000 in Toronto and another \$1,500 in Ottawa—a total for the Elizabeth Fry of \$10,500.

Mr. MacDonald: That at least gets our mathematics correct, because we are now up to \$26,500.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister if this represents an increase over last year.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: Of how much?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: It is \$3,000 for the John Howard, \$1,500 for the other—\$4,500 in all.

Mr. MacDonald: \$4,500 in all.

Well, Mr. Chairman, just let me draw this to the government's attention—\$4,500 is what this government would have to spend if they had 3 people in an institution for a year. Three people.

Hon. Mr. Frost: These people are satisfied with this.

Mr. MacDonald: They are not satisfied.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Of course they are.

Mr. MacDonald: They are not satisfied. I have a letter right here from the Elizabeth Fry society which is requesting an increase, for a reason that I want to get into in a moment, and the same thing is true of the John Howard society.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, they do not come to us.

Mr. MacDonald: May I speak, Mr. Chairman, or does the hon. Prime Minister have the floor? Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The sum of \$4,500 is the equivalent of what it would cost to keep 3 people in an institution for a year.

Surely, Mr. Chairman, we do not have to get on our knees and beg for a little common sense from the front benches over there. If these people can keep 3 people from being repeaters—and our record of people coming out of the institutions is that from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. of them become repeaters—if they can keep 3 of them from becoming repeaters, they will have saved the increase that has been given this year.

I say this because many offenders themselves are interested in getting rehabilitation from a private organization rather than the government.

Why is the government so niggardly in terms of making a contribution that would make it possible for these organizations really to do a job?

In the case of the Elizabeth Fry society, if the hon. Prime Minister is not aware of it, I would draw this to his attention.

During the past year, as the result of the failure to meet the quota in the community chest drive, the Elizabeth Fry society got something like \$2,000 less than what was allotted to them in the division of the community chest. They pointed this out in a letter to each of the party leaders.

I suppose if the Treasury board has cracked the whip for this year, this is all we are going to get. But I repeat and I say it, that the government is being penny-wise and pound-foolish. By devoting a little bit more money, a few tens of thousands of dollars more money, it would come back a hundredfold in terms of keeping people out of institutions, because it would assist in rehabilitating them.

Mr. A. F. Lawrence (St. George): Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Brantford has been speaking about the Salvation Army Harbour Light clinic, and the hon. member for York South has been talking about the Elizabeth Fry society.

Naturally, these organizations themselves always feel the need for more funds, as they should. It is their duty to do so.

But I should point out to the House, through you, Mr. Chairman, that the Salvation Army is building a much larger, better and brand new Harbour Light clinic on Jarvis Street. They are continuing to do a good job. They still need more money, but they at least are expanding.

The Elizabeth Fry society in just the last few weeks has, for the first time, been able to buy premises of their own for a new hostel here in Toronto.

These two instances alone certainly should point out that these two organizations are not bankrupt by any means. They are doing a good job. They need more money, and they are expanding greatly.

Vote 2001 agreed to.

On vote 2002:

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I have been elected as a representative to ask questions, and I hope I will be permitted to do that.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions if, in parole supervision, he places sole emphasis on the two organizations, the John Howard and the Elizabeth Fry. My understanding is that neither of these organizations covers comprehensively the whole province. Their main centres are in Toronto.

Therefore, there may be a tendency, if we are going to have parole by these organizations, that we are drawing the ex-offender into the city.

What other organizations does the hon. Minister use, and what grants does he give to other organizations that provide parole supervision?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, to answer that, Mr. Chairman, I might say that, of course, our greatest expenditure and the stress we put is on our own parole and rehabilitative services.

We appreciate the great work that is being done by the Salvation Army, the John Howard society, the Elizabeth Fry society, all these Rotary clubs.

It might be surprising for hon. members to know the tremendous help that businessmen in different industries are in phoning to us and saying, "If you have men who are looking for work, we will take a certain number, and nobody will know who they are or where they came from."

We get help from all organizations. But we feel that our department should depend chiefly on our own parole and rehabilitation men, because they are the skilled people who chiefly look after these things.

Mr. Thompson: How many parole men are there, and do they cover the province?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Parole, 18; placement, 14.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, on vote 2002, has the government appointed a chairman to the parole board?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: No.

Mr. MacDonald: Is the government contemplating the appointment of a chairman to the parole board?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: As soon as the Act is proclaimed and acquiesced to by the Lieutenant-Governor, thought will be given to that.

Mr. MacDonald: Can the hon. Minister give the House assurance that, in appointing a man to an important position, the position will be advertised to the civil service commission and the best possible person will be chosen?

Hon. Mr. Frost: We will give consideration to that, too.

Mr. MacDonald: Will it be done through the civil service commission and advertising of the post?

Hon. Mr. Frost: We will consider that at the time.

Mr. MacDonald: Will the hon. Prime Minister do it, or is he just going to consider it and dismiss it?

Hon. Mr. Frost: We will consider it.

Mr. MacDonald: This is his procedure, Mr. Chairman; the hon. Prime Minister says his procedure is to advertise through the civil service commission. Is this what he is going to do on this occasion?

Hon. Mr. Frost: We will consider it.

Mr. MacDonald: Just mark this, because we will come back to it.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, in connection with the employees for the institutions, do they all go through an examination in order to be accepted, and do they go through the civil service commission?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Yes. That was a question, Mr. Chairman, that I was going to answer—that the hon. member for Dovercourt asked before. All these promotions that can be made are made within our own ranks.

He asked that question. Ability and application and integrity are the 3 things taken into consideration, and all new hirings and so on are done through the civil service commission.

I made a mistake, Mr. Chairman, on those parole and placement officers. I have just been handed the correct figure by my chief parole and probation officer. We have 25 parole officers and 16 placements. I was too low in my figure before.

Mr. Worton: Mr. Chairman, I would like to clear a point with the hon. Minister in regard to employment of personnel. Two years ago, there was a chap who took on a position at the new training school. He was hired, he was on that job for, I believe, two weeks, and then he was let go. He had a good record with the Navy, but he was told by the head of the department that he had a tendency to be too stout. In the light of what has happened in the past year with these different departments of the government, what standards does the hon. Minister have with regard to the type of individual? This man was hired, and then he was let go. I think that when a man is hired in the first place, unless there is something to do with his character, he should have an understanding that when he is hired he should remain on as a permanent employee.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Mr. Chairman, I think that is correct. I do not think that just because a person is too stout he should be fired. He should be given a certain time to get that weight off. At one time I weighed 210 pounds and now I weigh 165 pounds.

Mr. L. Trotter (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister a question?

In regard to the salaries paid to matrons and senior matrons, could he give me some idea just what their salary is?

Mr. MacDonald: If the hon. Prime Minister thinks we are going to finish these in a few minutes, I would like to disagree—we are only now starting at—

Hon. Mr. Frost: All right. If there are a number of questions, I would say that I would move that the committee rise and report certain resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: In answer to the hon. member's question first, the matron's range is \$3,240 to \$3,750.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions, begs leave to sit again, and moves the adoption of the report.

Report agreed to.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in moving the adjournment of the House, I will say that on Monday we meet at 2 o'clock. I had proposed to go ahead with the estimates of The Department of Health. On the other hand, the balance of the estimates of The Department of Reform Institutions is not too lengthy, and I would be inclined to clean them up before going into The Department of Health, but that is not mandatory. We could take them after The Department of Health.

If any time should remain, there are items on the order paper that I would want to clear up, and there is always hanging over us the budget debate.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): And the Throne debate.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I know, but that is different. The hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) and I have that completely under control.

On Tuesday there will be the estimates of The Department of Agriculture, and also those other items that I have mentioned previously.

For the benefit of the hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Reaume) I would say to him that my thoughts in the meantime have crystallized.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): I am glad to hear that.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I have been able to clarify my thinking after the busy session, and after last night's busy session, and I think it is necessary to have a night session on Thursday night.

Mr. Reaume: Well, that is the Irishmen's holiday. That is a bad day to have it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, all right then, I will reconsider that. I will think that over over the

weekend. It might be possible to work that on Wednesday night by the Legislature convening at 8 o'clock on Wednesday, because I do not think there are any sessions of committees on Wednesday night.

But in any event, there are night sessions on Monday and Tuesday, and we will hold the rest in abeyance.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Before putting the motion, I have a notice that the standing committee on health, which was to meet on Monday at 11 a.m., has been postponed until further notice.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 1.10 of the clock, p.m.



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Monday, March 14, 1960

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1960

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We welcome as guests of the Legislature today pupils from Our Lady Help of Christians separate school, Richmond Hill.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

Orders of the day.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg your indulgence, and the indulgence of the hon. members of this House, while I make reference to a celebration which is of great significance to a group of Canadians of considerable importance in this community. I refer to those of Hungarian origin. The Hungarian communities of the free world are celebrating Hungarian National Day.

The story of Hungarian National Day would, of course, not be whole or complete without reference—considerable reference—to that great champion of liberty, Louis Kossuth. Kossuth's name is now a by-word for liberty not just to Hungarians; it is known all over the world as a name which sparked a whole people to fight for its national independence and which still, at its mention, sends a thrill of pride coursing through the veins of all Hungarian patriots and freedom lovers all over the world.

Hungary became a modern constitutional state in 1848, but it was the beginning of a grim period in which the Magyars were called upon to prove their ability to defend, with their lives, their newly-won liberty.

It is fitting, too, at this time to commemorate the death of another great Hungarian, Count Szechinyi who, despite differences with Kossuth, fought a good fight for independence in his own way as he saw his duty. It is 100

years almost to the day that Count Szechinyi died.

In reading the history of those momentous years of 1848 and 1849, one is struck by certain rather striking parallels between that period and the 1956 revolution. The great historian, Armenius Vambery says of the spring of 1849:

—and the civilized world spoke with sympathy and respect of the Hungarian people who had singularly shown their ability to defend their liberties, constitutional and national existence.

How reminiscent of 1956 that is!

What a striking similarity there is also in the fact that then, as in recent years, when victory over the enemy—at that time, the Austrian Crown—was in sight, 200,000 Russians crossed the Hungarian border and joined with Hungary's other enemies in breaking the back of the great Hungarian revolution. Hungary has had her back broken a number of times. But the whole world knows that, in all her tragic history, Hungary's spirit was not, and is not now, broken.

The Hungarian spirit is strong and will so remain. I know I speak for all the hon. members of this Legislature when I express the wish that, in the not-too-distant future, the tyrant's grip over Hungary will be broken, and Hungary will again be free, and the spirit of Louis Kossuth will once again be present within the walls of a free Hungarian Parliament.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, I would like to express the sentiments of my party with respect to Hungarian National Independence Day. I think that we all recognize the history of Hungary and the fierce love of freedom which has flowed in the veins of Hungarians for many years. I think we all know of the two remarkable revolutions which took place against tremendous odds. Some people may suggest that perhaps, particularly the 1956 revolution, might have been in vain. But, Mr. Speaker, I do not think it was in vain. I think that it convinced the conscience of the free world of the sinister threat of communism, of the sinister threat of tyranny. I think that the

Hungarian revolution illustrated to the free world that they must maintain vigilantly their basic freedom, and that also they have an obligation to their brothers behind the iron curtain.

I think, sir, that the history of Hungary has always been a challenge to free men and women, showing that not only in every man does the desire for freedom live, but also that there is the obligation to insure that there is freedom for all men. As long as there are a few people enslaved, we all have the obligation, both to them, and also to insure that this does not happen to us.

I take great pride as a member of the Liberal party, the party which, when it saw the Hungarian situation, welcomed the gallant freedom fighters to this country without any hesitation.

We are proud of the contribution that these men and women are making across Canada, and we are proud of the emphasis that they are still placing, even though they have reached safety, on the fact that they have not forgotten the plight of their own country.

I think that yesterday's celebration of Hungary's Independence Day did a number of things. It aroused the conscience of Canadians to the obligation which they have in order to pursue vigorously the aim that all nations shall be free. And I think, sir, it also in some way sent a message to the Hungarians who now are under the harsh yoke of communism. It sent a message to them that they are not forgotten, and that we are all pursuing a vigorous policy to the aim that one day the free flag of Hungary will fly again.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, without repeating at length the sentiments which have been so ably expressed by the hon. members for St. Andrew and Dovercourt, I would like to join with them in tributes to our fellow Canadians of Hungarian descent on this, the occasion of the Hungarian Independence Day. One of the poets, some years ago put the fight for freedom rather aptly. He said that "freedom's battle once begun, bequeaths from bleeding sire to son, though battled or wronged is ever won." And I think perhaps in the history of no nation in recent years has this statement been vindicated more completely. I would like to join with the other two hon. members in expressing our tribute to the Hungarian Canadians on this occasion.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): Mr. Speaker, may I just take a moment of your time and the time of this House. In

listening to the remarks of the hon. members preceding me, and having attended yesterday afternoon with the hon. member for St. Andrew the public meeting at which Canadians of Hungarian origin expressed their sentiments upon the occasion of these two great days, I cannot help but recall that, some 3 years ago, I stood in this Legislature and told this House, of perhaps what will for me be the outstanding experience of my life. I was sent by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), on behalf of the government of Ontario, to see at first hand, and to report on, the amazing and outstanding courageous episodes that were taking place along the Austrian border as the hundreds of thousands of refugees were crossing.

Surely the people of Canada can be very well proud of the part they played. Certainly the people of Ontario, under the leadership of this government, can well be proud of the assistance they rendered, in helping some 37,000 of these noble people to come to this land.

The meeting yesterday was held in a theatre in the riding of St. Andrew, and there several thousands of people remembered that great day on behalf of those who, because of the iron curtain, are not able to do so.

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to make a brief statement because I think it is a matter of public concern.

I would like to comment on the press report having to do with the supervision of a vote for the election of officers of local 938 of the international brotherhood of teamsters. This local has been a trusteeship for about a year, and the trustee appointed by the international union is Mr. J. J. Crompton.

The other night when I arrived home, I was communicated with by some member of the press, advising me that my people were going to supervise the vote of this local. I immediately indicated that I would not agree that that should take place. I was making a very snap decision, as the hon. members will understand. Although this matter had been discussed in my department, up to that time—because of the busy term we have been having—I had not taken this question under advisement.

Now, as to my policy, and I am making this statement in view of an editorial in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* this morning—which I do not have with me, so I cannot read it—but I know that most hon. members have seen it. It was rather uncomplimentary, but that

really does not matter to me because I know this gentleman down there writes a lot of stuff that he does not really understand much about.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Daley: I have been here quite a few years now, and I do not think I have ever had anything complimentary said about me anyway.

But, I would just like to say that this question is not a simple one.

I would say at the outset that it is my policy, in administering this Department of Labour, to keep it free from internal administration of unions. We often have requests made to do certain things that I think would involve the department in the internal administration, and would lead to a great deal of difficulty.

If I do say so myself, Mr. Speaker, I think that The Department of Labour, at this moment, stands rather high in the estimation of both labour and management in this province. We have endeavoured to follow an impartial path, and to be of service where it is deemed advisable to be so, and I want to keep that prestige high. I want to keep it just the way it is today.

Now, this matter involves what sounds a very simple thing. It is to supervise a vote within this industry. I have had only a brief time to prepare this, because I was advised that a question would be asked, and I tried to gather a little bit of data to answer the question.

But this would involve 13 voting areas across this province. There will be 13 polling booths established, which would require 15 men, at least, to carry out the wishes of this union.

Now, we do not have 15 men available. Some of them would have to travel to the extreme north and east and west of this province and to be gone for several days. It would take every available man from the conciliation services who could be spared, who was not actually tied up with work at the moment.

It would take a great number of our factory inspectors, whom we would have to call upon to assist them.

And in Toronto here, for instance, polling booths will be open from Sunday to Thursday.

Because of the nature of the work of these men, they are out on the highways, and they have to keep these booths open a longer time than would normally be expected to take a vote.

So, as we can see, it is not just a simple thing of supervising an election in an industry. This is province-wide.

But the thing that concerns me is the question of how much should we get involved in this sort of thing. How much should The Department of Labour accept responsibility for, in conducting this sort of thing, and where would it end?

Now, suppose the lumber and saw mill workers wanted us to conduct a vote across the province, how are we going to be able to refuse one and grant it to the other?

But I am going to say this, that I have been greatly concerned about the turbulence here in this particular field of industry. If some extra help from me and my department would bring about a better understanding within the industry, and would tend to eliminate some of the difficulties that have beset them over a long period of years, I would certainly be most happy to do it.

And so I say, in view of the fact that this is a very unusual case, in view of the fact that it is highly necessary that this industry be assisted to avoid this disruption that takes place from time to time, continuously almost, and is something that has given me and my department great concern, I am going to say this, that I am going to take this matter under advisement.

I would not want to close the door until I have fully considered the question. I have already said that we will not do it. But on further consideration, if I felt that this is the answer to some of the problems that confront this great trucking teamsters industry, then I would be prepared to go a long way to eliminate it. But I would not think that it would be a good thing for The Department of Labour to enter into this field, only in very exceptional cases.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Has the time been set for the taking of the vote?

Hon. Mr. Daley: How is that?

Mr. Nixon: Has the time been set by the union for the taking of the vote?

Hon. Mr. Daley: Now, yesterday I did agree to let my people supervise the nominations for election. Before the nominations took place there already had been one man, who figured that he was a good contender, who was eliminated by some process within the union for non-payment of dues or something of that nature. I do not know what it was for sure, or the circumstances involved.

But I did agree to let my people, 13 of them, go out and supervise the nominations. They had no part to play in it other than to be there, and to see that everything was in order at each one of these 13 polling booths.

Now, the elections are to take place. I do not think the date has actually been set yet, but it will be in about 3 weeks.

Now that, as I have already pointed out, involves about 15 of my people for about 3 or 4 days all over this province, but I am not concerned about that. I think we could handle that phase of it. But what I am concerned about is how far we should go in the internal administration of unions.

Mr. J. A. Fullerton (Algoma-Manitoulin): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to draw to the attention of the hon. members the brochure placed on the desks. These have been printed by the Elliot Lake *Standard*, the newspaper at Elliot Lake, and presented through the courtesy of the chamber of commerce at Elliot Lake.

I am sure this is very enlightening information, and trust that the hon. members will get some very good information from it. I would particularly draw to the attention of the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. Whicher) that the picture on the inside back cover was a loss leader—a one-cent sale on eggs.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg leave to present to the House the annual report of The Department of Highways of the province of Ontario for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform the House that the hon. Prime Minister is presently presenting the submission of the government of Ontario to the Royal commission on transportation. I believe that each of the hon. members has a copy of this submission on his desk.

Hon. Mr. Allan moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of supply.

Motion agreed to; House in committee of supply, Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS

(continued)

On vote 2003:

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, this estimate covers all of the

institutions, and there are two or three of them on which I wanted to raise a point. But before that, there is a general observation with regard to one group of personnel in the department. I am wondering if the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Wardrope) is aware of the degree of unrest that is now the case in their ranks. I am referring to teachers in the various reform institutions.

My information is that, in other provincial institutions that have teachers—coming under The Department of Education or The Department of Health—they have discovered that they cannot, in view of the normal practices in the teaching world of the teaching term being some 10 months, get adequate numbers of qualified teachers to work on a 12-month basis with no more than the two or three weeks for holidays.

But in The Department of Reform Institutions, the practice is to hire the teacher for the 12-month period with just a normal holiday.

Therefore, there is a coming and going of teachers, making it extremely difficult to maintain staff—particularly staff of the calibre that is required to do a job.

Now, has the hon. Minister, or has the department, given any consideration to doing what all other departments of government have had to do, and that is to acknowledge that, if teachers are going to do an adequate job, they require the two-month period for refresher courses, plus holiday, and that otherwise their contribution as teachers during the remainder of the year is going to be a much poorer one?

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased that the hon. member brought this to my attention. It has been a problem. I would say that there is some dissatisfaction on the part of our teachers, and concern on my own part. At the moment, there are 3 departments before the civil service commission with some suggestions for an alteration in salary; that is The Department of Health, my own department, and I think the other department is Education.

But I agree with my hon. friend that our teachers have, I believe, a much more serious position in the teaching world than ordinary teachers. They have a longer season, they are constantly—day and night—with these boys and girls in the training schools. Not only do they have to teach them the basic educational courses, but they must try to instil in them an education as far as character building is concerned.

To my way of thinking, it is a very specialized form of teaching. As far as I am concerned, I might say to the hon. member that it will be my endeavour to progressively better their conditions, because I do want to see teachers of a very high calibre in those boys' and girls' schools.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, under salaries, I am interested in knowing if there are any full-time psychiatrists on the staff for the many thousands of people who are in the jails?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I want to say to my hon. friend that we have no full-time psychiatrists at all, we have psychologists. We have 11 part-time psychiatrists and 11 psychologists, 3 of which are part time and 8 full time. Every institution is well looked after, as far as psychiatry and psychology are concerned. But we do not have full-time men.

They are the most difficult people to get. There is such a call for their services that we have had a most difficult time getting them.

We have at the head of our psychologists a man, I think, who is recognized to be one of the most capable men in this Dominion or any place. I am referring to Professor Frank Potts. He is the head of those services, and he is constantly trying to enlist more full-time men into our field. We hope that it will progress in that way.

Mr. J. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister a question on the subject? On page 21 of the annual report, in dealing with the personnel, it lists one psychiatrist, at Millbrook. Then the hon. Minister just stated that he did not have any. Is that one psychiatrist still there?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: That is Dr. Webb my hon. friends refers to. He spends part time at Millbrook, part time in Bowmanville, and part time at Cobourg. So we do not list him as a full-time psychiatrist at one institution.

Mr. Trotter: Oh, then he works full-time with the department, does he not?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Practically all. He is allowed to do other things. We want practically his full time. I would not say what—

Mr. Trotter: What would his salary be? How many days a month?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Twenty days a month.

Mr. Trotter: What is his salary?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: It is \$9,000 a year.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, they did have a full-time psychiatrist in the main office in Toronto. Now, apparently he departed a year ago, and I would ask the hon. Minister whether any steps have been taken to replace him?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I would answer the hon. member this way. He was an outstanding man. He is speaking of Dr. Atcheson. We had him full time, and The Department of Health "pinched" him from us. That was the reason we lost him. We have lost him, although I must recognize that the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) had a need that was greater than ours, and we went along with him on allowing this doctor to go with The Department of Health.

We have been trying, since that time, to get another man of his calibre on a full-time basis, and we have been unable, up to the present time, to do this.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, could I clarify this? The hon. Minister admits he has a real shortage with respect to psychiatrists, and I am sure, sir, that with his sympathetic approach, he is aware that many of these people who are going to jail do need psychiatric care.

Now, what does he think are the reasons that he cannot get the doctors? It is because of salary? This is a challenging field, particularly under the hon. Minister's administration. Why are we not getting more? In other countries, they seem to be able to attract people to go in to this field. Why cannot we do so in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: There might be something to what the hon. member says about salaries, but that is not the big thing. Such men really are not available. They are not being graduated from the universities.

We are in touch with universities all the time, to try to attract men to our field.

Then, I think that perhaps there might be, in the minds of some of the graduate psychiatrists and psychologists, a feeling that probably they could do better in some other field than in reform institutions.

It takes a specialized man who loves that type of work to be attracted to us. Other fields are often more lucrative, and probably not so hard or so arduous as the task in the reform institutions. I think that is about the best answer I can give the hon. member for Dovercourt. But we are constantly trying to recruit them.

Mr. Thompson: Does the hon. Minister think there might be a situation where a psychiatrist would feel that he cannot really make a contribution because of custodial curbs and the traditional approach which so long, unfortunately, had been with Ontario penal institutions? Also, would he feel, because he sees the men for just a short while, that his influence would not permeate the whole of the treatment that takes place in the institution?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I hope he would not feel like that. It could be.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, I want to dwell on this point for just a minute. I think the hon. Minister will have to face the fact that he is not getting these top professional people because of the reputation of his department even though he is in the process of repairing that reputation.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Now, please, that is not true.

Mr. MacDonald: The attitude towards professionals in this department has been very much of a hostile one, and the circumstances under which they had to work was a very hostile one. At least it was one that they did not find agreeable.

I would submit to the hon. Minister that, when he says that, with their present part-time psychiatrists and psychologists, the job is being met, once again he is kidding himself and everybody that wants to have a job done in this field.

The proposition that the largest reform institution system in this country should be operating without any full-time psychiatric staff, I would suggest to the hon. Minister, is an absurd one.

We must get psychiatrists, and I think we have to create the circumstances under which they are willing to work, and feel that there is going to be encouragement for their work. That has not been the case.

However, there have been some steps taken that might make it a bit more attractive now, and we will just have to bide our time in the hope that the hon. Minister will be successful in getting them.

However, there is one particular institution, Mr. Chairman, that I would like to ask the hon. Minister about. A few months ago, I happened to have a few hours free one afternoon, and I dropped in for my first visit to Millbrook, and I must say that it is a very impressive building. Whether or not, at this stage in the game—in light of the hon.

Minister's glowing comments about open institutions—we should have built that kind of an institution in Ontario, is doubtful in my mind—along with the juvenile bastille that we built in Galt, concerning which I want to ask the hon. Minister some questions in a moment.

However, it is quite a fine building, but fine buildings are not going to do the job if we have not got the staff within them.

The thing I found most disturbing was that there was a physical set-up for a clinic to do a serious job. But, for reasons that I do not think are any reflection upon the people who are now operating that institution, the staff in this clinic has disintegrated. One, I believe, has gone on for further post-graduate work.

But here was a closed door, an inoperative clinic, in an institution—I believe I am right; the hon. Minister will correct me if I am wrong—which has 3 extremely important and challenging fields.

As I understand it, in Millbrook we have people who are convicted of alcoholism, and they are there until the time they may be sent on to the alcoholic clinic for the treatment, prior to their actual release.

Secondly, we have sex deviates, and thirdly we have the most disturbed criminals—the psychopaths, as they are described—from other institutions who have been separated out, and all brought to Millbrook, which is a high security institution.

In other words, here we have 3 categories in an institution in which we most urgently need a well-staffed clinic trying to find the answers for the rehabilitation of people who fall into these categories.

Now, this is part of the broader problem of keeping professional staff. But I want to ask the hon. Minister if, in the last couple of months or so, he has been able to rebuild the staff of the clinic in Millbrook.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Now, we have Dr. Webb there full time, with the exception of the trips he makes to Bowmanville and Cobourg, as I mentioned a while ago. And we have Dr. Penfold who is now on a bursary at Western University. We hope to have him back full time as soon as he is through, this year.

I mention, just in passing, that it takes 11 years, they tell me, to train a psychiatrist, so it will show hon. members how difficult it is to get them.

Millbrook, as my hon. friend says, is our total custodial unit, where our most disturbed

prisoners go—our psychopaths, our sex deviates and drug addicts, but not so many for liquor offences.

Mr. MacDonald: Right. It is drugs, rather than alcohol.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: And, as a result, we must be more careful in that institution than in any other. It is our total custodial unit and we hope to have Dr. Penfold with Dr. Webb there next year.

If, in the meantime, we can recruit other psychiatrists and psychologists, we will be only too glad to do it. And I would like to make this a public announcement—if any of the good men are looking for a job in our department, we are open for them. We would be glad to talk to them and try to meet their wishes, because we feel that it is a very important part of our future programme. I am hoping to see it enlarged in every facet insofar as psychology and psychiatry are concerned.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): I am very much interested, Mr. Chairman, in this subject also.

When I was home last weekend I noticed, in the North Bay *Nugget*, a long letter from a young man who had been at a school in which I taught some years ago, and he brings up that point. He was hanged, as hon. members well may remember, last Friday morning, and he brings up the point for the necessity for psychiatrists.

This young man, of course, had a long record in crime.

Also, I noticed, in last Saturday's issue of the London *Free Press* a brief editorial. I do not know if the young man referred to is one of these fine young men of whom the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions spoke about yesterday populating the reformatories.

This editorial says, "No Reform."

It goes on to say that,

City Magistrate Menzies has sentenced a man 20 years of age to 6 years in the penitentiary for armed robbery. The haul was \$18.

That is not the point. The important factor was that he was released from reformatory only 5 days before this crime.

Can the penitentiary where he is going now reform him, and turn him from a criminal to becoming an honest citizen? This case reflects the situation of other law-breakers, and warns us plainly that our penal system is neither reforming the law-breaker

nor adequately protecting our community. I leave this to the consideration of the hon. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I would like to say this to the hon. member. I quite agree that we cannot be successful 100 per cent. of the time.

I will tell him of one instance that happened the other day. A gentleman whom I knew, came out of one of our institutions and came to see me. He is a barber by trade. We got him a job in the city of Toronto, at the barber's trade, and bought him \$60.80 worth of barber's tools. He worked that day and he was picked up by the police the next morning drunk, and sent to jail again for 30 days, and we had to pick up our barber's tools.

Now, he is not an example of the reform system falling down, he is an isolated case and the hon. members will find many of them. I imagine that boy he was speaking of is one.

But certainly it is not the general policy of this department to see men come out of our institutions and return right away. Our percentage of returns is comparatively small, with the exception of the alcoholics, and these are one of our big problems.

My hon. friend from York South was mentioning Friday about the incidence of crime, in comparison to that of the old country. I got some figures from Whitaker's *Almanack* over the weekend, and I notice that, in Great Britain, their daily jail population is 28,246 and that is for a population of 48 million or something like that, and ours with 6 million population in Ontario, is about 5,311. Now, our percentage per 100,000 is 89 per cent. against their 56 per cent., but 37.2 per cent. of that are crimes for drunkenness.

My own opinion is—and mind you I have no authority to speak for the courts at all—that there should be some change in committals of those under the influence of alcohol. We would see the tremendous change that would make in our penal figures if that were done. I understand that our hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts) is giving very serious thought to those same things, and hon. members will agree with me that it cannot be changed overnight. That is a thing that has to be given a lot of thought.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, while we are on this point—and I am not sure that I am in order here because I am not positive that it relates specifically to this item—but the hon.

Minister has brought this up, and I agree wholly with him, Mr. Chairman.

It seems to me that it is evident, even to laymen like ourselves, that a large portion of the reform institutions' population is made up of persons who have been charged with drunkenness and convicted. I think it is common knowledge that many of these people are repeaters. They get out for a few days, they are charged again and sent back.

Now, my specific question is this. Is it Mimico or is it Burtch that is devoted primarily to the treatment of alcoholism?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Mimico.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, at Mimico how many, if I may term them "alcoholic beds" for want of a better term, do we have?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Thirty.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Thirty at Mimico. Do we have any alcoholic beds in any other institutions?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: No, that is the only one especially for alcoholic treatment.

Mr. Wintermeyer: So the contribution that the department is making toward the treatment of alcoholics, in terms of alcoholic beds, is a total of 30 in the province.

Now, in terms of numbers of inmates who are there because of drunkenness or repeated drunkenness, what is the actual population in all of our institutions, for drunkenness? What is the population of those convicted for drunkenness? I am not phrasing the question at all well here but I think the hon. Minister knows what I mean, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well I told the hon. leader of the Opposition that 37.2 per cent. are in for alcoholism, that is a little over a third.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Yes, out of, what was it, 5,000?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: It was 5,300.

Mr. Wintermeyer: So it would be close to 2,000 people who are in our institutions because of this particular—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I would say that is reasonable:

Mr. Wintermeyer: And we have a total of 30 beds to take care of them.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: That is right.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, Mr. Chairman, my specific question is this: Does the hon. Minister think that this is adequate at all?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: No, I do not, sir, but do not forget this again. It must be a voluntary request from those men to be treated.

Mind you, there are many other good clinics such as the Dr. Bell clinic here, and others, that look after those who are not incarcerated. But we find that those 30 beds, I think I am safe in saying this, are sufficient right at the moment to handle those who are absolutely anxious to be treated for alcoholism. There are not so many who come in, who are not looking for the day when they will be able to get out to have another shot.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Exactly, Mr. Chairman. I think the hon. Minister has explained the situation. They are waiting for the day to get out to have another shot.

Mr. Chairman, I make this very seriously. I think the hon. Minister is trying—no question about that—but I suggest that, in this area we are not coming to grips with the problem. If approximately 1,500 to 2,000 people are in our reform institutions at any given time because of alcoholism, and we are treating 30 of those in a serious fashion, I suggest that the total population less 30, might just as well be out of our institutions. There is no particular purpose in keeping them there. And I think we are aggravating the situation.

Hon. A. K. Roberts (Attorney-General): I might just say, in connection with the study that is proceeding on this broad subject—not only in connection with people in provincial institutions, but also in the county jails and so forth—that no less an authority than Mr. David Archibald, who is the director of the alcoholic research foundation, is at this very time working on a second phase of planning in this.

I am hoping that, before this House prorogues later this spring, we will have the benefit of his recommendations in sufficient detail, in relation to a pilot plan that will, I hope, point the way for a very considerable reform in this field in the not-too-distant future.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask a question about another institution. But, before we leave these figures, I think one word of comment is required.

The hon. Minister has come up with a new

set of figures out of Whitaker's *Almanack*, of all places, which I had not heard of before. It appears to be in contradiction with figures that have been repeated many, many times, not only in this House, but particularly by the director of probation in this province. The number of convictions and imprisonments may be of varying duration, but the number in the province of Ontario with one-eighth of the population is greater than it is in Great Britain.

I am speaking from memory now. But I think the figure of the number of people who are actually put in an institution was something like 33,000 for a year in Great Britain, because an even greater number were put out on probation, whereas here in the province of Ontario we had something approaching a 40,000 figure, of people who spent some length of time—it may be short, it may be long—in our institutions. That figure still stands. It was not contradicted by the new information that the hon. Minister gave us.

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: My hon. friend may be right. The one great thing to remember is that there are a lot fewer institutions in the old country, per capita, than there are here. That is one reason, I am told, why there are not more in institutions, and that is told to me by men who are well versed in this field.

There is a big problem there in having institutions enough to handle that tremendous inmate population. They have not got the institutions there, that is why.

But they have a better approach, I think, to this drinking problem. They do not convict them as readily as we do. And that is one thing that I have noticed. They tell me that that is a big factor.

Now, there are 140,000 convictions in Great Britain a year, and something like 28,000 of a constant daily population, so it shows that they do not convict as many as we do. We are convicting 37.2 per cent. for drunkenness and they are not.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, let us face the fact that what happens in Britain is that for many short-term convictions or sentences, they do not put them into the institutions at all.

A woman who is caught stealing a 64-cent pound of butter in Loblaws, under any intelligent modern penal reform system, is not going to be sent to jail, particularly if it is a first offence, and yet this kind of thing is still going on in the province of Ontario.

I know there are complications in the case I have referred to, but this kind of thing does happen.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to ask a question with regard to that institution in Galt. I ask the question for this reason. The hon. Minister was in the House when, he may recall, one of his predecessors made the incredible statement that the only reason why that high security institution for juveniles in Galt was built, was because of the persistent pressure that was put on the department by some of the women's organizations in the field. I presume he meant the Elizabeth Fry people.

Now that the blame for building that kind of an institution should be put on the Elizabeth Fry society was, I thought, a preposterous suggestion.

If it was wrong to build it, surely the department had some views of their own and, if they thought it was wrong, they would not go ahead. I think they have to accept responsibility for it. And I think they did accept responsibility for it, despite the rationalization given by the hon. Minister on that occasion.

But my information is that the institution, having been built and having provoked quite a furor among the general public—particularly among interested organizations—is not now being used to its full capacity. In fact, on occasion during the past year, it has not even been in use at all.

I may be wrong on this, and I would appreciate some comments from the hon. Minister.

What exactly is the status of this juvenile bastille that was erected down there as a monument to the folly of past policies of this department?

Hon. Mr. Wardrobe: Well, I would say to my hon. friend that the building has now been turned into a reception and diagnostic building. Girls admitted are taken there, examined, and we try to discover what their attitudes are and so on. But it is not used any more for close confinement or anything of that kind.

Now, while I am on that subject, I might say that my own thoughts on total custody and so on are very similar to the general opinion of people in this province. I think a hole in the floor is not a thing that is necessary at all. The whole description of the hole was that it was a safety factor, due to the fact that they would break up toilets and injure themselves and so on.

But now we have got the steel toilets, which are impossible for anybody to move, although some say they can be moved. I think it is a much better thing to have in a prison cell, especially where there are women, because of the indignities attached to some of the old facets that were considered safety factors. In my mind, they are obsolete and should not be there at all.

My own opinion of Churchill House being turned into a reception and diagnostic centre goes along with my thinking of more humanitarian methods because I have seen some of those girls down there, beautiful little girls.

I want, Mr. Chairman—at this time, and later too—to invite the hon. members down to see some of these institutions for themselves, because I think it is a department of government that they should be more familiar with, because it is so important.

But those little girls in there are lovely little girls. True, they have slipped. We have all slipped. But they have the basic elements in them of being in the future fine women of this country, if they get the proper humanitarian treatment. This reception and diagnostic centre is, I think, a move in the right direction to effect that result. I just like to pass that on to my hon. friend from York South.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I appreciate the hon. Minister's comment. There is just one thing that intrigues me here. Does the hon. Minister now state, Mr. Chairman that this building—so misconceived in the first instance and used as a high security institution—has been turned into a diagnostic centre and is now being named Churchill House?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Yes.

Mr. MacDonald: What an indignity!

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: No, no. Just a moment, I am wrong on that. It is being called Galt reception and diagnostic centre.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, may I be permitted to say a word or two about this building that has now had its name changed to Churchill House.

I was delighted to hear my hon. friend from York South say that it is not now being used. And I am sorely tempted and indeed I am going to say, "I told you so."

Two years ago, I had occasion, when presenting the estimates of this department, to state that, according to the best advice that we could get, it seemed far more logical that we put 32 students under complete and

maximum security and permit the other 170 to enjoy an open setting, and that the whole school should be placed under maximum security.

I stated at that time, Mr. Chairman, as I recall it that we were not proud of this bastille—as the hon. member chooses to call it—by any means, nor did we believe it was the last word in correction. But again I felt that it was justified—and I was more of the opinion then—that it was justified because we had, just at that time, had a visit from Miss Molly Mellonby, OBE, the only lady commissioner of prisons in the United Kingdom and the woman who, perhaps, knows more about penology than any other living woman in the British Commonwealth today, if not, indeed, the whole world.

She told us that that would exactly be her thinking, far better have 32 difficult children taken out of the open setting, and kept under maximum security conditions, than the remaining 170.

I see my hon. friend shaking his head. But, Mr. Chairman, I have never been too proud to accept advice, and I am far happier to accept the advice of a woman with the knowledge and experience of penology that Miss Mellonby has, than to take the ideas of laymen of which I myself was one at the time.

I also said, at that time, Mr. Chairman, that it would be the happiest day in my experience if I, or a successor, could come to this House and say we did not need this maximum security institution. It was there if we needed it, but we have never had occasion to need it.

I say this speaks volumes for the forward-looking, progressive attitude that this government has taken to reform in the past several years.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, just a minute.

Well, Mr. Chairman, I am very sorry that the hon. Minister of Health had to intervene and play the role of the Tory in such a partisan fashion, in trying to put the best front possible on this.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No best front at all. I am simply telling the truth.

Mr. MacDonald: It is. It is. This was an ill-conceived institution from the very outset that they should build—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It was a wise move.

Mr. MacDonald: —in the year 1958 or 1959, an institution which is fundamentally

the same as the institution they built for women down in Kingston back at the turn of the century. It is out of character that the hon. Minister, with whom I was willing to credit mainly the responsibility for starting a progressive policy, should rise and try to defend this kind of thing.

I say this to the hon. Minister, whatever he may say about the expert from Britain who came over—and there are more variations to the story he has told regarding the reports of visiting dignitaries—but the significant thing is that this government is not following her advice.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Oh, yes, we are.

Mr. MacDonald: They are not following her advice. It is not a high security institution in which we throw juveniles as low as 10 or 11 years of age. They are now using it as a diagnostic centre, which is a different thing. In other words, the hon. Minister's own department, in keeping with the kind of brighter outlook, is moving—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: On a point of privilege, Mr. Chairman. I made it perfectly clear that we are pleased that it is not being used, that it is not necessary now because of the forward-looking attitude towards this matter.

Mr. MacDonald: If the hon. Minister wants to rise and try to defend the indefensible, let him go ahead. What in effect he is saying is that they built an institution for which they spent "x" number of dollars, a few hundreds of thousands of dollars, to deal with high security requirements and they use it for only two years.

Now, if this is not a piece of folly—that we should build a building for high security for juveniles and use it for only two years and then find we do not need it any more—it indicates the kind of unassorted jigsaw puzzle that this department was before—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It vindicates the programme.

Mr. MacDonald: It does not vindicate the programme, nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I am sorry, I do not know everything.

Mr. MacDonald: On the basis of this, he is—

A Liberal hon. member: Between the two of them, they know quite a bit.

Mr. R. C. Edwards (Wentworth): Mr. Chairman, I wish to speak on two things.

But I would point out to the hon. Minister that the amount of money that is being expended on the treatment of alcoholics, or the amount of time which would be available to those inmates if they all chose to take treatment, would be one-half minute per day per person. So I think perhaps some thought might be given to improve this. I think that the department is not putting as much effort into this as they might.

But the question that I rose to ask in particular, Mr. Chairman, is with respect to item No. 1 of vote 2003, and that concerns salary.

I note from the public accounts book that last year \$7 million, approximately, was appropriated, and that \$6.557 million was expended, leaving approximately \$500,000 which was not used. Then I note that, in the estimates for the current year, almost \$8 million have been appropriated.

Now, I do not wish to yield the floor, Mr. Chairman, because if I do I may have a hard time getting back here again, but I would like to ask just what that covers. I would like to know whether or not it makes any provision for implementing the principle of equal rights and equal pay for equal work.

I had occasion recently to note that it seems to be the policy, in the jails throughout the province, to have matrons paid on a different scale. That means the women are paid on a much lesser scale than that of the male guards. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that they are doing the same type of work.

I find it difficult to understand how the principle of equal work and equal pay would apply to the policeman and the policewoman who apprehend a person who is later interned in our jail. They are pretty well all included in the principle of equal pay for equal work. But when we get inside the jail, then I find that there is a very serious discrepancy between the pay scale of the male and the female help.

I would like to know if it is the policy of The Department of Reform Institutions to institute a system of equal pay for equal work, and if any provision has been made in the current estimates to provide for this principle.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member mentioned the differentiation between the total in the estimates for salaries and what we spent. That is explained by the fact that Millbrook was not in full operation at that time, neither was Fort Bolster nor Ingleside. These are two new places that have come into full complement since that estimate.

All men and women on our payroll are paid exactly the same. There is no differentiation. The hon. member's figures might apply to city jails that are not under our jurisdiction. But in any of our reform institutions, where we have full authority, men and women are paid the same. It does not matter whether they are supervisory or custodial guards or whatever they are.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Well, Mr. Chairman, it may be that I am misinformed. But I understood that it was necessary for the municipalities to get approval from this government with respect to the salaries paid to male and female employees. Now, I further understand that it is most unlikely that any municipality which submitted a budget, which allowed the same pay to matrons as that which was paid to male guards, would be able to have that budget approved.

I should like the hon. Minister's assurance that there would be no effort made here to change that policy, should any municipality wish to implement the policy of equal pay for equal work with respect to male and female help. I should like his assurance on that.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: We have nothing to do with paying these salaries. But, if there is a dispute in a municipality where a reeve and council or mayor and council are sitting, and they think that it is too high for the taxpayers to pay, then they can come to us and we can set what we think is a fair salary. We do not go out looking for it, they come to us. That has been done in a lot of cases.

We would certainly designate the same principle there as we do in our own institutions, the same pay for men and women, regardless of what position they were in, that would be our stand.

Mr. J. Chapple (Fort William): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister about this store which is apparently being operated at the industrial farm at Burwash for the personnel. I would like to know something about how it is operated, and if it is operated by the industrial farm or whether it is operated by some retail operator?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: It is operated by the department, by our own people. The goods there are purchased by our own employees who live in our own houses on the property, and the goods are sold at cost, plus 5 per cent.

Mr. Chapple: Mr. Chairman, I would like to caution the hon. Minister along those lines.

That would be a very dangerous way in which to operate, if there are any number of personnel there involved. It is costly not only to the government, but it does set a precedent and where this is done it should not be done except in a very minor way.

If it happens that the hon. Minister is involved with a great many employees, I would imagine he could get into rather a box in this particular situation. In other words he is subsidizing this particular industrial farm. If the salaries and wages are paid proportionately with other types of his institutions, in this particular case there is a definite advantage given. Now, as a matter of principle, I think he should look into this and do something constructive about it.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, I would just like to tell the hon. member that the nearest point to our institution there is 20 miles away at Sudbury. We have 180 families living on the property, and they are the only ones who deal at this store, or are allowed to deal at the store. Has he a solution to it? What would be his solution?

Mr. Chapple: My solution would be to have a retail outlet placed at that particular spot, where the merchandise is handled outside away from department personnel entirely. This would be the fairest way of handling it, and would be definitely to the advantage of, not only the institution but it would make it fair in conjunction with departmental operations concerning other institutions.

In other words, the hon. Minister is not doing the proper thing and, in fact, he is taking on the activities, one might say, of a retail operation which he should not do, unless it is absolutely necessary. Where 180 families are involved, I think he is not doing the right thing.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I am still interested in connection with this government's philosophy regarding the optimum size of institutions. We heard from the hon. Minister of Health that, from this expert, there was the suggestion that 32 would be an optimum number of children to be treated in a centre.

I was concerned because on Friday, when we were discussing this, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) suggested that the policy was for bigger and better institutions. According to the penologists whom I have read, their philosophy is to have smaller segregated units. I would ask if that is the hon. Minister's point of view, or if his is similar to that of the hon. Prime Minister?

And may I also ask this question, in connection with inmates learning trades? I have noted, for example, in Mexico where they cannot afford to keep the people in the jails—and I agree that we also cannot afford to be keeping so many in jail—they are now having a system of weekend jails.

In this case, the units are built near industrial areas, the people go out during the day, to work at a trade, and come back again at night, or else they come back for the weekend. And their point of view is this, that when we incarcerate a man we take away his rights. But we should not also take away his obligations, deprive him of fulfilling his obligations to his family and leaving it to the country to support them.

I think our philosophy is to take away not only his rights, but also his obligations. I think if we thought more of helping this man to work in the community, to have small institutions near industrial areas where he can go out by day and come back, say, at night or on the weekends, that this would be a forward step in connection with penal reform.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I think there is some merit in what the hon. member says. I am on record in the press as saying, at the time of the Guelph riot, that one of the reasons for the disturbance was that the population was too great. I go along with the idea that there should be a maximum of only 350 men in any prison. I am on record as to that.

And let me say this to the hon. members—the hon. Prime Minister and this government have never put one stumbling block in my way of bringing in any humanitarian advance that I thought practical. They are behind me in this 100 per cent., so do not say that they—

Mr. MacDonald: They have been battered into submission by public opinion.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The hon. Prime Minister has always been that way. True, I like to see hon. members bring in criticism and so on, it does us good to have these debates and criticism. But do not forget that the hon. Prime Minister and this government are 100 per cent. behind this, and when hon. members speak of the hon. Minister of Health, he is one who did a tremendous job in bringing in these reforms.

Now, it is all right for us all to say what should be done. The hon. member mentioned we are getting to the point of paying inmates

so they will have the benefit of feeling they are doing something towards keeping their families when they are in there. I agree with his philosophy. I think this government agrees. But we cannot do these things all at once.

Mr. Thompson: Just on a point of information. I am suggesting that inmates—certainly selected inmates—should be allowed to go out into the community and come back to a supervised surrounding. I did not refer to paying them for the work in the institution.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: That is right, that is right. But I am getting to this point. In the institutions, in years to come, I think we are going to get into some kind of policy where inmates are paid a small amount for the work they do, and that in turn will be given to their families.

At the present time, a man is bitter and his wife is often bitter, because the breadwinner has got himself into trouble, and cannot support her, and she has to go on relief with her family. He is worrying about that in the institution. In turn, he feels bitter that he is not looking after her and his children.

If we can remove that, it might be a step in the right direction. But there are a lot of things to be thought of before we put these things in operation. There are a lot of single men in there. Are we going to pay the married men and not the single men? All those problems arise.

But I assure the hon. member that they are constantly being given a lot of thought, with an idea, in the future, of making better all these things.

Mr. Thompson: I would like to pursue this just a little further.

In connection with our institutions, it seems to be that they are overcrowded—the hon. Minister admits this himself—that every one of our institutions is overcrowded. Is he still considering building large institutions? What are the sizes of the various proposed institutions?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: In all our new institutions—I would say 125 in Lindsay and in Simcoe 125. I would say that any we are proposing that the one at the Lakehead for women, will have a capacity of 40 to 50. Then the training school up there, if there is one in that district, would probably be for 100 to 125.

But I certainly would never approve of another institution like Guelph, where we can put 1,000. How can one possibly look after 1,000 men in one institution? It has been proven a mistake. In great big institutions of 2,500 and 5,000, as in the United States, every once in a while there is a terrific riot.

We cannot get guards to look after that many men. Guards must become acquainted daily with those men, to know what is going on. They should be in touch with them, know who the troublemakers are, and take them and send them some place else. We cannot do that with 1,000 or 2,000 people.

In my opinion it is wrong, and this government goes along with me in agreeing that it is.

Mr. Thompson: Is the hon. Minister going to locate these institutions near industry, or is he going to have them removed? For example, the hon. member for Fort William was suggesting some type of a retail store, and yet the hon. Minister explained it was about 20 miles from the nearest community. It seems to me it is our job to keep people not too removed from the community. Is that the intention of the hon. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Of course, Burwash was built years ago.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, could I ask the hon. Minister if, in view of the difficulty in getting psychologists and psychiatrists to work full time with the department, he might not make some arrangements with psychiatrists who are in private practice to donate so much of their time? This idea works with the workmen's compensation, the private practice will take care of it.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: We are glad to do so in every instance we can. I mentioned about the man whom the hon. Minister of Health took from us—an outstanding man—they had a terrific problem with little children, and we felt that was really a work that needed humanitarianism and immediate attention, so we went along with the hon. Minister to let him have that man.

Now, we have not been able to replace him, even with a part-time man. We have a terrific time getting them, and it is not a matter of salary altogether. These men are so scarce, and they are very greatly in demand. That is our big problem, and we hope that it will be rectified, because the universities are going into that field very much

more strongly, and more men are coming out.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, a couple of years ago I had occasion to approach the hon. Minister of The Department of Reform Institutions with regard to a grievance of a constituent of mine.

This constituent apparently had injured his hand while working in the butcher shop or the slaughterhouse, or whatever you call it, at Guelph. On being discharged, he found he was unable to go back and do his own regular work.

I found that the department had no policy on compensation or help in this case, but they looked at each case on its merits.

I wonder what, if any, set policies there are now in regard to inmates being injured, on coming out or being discharged before the injury is healed enough for them to go back to their own work. And I would ask why they are not covered under a basic policy. I wonder what the percentage is of inmates confined to infirmaries through injury in the different trades they are working at in Guelph.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I would say this to the hon. member, just recently we had a man in Fort William—a very decent fellow, too—making these picnic tables, and he backed into a saw and cut his left arm very badly. We had him under a doctor's care. They were afraid at first that he was going to lose the use of his whole hand.

This man is an alcoholic. His sentence expired, and we pleaded with that man to stay with us. We have kept him since last July, under doctor's care, because we were afraid if he got out and became drunk and fell, he would probably do himself permanent injury. He is out now and doing quite well, and I think he is going to make a pretty nearly full recovery.

Now, we have no coverage such as workmen's compensation or anything, and I think hon. members can understand the reason why. Suppose we had—some of these men, who have indicated intractability and other shortcomings, might purposely injure themselves to have a meal ticket in the future.

Now, that is one of the theories. I have given a lot of thought to that, and we certainly do not take a man who hurts himself and throw him out on the street. Hon. members may have noticed the other day a case where a lady sued a prison for \$25,000—I think it was in the old country—and

collected it. Now, that could happen in any of our institutions, but the incidence of injury is not very great. We have been very fortunate.

But certainly we do look after them, because we do not want anybody going out of those institutions and going to one of these very clever lawyers, and saying that such-and-such a thing happened, and have that lawyer balloon it into a great major case and probably slam a suit at us for hundreds of thousands of dollars. This could happen.

So we are very careful indeed, and we have not been able to find any solution to workmen's compensation in those institutions yet. Whether it will come later or not, is another thing. But it is being studied.

Mr. Gisborn: What percentage are confined to the infirmary through injuries at the present time?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: It is very difficult to give the hon. member that at the moment, but I certainly, pardon—

Mr. Gisborn: How many people, how many persons are confined in the infirmary now?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: There are none at the moment that I know of. But I could get that figure for the hon. member. This one I mentioned is the only one I know of who has suffered a more or less permanent injury.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, I note, with reference to the vote, that the amount asked for the institution in Guelph is far and away larger than that of any of the other institutions.

Now, I have had the impression, I would say to the hon. Minister, for a number of years—though no one in authority has ever told me that it is accurate—that first offenders are sent to Guelph.

If that impression is correct, I would like to ask the hon. Minister just what procedures are adopted at Guelph, or what methods of reform are used there, with first offenders that do not pertain to the other institutions.

What I am getting at, is this. If they have a selected population in that institution of first offenders, then good sense demands that they try to do something with that group so that they do not come back.

And I would like to inquire, from the hon. Minister, just what methods are used at Guelph to assist these people to rehabilitate themselves in society, with a view to seeing to it that they do not become repeaters.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: There are a tremendous number of industries there, including a large farm, large abattoir, large machine shops, carpenter shop, tailor shop, planing mill, all those things. That is where that money comes in. It is for materials and so on for the rehabilitation of inmates. It is a tremendous industry.

I would like to take the hon. member up there sometime and show him around. But the industry amounts to over \$2 million, that is the stuff we turn out every year.

Mr. Sopha: Well, that was not my question. That was just the preface to it. I am asking the hon. Minister what procedures he uses at Guelph toward first offenders.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: All offenders 16-21 years go there, and the first offenders over 21 years. Now that is a big field. There are, I think, 971 there right now. That is the answer to his question.

Mr. Sopha: Well, what does the hon. Minister do about them? I have been led to believe, in talking to people that have been in there, that Guelph is nothing more than the university of crime.

They say they go there, they learn from some of the "old pros" how to better effect nefarious purposes, and it is not long till they are either back in that institution, or they are in one operated by the federal government. I say that to the hon. Minister with no fear of any exaggeration at all.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, I was there Saturday myself, talking to many of them. It is a tremendously busy place—we teach them trades. I cannot see anything so terribly criminal about them. I do not think that institution is a cesspool of crime. The hon. member must have listened to somebody who was disgruntled at being sent back a second time.

Mr. Sopha: Now, notwithstanding the intervention of the hon. Minister of Health, when he got up in his partisan fashion and talked about the forward-looking approach of this government, with respect to this department, I want to say this.

We speak over here with the knowledge that the recidivist rate in Canada is among the highest in the western world, and it has been a national calamity and a national shame for a good many years. That is so.

Therefore, the responsibility falls upon the hon. Minister's department to do something to lower the recidivist rate, because I say to

him that there is a far too-high percentage, down in Kingston penitentiary, of people who have been sentenced to imprisonment for more than 2 years. I might add that I have a good many clients in that one, a good many clients in his institutions, too, and I have talked to these people.

Mr. G. Lavergne (Russell): The hon. member has not a very good record if they are in the institutions.

Mr. Sopha: Well, I do not win every case, but it is true that the recidivist rate is among the highest in the western world. We will not do anything about reducing that, or rehabilitating these people to make them good and useful citizens, unless we have some positive steps. It is important that those steps be taken in an institution like Guelph, where departmental people meet these offenders for the first time, after their first act of disaffection from society.

And I would urge upon the hon. Minister that he do something about that institution, and introduce some progress and some rehabilitation in it, so that when people go out of there, they have a good chance of not coming back. The hon. Minister will not do it by listening to the fancy phrases of the hon. Minister of Health about the forward-looking approach of this government. He needs something concrete.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I would like to say to the hon. member that I do not know where he gets his figures about recidivity, but they do not jibe with mine.

Mr. Sopha: Look in the *Canada Year Book*.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: That is recidivists.

The hon. member says that the percentage is tremendously high, that does not jibe with my figures. I do not know where he gets his. Nevertheless I would say to my hon. friend, and admit freely, that we are far from perfect. The only way we can be assisted towards perfection, would be for hon. gentlemen like himself to give us their thinking and their help in these things. We solicit it. And I would be very glad if some day the hon. member would come up and go through that institution with me. He might change his thinking.

Mr. Sopha: I will take him up on that.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: All right.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): The racing commission threw him out on his ear when—

Some hon. members: Yes, yes.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I would like to return to a topic that the hon. member for Wentworth was touching upon a few moments ago. Some two months ago, on January 9, the *Toronto Daily Star* carried what I thought was an exceedingly good article by Monroe Johnston, entitled, "Jail Staff Impoverished Prisoners". The opening paragraph says:

There are more than 500 prisoners in Ontario jails who have never committed a crime. The conditions surrounding their confinement are shameful, yet most of them are decent, lawful abiding men and women. The unfortunate are the governors, turnkeys and matrons in the 37 county jails in Ontario.

Now, when the hon. member for Wentworth raised this, I understood the hon. Minister to say that, if those responsible for a county or district jail come to him and ask for suggestions, he gives suggestions as to what should be paid. But, he said, he does not go out looking for violations of The Fair Remuneration Act of 1951, which says there should be equal pay for women.

Without going into the details of it, this article spells out what is being paid up in Victoria county, what is being paid in Grey county. It says the distressing story is repeated in county after county, pleading inability to pay. Knowing full well how difficult it is for matrons in jails to enlist public sympathy, county councillors have followed the same penurious pattern. The climax of the story is in the instance of where the matron in the Grey county jails is apparently being paid the princely sum of \$13 a week.

Now, I was wondering, in view of the somewhat vague explanation the hon. Minister gave a few moments ago regarding the supervision or the co-operation of this department with those who are responsible for these jails, whether or not the time has not come when some sort of model salary scale should be set down.

If necessary, when the counties have not the money, the province should assume some responsibility for paying an adequate amount for people who are responsible for these institutions. I say this because clearly, in light of what is spelled out here, they are in violation of the equal pay for equal work legislation that we have on the books.

I was wondering why the hon. Minister's department does not move and do something

to see that they live up to the law of the province.

But, apart from that, what about the proposition of laying down model salaries, so that the 500 staff members for these district jails will not be in a position which is even worse than that of the inmates who have been convicted and sentenced there? Is the hon. Minister going to do anything?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I was going to say that they can see the lists of salaries we send out to them. We send them out regularly. But did the hon. member for York South ever think that a Minister, stepping out and telling a municipal council what to do, might get a slap on the ear? They like to use their own prerogative.

Now, that is about how it is. If there is going to be some dissatisfaction, and so on, about local salaries, it should come from the local level to us.

Then the hon. member goes on to say that the province should pay it, and so on. Now, that is another proposition. When they come to us to figure that one out, hon. members will probably be brought into the debate at that time. But that is the answer I give.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, this comes under the hon. Minister's jurisdiction, his supervision—

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: No, it does not.

Mr. MacDonald:—and I submit it becomes the responsibility of The Department of Reform Institutions to take whatever action is necessary, to cease the exploitation of the people who are working in these district jails.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: We have taken action time and again.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Chairman, does the hon. Minister fix the salaries in the Don jail here?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Yes.

Mr. Singer: Well, why is the Don jail different than any place else? The hiring is done by the hon. Minister's department, the salaries are fixed, and the bill is sent to Metro. Now, why cannot that be done in other places?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, my answer to the hon. member is this, Metro asked us to do it, and we did it.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I was there for two years, and the most violent arguments that emanated from the Metro executive and Mr. Gardiner—and they were repeated the other day—were that we have so much to do, and we are being frustrated by these provincial departments which do the hiring, and fix the salaries, and do not give us anything to say about it. They said that just the other day.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Could I ask the hon. Minister if he fixes the salaries for the staff in the Hamilton jails?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The Hamilton jail authorities, I say to my hon. friend, have never asked us. If they did, we would be glad to.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, could I have an answer to my question as to whether the department fixes the salaries of the Hamilton jail staff?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: So many of them are coming that I cannot follow them.

Mr. Singer: Did Metro ask the hon. Minister to fix the salaries in this year, 1960?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: No.

Mr. Singer: Well then, why is he doing it?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, we have not done it in 1960. We did it in 1959.

Mr. Singer: And the hon. Minister is doing it in 1960. They are in the process of preparing their budget. They are holding meetings about it. The same complaints came forward from the executive committee.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The request has not come to us.

Mr. Singer: Well, the hon. Minister has fixed them for this year, has he not?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: No request has come to us.

Mr. Singer: But they are fixed, are they not, by the hon. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I do not know. We have—

Mr. Singer: Well, if he does not know, who does?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, they are not fixed by us, I am trying to tell my hon.

friend if he would listen. We fixed them last year, or made the suggestions for them. This year we have no request for suggestions. Why should we go and fix them? We do not do things like the hon. member would, we wait until we are asked, and we do not butt in.

Mr. MacDonald: There is an injustice here, Mr. Chairman. If there is an injustice, the hon. Ministers across should get out of their chairs and do something about it—and clearly there is an injustice.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Where?

Mr. MacDonald: There is an injustice in terms of the salaries that are being paid.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Quite right, quite right. And that is being looked into, I would like to tell the hon. members.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I want to get this answer and I want to get it clear from the hon. Minister.

The Metro executive committee is now fixing its budget for the year 1960. A newspaper account of deliberations, published within the last two or three days, indicated that they made the same complaints that have been made at least for the last 4 years, that salaries for such people as the employees at the Don jail are being fixed by the provincial government and they have no control over them. Is this true or is it not true?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: That is not factual in this way. If they set their salaries and then there is a tremendous complaint or discussion in council and so on, they can say, "We have nothing to do with it or will not have anything to do with it." Then we will set the salaries. We do, and that goes back to them, and they must agree to pay them, I would point out that they can refuse too. Last year they refused and we put them in the courts.

But we go first to them and say, "This is what we figure is fair and we would like you to pay it." Well then, if they refuse, we say, "Well, we are going to do it."

But we do not want to butt into municipalities and say what they are going to do. That is their prerogative. They elect mayors and men to do it.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, I am more than a little confused at this point. Last year the hon. Minister said that he fixed them, Metro objected, and then what did he do?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Metro paid them.

Mr. Singer: Then is he not fixing? Is it not under the hon. Minister's direction?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: But we were told that they did not want to have anything to do with it. They had arrived at their decision. Now they said we should make the suggestion, we did and they paid it. Now, we have not had that request this year. We have had no request from them.

Mr. Singer: At what salary scale are those employees going to be paid this year? Are they salary scales that have emanated from the hon. Minister's office?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Last year.

Mr. Singer: So that the hon. Minister is fixing them.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Just a minute. Let me put it this way. We made a suggestion and they agreed to it and paid it.

Mr. H. Worton (Wellington South): Hold on, hold on. Getting back to this county jail business again, getting back to the salaries, I understand—at least when I have been visiting the county jails in Guelph—they have the inspector coming around making suggestions about changes that are to be made.

Now, does the government pay any of this cost in regards to putting on new doors, new locks and screens? Or does it pay any of the overall cost of county jails, other than through the per capita grants towards the cost of courts?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, there are the unconditional grants which are paid by the province, and they are very, very considerable. But, in many instances, I regret to say that, in many municipalities, the portion of the unconditional grants that should go in the jail goes some place else. But we have no jurisdiction over that, and probably I should not say it, but that happens.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, I want to turn for a moment to another matter which also comes under this very large vote.

I have been waiting for more than 6 weeks for an answer to question No. 9 on the order paper. It may be—although I do not see quite how—but it may be that some of the details that I have asked for take rather a long time to provide.

Perhaps the hon. Minister, even though he may not be in a position to give me all the details, could give me at least some general

information with regard to the department's policy on the purchase of drugs.

Now, under item No. 2 of vote 2003, there is a very comprehensive item covering a great many different things. But included in it are medicine and medical comforts, including tobacco, which is part of a vote of \$3.5 million.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister if he could give me at least approximate figures as to the amount under this vote, or under any other vote in the department, which the department envisages spending on drugs. Secondly, I would like to ask him what is the policy of the department as to the purchase of drugs—that is, between purchasing drugs under brand names on the one hand and generic names on the other hand.

I would appreciate it if he could give me at least a general answer to those two questions.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, first of all, I would like to ask the hon. member what he means by a drug. What is he referring to especially?

Mr. Bryden: Well, I think, Mr. Chairman, that surely that term is a fairly well understood term, and I think it comes under the general heading of medicines. It consists of pharmaceutical preparations of one kind and another which are used for the treatment of various types of illnesses.

I ask for an approximate answer, so I do not think it is necessary for me to give a precise legal definition of the term "drug". I think the hon. Minister understands the term very well.

I may say, I have looked the term up in pretty authoritative works, and they end up by saying a drug is a drug, that is about what it adds up to.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: We have prepared the answers for the hon. member's question. It has been sent in, and I suppose he will be hearing about it in the fullness of time, which will give him the greatest satisfaction.

Mr. Bryden: How about a little preview on the answer?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: I have not the colossal memory that my hon. friend might have. I cannot remember them all.

Mr. Bryden: Well, surely, the hon. Minister could at least give me an answer.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The hon. member will get the answer in the fullness of time.

Mr. Bryden: Well, surely the hon. Minister could answer this much. He could answer a question with regard to the policy of the department, as to whether its policy is to purchase under generic names or under brand names, or if it is a combination of both.

I would like some outline of what the policy is, because, according to the information I have, it makes a great deal of difference in the cost of the same preparation, as to the method of purchasing it.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: That will be all in the answer to the hon. member's question.

Mr. G. T. Gordon (Brantford): Mr. Chairman, in connection with the store for the personnel at the industrial farm at Burwash, I am quite interested when the hon. Minister says that business was done 5 per cent. above cost.

What personnel do they have to run that store at 5 per cent. above cost? I wish we could run business that way, it would be very profitable.

Are wages paid to those who work in that store, or do they work for nothing?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The cost of the goods, salaries, and so on, are in there, and the 5 per cent. added is for overhead and other expenses. Salaries and so on are included in the cost of the goods.

Mr. Gordon: The hon. Minister refers to the overhead. What is the overhead? Is it cash and carry? Do they have refrigeration there? There are a lot of things that come into overhead there, you know.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: It is to cover the general administration of overhead, the 5 per cent.

Mr. Gordon: What I want to know is what the hon. Minister means by overhead. What does overhead cover? Our overhead covers salaries and rent and light.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The same thing.

Mr. Gordon: Does the hon. Minister pay taxes? Does he have any rent?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: No. We do not have any taxes.

Mr. Gordon: What wages does he pay? Who is his manager? Does he have a manager to run it?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: A storekeeper and a cashier.

Mr. Gordon: A storekeeper and a cashier. Five per cent. will not cover that.

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: Well, we find that it does, because we do not have to have the high class clerks and so on.

Mr. Worton: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister a question on the Guelph reformatory and the training school? Are they separated in these accounts, or are they all put in under the reformatory?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: The expenses are combined for the Ontario training school at Guelph and the reformatory. In the Ontario training school at Guelph, we have some 45 there as of Saturday. It is an adjunct, really, of the Guelph reformatory, and the expenses are lumped together for the sake of economy and bookkeeping staff and all that sort of thing.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Chairman, I believe they produce the clay brick at Mimico. What was the total production of clay brick at Mimico this year, and is the total production used by the government, or is it sold outside to private interests?

Hon. Mr. Wardrope: They are all used by The Department of Public Works for our own institutions. In many, many cases, where there are local firms making brick and so on, we do not interfere with them at all. Public Works deal direct with them. For instance, up at the head of the lakes a private plant, Rosslyn's, gets most of the business up in that area. We do not ship our brick and tile there. The number made by us last year was 1,397,300 pieces of common and tapestry brick, assorted sizes, and structural tile, amounting to a total of \$78,806.

Vote 2003 agreed to.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, a few days ago the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), when presenting his estimates, remarked to this House that he was presenting the estimates of his department for the seventeenth consecutive time.

Although this is the third portfolio I have held in this government—I am presenting for the second time only, the estimates of The Department of Health.

During the Throne speech debate I reported at some length on matters relating to one division, the most extensive division of my

department, namely, the mental health division. No doubt other matters relating to it will come up during the estimates, so I will not deal further with it now.

I have noted with a good deal of interest that several hon. members on both sides of the House have dealt with health matters in their speeches. This, I think, Mr. Chairman, shows the broad concern felt by so many and, of course, this is only as it should be, since health is a matter of great concern to all of us. Probably no department of government so closely touches all of our people as does The Department of Health.

Apart from the mental health branch, the work of the department may well be all included under the heading of the public health branch—although this embraces some 12 distinct and separate sub-branches. Other agencies coming within the purview of the department include:

The heart foundation, the cancer treatment and research foundation, the Ontario cancer institute, the commission for cancer remedies, as well as several professional, quasi-professional, and technical bodies.

Some matters of general interest may be worthy of note here. The total staff of the department numbers 10,167 full-time and 238 part-time employees. The part-time staff comprises mainly nurses, nurse-aides, and medical, surgical and other consultants.

The total budget asked for the fiscal year 1960-1961 is \$92,195,000—a far cry from the first budget, when the department had its inception in 1882—the budget that year was \$4,000.

Now, for a very superficial review, in general, of the various divisions, since I expect details will arise as the items in each vote are dealt with. It is quite impossible, in the time at my disposal, to deal meticulously with every bit of activity in The Department of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Health Units

These units, now 33 in number in the province, provide a complete public health service for more than two million of the population. Add to this the full-time and complete services in most cities and larger towns of the province and more than 80 per cent. of the total population of Ontario is included.

Health units began as a union of municipalities—some urban and rural, some completely rural—for the purpose of providing a community public health service under the

direction of full-time qualified personnel. That the movement has been successful is evident from its growth, and from the fact that not one unit once established has yet disintegrated. These units are set up by local authority with consultative services and financial help from the government to The Department of Health.

These units provide a public health programme for prenatal care, for infants, pre-school children, school health nursing services, sanitation, food control, and control of communicable diseases. They link the practicing physician and the voluntary health agencies to the overall programme. They provide physicians with information on public health measures, new techniques and developments—and strive ever to stimulate interest in the importance of preventive medicine.

Epidemiology

This is a division of which little usually is heard—but a most important one in the health of the province. It is sometimes thought this division would have little to do in our modern society when it appears that most infectious diseases have been brought under control. Yet, only recently, this division was called upon to deal with one of the most puzzling problems faced by our department in recent years.

I refer to the peculiar symptoms appearing in several patients, after surgery, at one of the hospitals at the Lakehead. It should be a matter of pride to the people of the province that even before we, in the department, had received an official call for help in this case, one of our epidemiologists was on his way to the hospital in question, to begin investigation and to render whatever help was possible from the facilities at the disposal of the department.

During 1959, an upward trend was noted in cases of paralytic poliomyelitis—198 cases out of 228—the highest rate since 1953. This causes us a good deal of concern since a downward trend had been noted in Ontario since 1956.

Analysis of the figure shows that the largest number of cases reported were in eastern Ontario near Quebec, where a severe epidemic occurred: 46 per cent. were aged 0-4 years; 18 per cent., 5-9 years; 72 of the 127 cases had no Salk vaccine; most of the remainder had not completed the prescribed course of 3 doses.

This, I believe, is further evidence that Salk vaccine has been of definite value in the decreasing incidence of polio.

Rabies decreased 60 per cent. in 1959, as opposed to 1958. It was most prevalent in the western end of the province. Centrally, Hastings and Northumberland were hardest hit. The Temiskaming district in the north was moderately hit.

Despite the reduced incidence, Ontario had one death—a young boy—from rabies and one adult death suspected but not proven. Vaccine was administered to 495 persons exposed to wild or domestic animals proven or suspected of being rabid.

The department continues to provide vaccine free of charge to doctors. Many biological substances are distributed free of charge by this division, to doctors and public health units and hospitals throughout the province.

Tuberculosis Prevention

For the first time in history in the province of Ontario, we experienced a decrease in the number of first admissions to hospital for tuberculosis. This decrease was significant—and, I believe, can justly be attributed to the extensive and intensive programme of prevention which has been encouraged by the tuberculosis prevention and control division. There has been a very marked intensification of the programme of testing and case-finding.

As one of the staff put it: "We continue more and more vigorously to seek out tuberculosis, we do not wait for it to seek us out." This I know will come as something of a surprise to some of the hon. members on the opposite side.

Mass surveys are not heard about so much as they were even 5 years ago. But they are still being carried on, more than ever before.

All patients admitted to general hospitals, with few exceptions, are expected to have a chest X-ray. This is not 100 per cent. perfect yet, but is moving in this direction. I will have more to say about this later.

The division of industrial hygiene encourages TB testing of all industrial employees, and now this has become a pre-employment requisite in many instances. All school teachers, hospital employees, food handlers, jail and other institutional staffs, have periodic tests. More recently, at the request of children's aid societies, all foster parents are also being checked for tuberculosis before foster children are admitted to that home.

The department operates 3 mobile and 3 portable X-ray units for use in community and industrial surveys throughout the province. Only recently we acquired a new unit—the most modern in safety and efficiency.

By it the exposure hazard has been brought to the lowest possible state.

The Gage institute, operated by the National Sanitarium Association, has 3 mobile units and is responsible for York and Simcoe counties, Parry Sound and Muskoka districts.

The Freeport, Essex and Niagara sanatoria each operate a mobile X-ray unit to cover the areas for which they are responsible.

In 1958, the last year for which figures are complete, almost 850,000 persons were X-rayed. Of these, 703 were found to have active or inactive tuberculosis. We are still concerned about the high incidence of tuberculosis found in those committed to jail; 101 out of 22,646 tested in 1958 were sent to sanatoria—almost 5 in 1,000, as compared with 8 in 1,000 for general population.

Every effort is being made to check, even more perfectly, all commitments to every jail in the province. X-ray equipment has been installed in the 20 largest jails—for this the department pays in whole or in part. We also pay the sanatoria in each district for the films and the interpretation of them.

In addition, sanatoria personnel visit 14 smaller jails with travelling clinics—this phase of the programme is being reviewed with the objective of making it more efficient.

Greater attention than ever before is being given to our aged population. It has long been known that here might be latent sources of infection, and now we are seeking them out in every possible way. Communities are being encouraged to have chest X-rays—all admissions to homes for the aged are being tested. In these ways, we hope to still further reduce the incidence of this disease.

Having in mind the fact that diagnostic—that is medical and dental X-rays—still present the greatest radiation hazard to our people, every effort is still being made to reduce this to the lowest possible degree. New and safer equipment continue to be developed. Many voluntary associations and hospitals provide people with cards on which is noted every exposure to X-rays.

I stated that the programme to X-ray every admission to general hospitals was not perfect, but this is because of imperfect or inadequate knowledge and information concerning previous exposure. Therefore, in cases where it is felt harm may result—as in the case of expectant mothers—the X-ray usually is done after the baby has been delivered.

Realizing that chest X-rays may be actually necessary in only relatively few of the general

population, we are now seeking proof of this by a mass tuberculin testing survey. Victoria county and the town of Lindsay were chosen as the pilot area at their request. Only those showing positive reaction to the tuberculin test will be X-rayed. Those with a negative reaction will be recalled annually for a repeat tuberculin test. Thus, tuberculin testing will supplement X-rays—not replace it—but we do hope it will obviate the necessity of a good deal of exposure.

No doubt hon. members continue to be interested in the bed state of the sanatoria. As of today there are 2,860 tuberculosis beds in the sanatoria of the province; 2,075 of these are occupied by patients with tuberculosis. Only a relatively short time ago, there were 4,370 beds—the difference have been converted to other uses, for example, Hamilton and Windsor have converted part of their surplus accommodation to general hospital use; Freeport, Brantford, Hamilton, Cornwall, and Fort William have opened wings for chronic and convalescent patients.

Part of the Kingston sanatorium is being used to house nursing assistants in training. St. Catharines has opened a specialized chest unit for non-TB cases.

The division of mental health has acquired Beck sanatorium in London, and our occupation there will expand as theirs contracts. We are now negotiating for the Cravenhurst property, and also for the surplus accommodation at Ottawa.

I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, every bit of surplus accommodation in these sanatoria will be put to the best possible use. But it should be borne in mind that a certain number of extra beds will always appear in statistics during this transitional stage. We cannot, for very obvious reasons, convert every bed as soon as it becomes vacant.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation has probably been more actively carried out in TB sanatoria than in any other hospital, except perhaps the workmen's compensation unit. For last year, for example, we present some interesting statistics:

Placed in training	152
Placed in employment after training	124
Placed in employment without training	218
Placed in employment after counselling	124
Total	618
Present case load in this realm	456

Now, this type of rehabilitation more nearly approaches my ideal than any I have yet seen. Here the patient is not only medically rehabilitated, but educated, trained, counselled, and placed in employment. He is not just fitted for work—we help find suitable work for him.

In addition, with the co-operation of the voluntary tuberculosis associations, families are looked after in the meantime, so that the case of the breadwinner's or home-maker's recovery is not delayed by worry and concern for the family, or such psychological blocks.

I was very interested to hear the remarks of my hon. friend from Wentworth East (Mr. Gisborn) concerning rehabilitation. I would like very sincerely to commend him for the study he has obviously given this matter. I am sorry he is not in his seat at the present time, but it is so seldom that I have the opportunity to say anything nice here, in this setting about him.

I also want to say to him we have studied long and carefully the British Act, and have considered its value or what value it would have here. So far we do not believe it provides the desired end. Employers there are taking their share of so-called "disabled" and rehabilitated workmen, but a very broad interpretation is being put upon "disabled" and rehabilitated" by them and the really difficult problems of rehabilitation are just as hard to solve there as they are here.

I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that we, by no means have because of this, completely washed out such a possibility, but will continue to study it and other possible ways of improving the lot of the rehabilitated person.

I would be remiss if I neglected to note that labour, industry, voluntary groups, individuals and the special service branch of the national employment service have all co-operated with us to the full in this matter in every way possible.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, here would be a good time to advise the House that we propose to expand the rehabilitation services in our own department this year, and place even greater emphasis upon the rehabilitation of the mentally ill. We know this will be a difficult and probably discouraging field, but it should be a fruitful one and a most challenging undertaking.

All this is but one further step into this great and rather neglected field. Perhaps it is not quite fair to say rehabilitation has been, or is, a neglected field. I think the

greatest difficulty is the lack of co-ordination, correlation and direction. To correct this lack, I hope to make some definite moves during the coming year.

A new item appears in my estimates this year, Mr. Chairman, an item of \$35,000 for physical fitness study. A good deal has been said about this, and I think I am being eminently fair when I say a good deal of ridicule has been heaped upon this—or rather, the small budget sought.

Now, Mr. Chairman, when the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) directed me to get into this field—and I would like it to be a matter of record that this direction was given me in May 1959—and I cannot believe—although I am often impressed with the perceptive powers of the hon. Prime Minister—I say I cannot believe he anticipated the speech made by the Duke of Edinburgh—and I happen to know he did not write the speech.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): It was an election year.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: But my hon. friend will note that nothing was said about it before the election. He knows that very, very well. Yet, when the hon. Prime Minister so directed me I thought perhaps I might need a budget to begin with of the order of probably \$500,000. But I knew nothing about physical fitness except in a vague way. So, after consulting many authorities who knew a very great deal about it, on their advice I have chosen to go at the programme in this way.

One of the remarkable things I have learned is that physical fitness means something different to almost every person one talks to about it. To some it means gymnastics, to some swimming or hockey, or skating or squash or ballet or boating or riding—and so I could go on.

One thing I did determine, Mr. Chairman—and on this I hope to stand firm—it does not and will not mean the subsidization of any one particular sport or athletic activity. The experience of the older cultures shows that the best and most physically fit are developed from, or arise from, a broad-based, well rounded-out programme.

Personally, I believe it is best explained or defined by the old quote—*Mens sana in corpore sano*—"A sound mind in a healthy body."

Thus, in practical application it begins—at least in my thinking—with prenatal care, that the unborn may be given every opportunity humanly possible to be born fit. Then it

continues through infancy, childhood, right up through life. If a sound programme of physical fitness is developed and followed, I have no fear that outstanding athletes in various activities will not come to the surface. I have no fear either that there will be any lack of encouragement for them when the time comes. I would far rather see, Mr. Chairman, every child in Ontario have the opportunity to be well-developed and fit physically than to see great emphasis put upon the development of small numbers of outstanding athletes—no matter how much glory they bring to our country.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, is the hon. Minister suggesting that they are incompatible, or that he is suggesting his personal preference?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, no, no. I am not suggesting anything about incompatibility.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, I would hope not.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Well, nobody even suggested incompatibility. I do not know how the hon. leader of the Opposition even read it into my remarks.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, is the hon. Minister not interested in competitive sport?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Of course I am. I just told my hon. friend that, if we developed a broadly based programme, those interested in competitive sport will rise to the top—cream always rises to the surface—so the cream of the athletic physically fit crop will rise to the surface also. But as long as I am Minister, I am not going to sponsor—at least, I am not going to suggest to this government—that we should subsidize, particularly to the exclusion of a broadly based programme, only small numbers of outstanding athletes.

But what I have said so far does not explain the small budget. My studies showed that a very great deal is being done—but again in something of a hit-and-miss manner. Many schools have excellent programmes—cities and towns, and even small communities, have well-organized activities. For example, the city of Toronto has a broad and extensive programme. I mention it here only because I have learned more about it in the past few weeks. But others, I am sure, have equally good programmes: service clubs, the legion, labour organizations, 4-H clubs, and many others have well-planned projects which have been run successfully for many years.

But again there is lack of co-ordination, direction and leadership. These are obvious, but there are other defects and deficiencies less obvious.

So, Mr. Chairman, I have asked a very modest sum to set up a small study committee to ascertain what is now being done, what needs to be done, how it should be done, and anything else necessary to assure that the programme we adopt will have great likelihood of success.

I hope my hon. friend from York South (Mr. MacDonald) will not accuse me of stealing if I borrow a phrase he used recently—I want to get all the pieces to this huge jigsaw puzzle—namely, the physical fitness programme now in operation—laid out in such a way that it might be completed.

I think we will all agree that the foundation of any structure is most important to the stability of the structure, although it is not always the most costly part of the structure. I want this programme to be well and surely founded.

I have in mind the short-lived national physical fitness programme of the 1940's. I do not want this Ontario plan to fall by the wayside as that did. This will take a little longer, but I have no intention of asking this House for huge sums of money to spend for the sheer joy of spending—no matter how pleasant a pastime that may be. I want to feel the people of this province will get a good return on any money they may entrust to my department for such investment.

There are many other phases of the work of my department which I am sure would be of great interest to the hon. members. But it is all but impossible to deal with all of them here.

However, before I begin to deal with the separate votes in my budget, I would like to mention two other items: First, training of personnel; and second, research.

For many years, the department has encouraged personnel training by bursaries, fellowships, and staff appointments for in-service training, as well as carrying on courses for training of staff for the Ontario Hospitals and hospital schools.

At present, undergoing training on bursaries from the department are 38 physicians training in psychiatry, 12 psychologists, 5 social workers, 12 psychiatric nurse supervisors, 6 speech therapists, 3 mental health teachers, and 2 occupational therapists.

We train all our own attendants and nurse-aid staff.

We have a school for occupational therapy assistants. We have a school for laboratory technicians which has built up an enviable reputation and which I have good reason to believe is now continent-wide.

In addition, we operate courses for certified nursing assistants which are to be greatly expanded this year. Then, of course, we have 3 training schools for registered nurses. We are studying the possibility of extending this branch still further this year.

Research is another matter about which a good deal of misinformation is circulated.

As I said a few weeks ago, in the mental health field we have spent over \$250,000 in basic research, and a sum difficult to estimate in clinical research.

In addition to that, several items in my budget go almost entirely for research, for example:

Heart foundation	\$100,000*
Banting and Best	30,000
Cancer foundation and institute (province)	400,000
Multiple sclerosis society	2,000
Research and provincial labora- tory	125,000
Total	\$657,000

*In supplementary estimates.

In addition to all this, approximately \$1.25 million of federal money is being spent on research under the direction of The Department of Health, which after all is Canadian money and 50 per cent. of it coming out of the pockets of the people of Ontario—\$400,000 matching grant for cancer, and \$850,000 medical research for other purposes. Thus we have for a grand total of the money we ourselves are spending for research and the money provided by the federal government and spent under the direction of my department the sum of \$3,157,000.

Again, I would point out that our research programme is very much a part of the greater world-wide programme in many fields of medical and related sciences, and should be viewed in that light. I would be less than human if I did not say that I would like to have more money to spend. I believe my first responsibility is to see that the monies, which I now intend to ask this House to approve, should be well and wisely spent in the interest of the health of the people of Ontario.

On vote 601:

Mr. J. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make just a few general remarks as to the estimates of The Department of Health.

Naturally, Mr. Chairman, we are all happy to see that, for the first time, the illness caused by tuberculosis is on the decline. We are certainly all hopeful that the money saved that would normally be spent on TB can now be turned to fight the other ills that plague our people here in the province.

I think that the success the province has had in TB is a good example, and that we can turn our minds and our efforts to fight things like cancer and mental illness and assist general health.

But when the hon. Minister brings to mind that he is spending this year \$92,215,000 on health, I wonder if this is the true picture of the programme for the year.

I say this because, Mr. Chairman, each year since 1954, The Department of Health comes down with a budget, and then always has had a supplementary estimate. These supplementary estimates are not just small amounts, they are up in the millions.

For example, from 1954 right through to 1958, the supplementary estimates were over \$8 million. Then in 1959 it was over \$5 million. Not so long ago, in this session, we voted over \$6 million as supplementary estimates in The Department of Health.

Now, I can understand something coming up in a particular year. But to go on in this way since 1954, I would say, indicates that the department, in making its estimates, does not give us a true picture when they come into the House and ask us to vote for the whole year.

I would say, in looking over the estimates, Mr. Chairman, that each following year, when the regular estimate is submitted as a figure, it is always somewhat below the amount of the ordinary revenue spent in the preceding year, exclusive of the supplementary estimates. There again we really do not get a true picture of what the department plans to do.

I would also like to point out to you, Mr. Chairman, that it is also apparent that, this year, the Ontario hospital services commission have planned and did not increase the expenditures of this department.

The regular annual increase that we have had this year is consistent with preceding years in that the budget has increased at a certain rate because of more hospitals, more

beds and more patients. All of these are things which we are anxious to see in the improvements that will enable our hospitals to take care of a greater number of people who are ill.

But the fact that we have increased gradually at a certain percentage, in the way of more hospitals and more beds, and the fact also that this year's estimates are very similar in their increase, is evident that the Ontario hospital services commission has not cost this province a cent because we have had to pay the TB expenses prior to this time.

So I would say that, unless the commission has not shown us their complete picture at this time, it is certainly evident that this province was able to carry a hospitalization plan without any difficulty at all.

The success of that hospitalization plan, Mr. Chairman—a success which this present government now brags about—should be proof to us that we can do more in the way of giving the people of this province more protection in the way of medical expenses and drugs.

In looking over the estimates, Mr. Chairman, I was very disappointed, because I was looking for something, in the remarks from the hon. Minister, which would tell us that the government would do something towards increasing out-patient and diagnostic services. In other words, I hoped he would say something about adding them onto the hospital plan, because hon. members recall in the Throne speech it was said that the government was going to see what could be done in that regard.

But I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, that the Throne speech on this point—as on so many points and like the Throne speeches have been in so many years in this government—is giving us just a lot of wordy goodies that we cannot really take as a practical programme.

I am sure that if the hon. Minister of this government had any intention of improving the health services in this province, under the health scheme, he would most certainly have provided for it in the estimates, or told us about it in his remarks. I think, Mr. Chairman, that this government has no intention either now, or in the very distant future, of doing anything to improve the present health programme in this province.

As I said in the Throne speech—and I repeat again—we will never properly solve the health problems in this province until we have a comprehensive prepaid plan. And we will never meet the problems of medical costs or drug costs until we have an all-out programme for health.

That is why I am glad, in the Liberal party, it is something we can work towards having in this province.

It is a regrettable thing that, in spite of the success of hospitalization, this government will not do a thing, that it continues in the old Tory way of just pussyfooting along until maybe an election is in the offing.

Mr. A. Crossman (St. Andrew): What was the Liberal way?

Mr. Trotter: I would like to point out to this House, through you, Mr. Chairman, that the government, even in a small way, should have done something to help those in the lower income groups to pay their premiums for the health programme.

I admit that \$4.20 a month does not seem a lot to many people, but there are the older people who do not have the wherewithal. They are not necessarily on pension. There are instances where people were paying a pension programme over a number of years, and now find that, with the higher cost of living, their pension amounts to very little. Yet they do not come under any government scheme.

For example, I have had brought to my mind an instance where a certain gentleman, living in Hopeville, Ontario, gets a pension of \$49.98 a month.

His objection—and I think it would be the objection of many people in this category—is that he has to pay his premiums on the health plan 3 months in advance. And this fellow, who is getting \$49.98 a month, said: "Each 3 months I am required to pay the hospital premium of \$16.80 for the next quarter." This reduces his means for that month to \$33.18 and this means that a man and his wife are required to live on \$1 a day during that month.

I imagine, Mr. Chairman, there are many people in this province in the same situation. I think any system of health that we can have in this province should certainly take care of the lower income groups in a much better fashion.

Here is an instance of a man who has worked all his life, who has never had to take charity, who has never received anything from the government. But now, because of the higher cost of living, he finds himself in a most difficult situation. I would like to bring this to the attention of the hon. Minister of Health and to this House. Here again, such a situation could be covered if we had a comprehensive prepaid health scheme.

Nothing was mentioned by the hon. Minister about the high cost of drugs. I know the speech from the Throne indicated that we will be asked to do something to investigate it. But hon. members would expect these remarks to come from the hon. Minister of Health, and I am rather disappointed.

I feel that we are going to get the usual treatment from this government that nothing is going to be done on the subject. I hope I am wrong in that respect, but I see little hope from this government of getting any action—either now, or in the very distant future.

There was one other matter which will come up in the estimates, and that is the problem of the shortage of nurses in this province. And I think, Mr. Chairman, that one of the main reasons why we are short of nurses is simply because of the poor pay that the nurses get. I understand that even the nurses employed by the province of Ontario begin at \$3,240 a year, and that they can go as high as \$3,750 per year.

Well, when we consider what a young girl can get in business today, without having any special training, there is not going to be much attraction to take up nursing. Or if girls do take up nursing, they will be more apt to head for the south. Consequently, unless the provincial government is willing to take more action in providing bursaries in assisting the girls who want to take up such training, to make nursing attractive to them, to see that they get better wages, we are always going to have a serious nursing shortage in this province.

And I say to you, Mr. Chairman, it is the responsibility of this government to do something about a problem that is serious, and is going to get worse unless action is taken now.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I did want to make just one brief mention of mental hospitals. I know we have discussed the problem here in this House, and no doubt we will be discussing it more. Also, I am glad to see that the hon. Minister has taken such an interest in this subject, he has more or less had to, from the pressure he has had from the public, and also from this side of the House, to look into the problem.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is nonsense. Mr. Chairman, I began—

Mr. Trotter: I am talking, Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Just a minute, on a point of personal privilege, Mr. Chairman.

I began to take an interest in mental hospitals as soon as I became Minister of Health, and before I heard a word from the hon. members on the opposite side of the House—

Mr. Trotter: It may be that the hon. Minister has taken an interest, but certainly this government for 17 years has neglected—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: We have done more than the Liberals ever thought of doing.

Mr. Trotter: And the hon. Minister would not be having the difficulties he is having today if he had taken action years ago. The problem of mental health today is serious because the subject has been neglected year after year after year. I am not blaming the hon. Minister personally, but I am certainly blaming this government here, and there is no point in this government trying to hide behind him and saying that they have always had an interest in the subject.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The hon. member had better read my last speech.

Mr. Trotter: All hon. members have to do is to read the speech from the Throne, and it is quite interesting—the trouble is it is a wonderful document but they do not live up to what is in it.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It is a momentous document.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Trotter: I do want to point out to the hon. Minister—and I think I see signs of it in the estimates—the importance of keeping up even the private societies who have taken an interest in retarded children.

I say this because, no matter what side we might take in politics on this question, I think the people who have really brought it to public attention are those families who have suffered simply because they had these children that were retarded.

They formed their associations, and it is as a result of a lot of their work that we are now familiar with the problems that face the province in mental illness, and especially with regard to retarded children.

I feel that the government should do a great deal in building hospitals. But I am also glad to see that the hon. Minister said, in a speech of a year and a month ago, that we need smaller hospitals, because it keeps them close to the community, it keeps them close to their families, and it also keeps up public interest. Indeed, that is what we need

in the subject of mental health today—public interest. And if we can give any possible increase in grants to the private societies and work along with them as a government I think we will do something toward relieving the mental health problem.

Now, there is one matter I would like to bring to the attention of this department through you, Mr. Chairman. It is the problem of fluoridation and the subject of fluoridation. There is nothing more typical of the pussy-footing and neglect, in trying to put off, and failing to meet, problems than this government has shown in the problem of fluoridation.

Mr. Grossman: What is the policy of the hon. member's party on fluoridation?

Mr. Chairman: This is a subject that is out of order.

Mr. Trotter: No, it is a subject of health, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Chairman, this might not be the time to raise this point, but I suggest to you that no subject—no matter whether it is under Royal commission or not—is out of the purview of this particular House. Now, it is true we have often made that general reference, but I suggest at no time is any subject out of order in this particular House.

Mr. Chairman: It is out of order.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, I take that for your submission, Mr. Chairman. I have often been concerned about it myself. Certainly it is true that it has often been said that, if this House has the authority that we suggest it has, no subject at any time is out of order. I submit that to you.

Mr. Chairman: Well, I am sorry, but subject to the rules of the House, I think there are many subjects that are out of order—I cannot take that wide a view.

However, I will let the member for Parkdale carry on.

Mr. Trotter: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Approximately a year ago, this government appointed a commission to investigate the problem of fluoridation. I believe now they are going to have a meeting next May 2. But it has taken them all this time—therefore I am quite convinced that the reason why the commission was appointed was merely for the government to avoid the problem during the election campaign.

When we have a problem, Mr. Chairman, in this country, where even such organizations as the health league of Canada, will tell us that there are only 5,300 dentists in Canada, and that over two-thirds of the population in Canada lack proper dental care, and therefore it is certainly time that we should take advantage of every possibility of improving the dental health of the people in this country.

We are going to improve the dental health of the people in this province, and in this country, only by starting with the children, because fluoridation has been recommended by every outstanding dental and medical association in Canada.

When we come to the problem of fluoridation, as far as the universities are concerned, fluoridation has been endorsed by the heads of departments of preventive medicine in 10 Canadian and 65 American universities.

I will not take the time of this committee, Mr. Chairman, to list the names of the groups here that have proved, beyond reasonable doubt, the importance and the necessity of fluoridation to protect the dental health of the people of this province. But I will name just a few, including the Canadian dental association, the Canadian medical association, the health league of Canada, and the national council of women of Canada.

I cannot understand why the government, having the medical authority it can turn to, will completely ignore this subject. Not only do they ignore the subject and keep putting it off, but even the committees that vote to have fluoridation are now refused by this government the right to put it in.

I think, if we are going to improve dental health, if we are going to cut costs, that this government should at least make it possible by legislation for those various communities, who have sense enough to do the best they can for the children, to fluoridate their water if they wish to do so.

It is, I think, Mr. Chairman, an indication of how this government moves so slowly, how it pussyfoots around. The government's attitude is typical in these estimates, as in those of so many other departments. As we go down the estimates, we will have the opportunity to bring to the attention of the hon. members of the Legislature the various items that should be discussed.

Mr. Thomas: Mr. Chairman, I first want to congratulate the hon. Minister on his very able presentation, and also thank the officials of his department for the co-operation I have received throughout the year.

Mr. Chairman, in the estimates before us, we are asked to consider one item of \$30 million which is roughly about one-third of the total estimates of The Department of Health—the hospital services commission.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I should have made this clear to the hon. members when I was dealing with it—this vote is not to be dealt with today, because of the unavoidable absence from the country of the chairman of the commission. The whole matter of the hospital services commission will be dealt with separately.

Mr. Thomas: Fine. Mr. Chairman, I was going to appeal to the hon. Minister that I think that that vote should have been held over, outside of the circumstance that he has just mentioned, so that the hon. members of this Legislature would have an opportunity of learning more about the affairs of the commission. I think that vote in any case should have been held over until some future time.

Mr. Chairman, the thought has often puzzled me as to how much this government is contributing towards the hospital plan for the people of Ontario. Over the weekend, I have done a little delving into the public accounts, and have come up with some very interesting and intriguing figures.

We heard last year from the hon. Prime Minister that the plan would cost approximately \$256 million, and that it would be met in this one way: one-third from the federal government, one-third from the provincial government, and one-third from the premium holders.

I want to say, Mr. Chairman, in the estimates this year there is a direct contribution to the commission of \$30 million, but I want the hon. members to notice, in that item, that there is one item of \$10 million for hospital construction and this, prior to the introduction of the plan, was assumed by the provincial government. This was, of course, paid in grants to hospital boards, so much a bed for new construction.

But I am going to give the government, on this occasion, the benefit of the doubt, and credit them with a contribution of the full \$30 million.

In the estimates of the department for the coming year, we have the tuberculosis division of \$7,013,600; for mental health, \$46,055,000; a total of \$53,068,600. So, plus the \$30 million to be given to the hospital services commission, there is a total contribu-

tion of \$83,068,600. That is, on the face of it, just a little more than one-third.

I want to give you, Mr. Chairman, the other side of the coin.

According to the public accounts for the fiscal year ending March, 1959, we find the following under the heading of The Department of Health: For tuberculosis, \$6,382,081; mental health, \$35,803,077; and a contribution to the hospital services commission of \$4,625,000.

This contribution to the commission was, I presume, to finance the commission for the first 3 months of the operation of the plan.

But during that time—the fiscal year ending March, 1959—there was a revenue received by the department from patients confined in these hospitals of \$3,308,254. This, I suggest, Mr. Chairman, would help to offset the contribution of \$4,625,000 for the commission for part of its first 3 months of operation.

The total spent by the government on these two services, for the year ending March, 1959, was \$43,501,904. This amount was spent on these two items before the hospital plan was introduced. Therefore, I think it is most unfair, Mr. Chairman, to regard this as a contribution to the hospital plan.

The assessment of this financial picture, as I see it, is this: If we are budgeting for \$50-odd million for mental health and TB, but only spent \$43,501,904 for the fiscal year ending March, 1959—and even if we do consider this additional amount as a contribution to the hospital plan, an amount of roughly \$10 million—I submit to hon. members the actual cost to this government is certainly not one-third, or in the region of \$80 million, as suggested by the hon. Prime Minister.

These figures were obtained from the estimates before us, and those obtained from the public accounts for the fiscal year ending March, 1959.

I found out that the total contribution of this government to the hospital plan is only between \$40 million and \$45 million. Therefore, I submit to you, sir, that either the contribution of the premium holders is too high or, better still, the services should be extended.

One further question I want to put to the hon. Minister is this. If a person, registered with the hospital services commission, is committed to a mental hospital or tuberculosis hospital, is the commission billed for the maintenance of such a patient?

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): May I ask the hon. Minister a question relating to the statement he made in introducing his estimates, Mr. Chairman?

I believe he said that something like \$2 million is being spent on research, counting grants received for the purpose from the federal government. I was wondering if the hon. Minister would care to break that figure down a little bit and give us some indication of the types of research on which that money is being spent.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, with the hon. member for Oshawa's indulgence, I would like to leave discussion on his question until this vote comes up. Is that satisfactory, sir?

In the case of the hon. member for Woodbine, it would be rather a sketchy breakdown. We can—

Mr. Bryden: Well, a sketchy one would be satisfactory, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Most of the monies provided by the federal government, and spent under our direction, are for research projects carried on usually by the university. Here is a list of some of them:

Rehabilitation of mental health patients; institute of child study; study of psychoneurotic factors in morbidity; studies of basal ganglia; tissue components in emotion; psychophysics in mental illness; studies in mental deficiency; studies in mental illness; investigations of recurrent mental disorders; research diagnosis in schizophrenia; studies of forensic patients; tranquillizing drugs; other projects on tranquillizing drugs; the study of mongoloid imbeciles; sexual deviation; learning and emotional processes; neuro-psychiatric diseases in children.

Other such projects are metabolic aspects of mental deficiency; visual motor perceptual processes; Rorschach studies; group psychotherapy; emotion and mental diseases; somatic and psychological symptoms and metabolism; associometric relationships; forensic clinic outpatients; attention and learning in elderly people; schizophrenia; insecurity scale; clinical investigation of nervous system; personality change; social isolation in normal and feeble-minded children and social organizations.

Mr. Bryden: These projects are mainly undertaken, are they, by people in the university?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Largely by university people.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Well, Mr. Chairman, I would like to query a few small points in connection with the points the hon. Minister has just dealt with.

Do I conclude that, since a study of sex deviations is included in this list, that, in effect, he is doing research on a project which I have thought, up to now, was in The Department of Reform Institutions?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: We are not doing this. This has been approved for someone, I presume under Dr. Stokes at the Toronto psychiatric hospital or Dr. Grey at the forensic clinic, where all sex deviates, I believe, coming before the Metropolitan Toronto court are seen; is that not so? It is in connection with this. It is not our own institutional research.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, in this same connection of research—item No. 4 of vote 601, medical and other research, and so forth, \$10,000, what is that?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: This year the costs of the fluoridation investigation committee are being paid out of this vote and any expenses which will be incurred before this House rises, for physical fitness.

Mr. MacDonald: In other words, we were really in order talking about fluoridation then, eh?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Well, we are providing the money to pay for it and they are certainly working.

It is true that it seems a lengthy process. But, as I tried to point out last year, research is not a matter that one turns off and on as one does the tap. It is very easy, and it is understandable, for many of us—lay and professional alike—to talk in a rather off-hand and easy going manner about research. But there is a great deal more involved in it than even I can comprehend.

As I pointed out last year, research into the common cold, for instance, has been going on for hundreds of years, and I do not think we are one bit nearer the perfect answer than we were when we started it. But I do assure the hon. members that this fluoridation committee is working.

Mr. R. C. Edwards (Wentworth): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make some general observations with respect to this matter, and I should like to conclude by asking the hon. Minister some questions.

I might say at the outset that I am somewhat hesitant to approach this subject, and

yet I feel the hon. Minister will welcome the opportunity to clarify a situation which has been brought to my attention, and which I believe has been brought to the attention of The Department of Health and the appropriate Ministers at various times.

Now, I might say that the information which I wish to bring has not been documented in the manner in which the hon. Minister of Energy Resources (Mr. Macaulay) brought forth his information. I do not have any affidavits to substantiate it, since most of it was given to me yesterday.

However, it appears that it should be brought forward at this time, and I refer to regulations and orders which were given with respect to the removal of bodies in the Trinity graveyard at Grimsby.

If the information which I have been given is correct, it should indicate considerable concern upon the department charged with the responsibility, because it would appear that several breaches of The Cemeteries Act have been committed. In an endeavour to not be too lengthy, I would like to give the facts as they have been given to me, and I would like to conclude by asking the hon. Minister some questions with respect to this situation.

I understand that, in a graveyard in Grimsby, permission was given to move the graves from one location to another. My information is that the provisions of the Act were not carried out, due to the failure on the part of the government to provide proper supervision.

I have photographs which have been given to me which would indicate that several of the tombstones were not properly replaced as set out in the terms of the Act. They were thrown in a pile. I understand one of them was dumped on the beach, in the Lake Ontario area, and later recovered, but not until after it had been photographed by one of the relatives of the deceased.

I also have photographs which have been handed to me which show a pile of some 103 of these tombstones smashed, and lying in a general pile, and not as set out in the terms of the Act which requires that they shall be moved, and the base shall be protected and preserved, and that they shall be replaced on the proper base.

My information is that some of these bodies were removed by means of a bulldozer.

I am also told that some of the bodies, which had been contained in hermetically sealed caskets, were removed from the caskets contrary to the provisions as set forth in The Cemeteries Act.

I have a picture that has been submitted to me which indicates that some 20 to 30 tombstones were used as a base for a ramp which was built, again contrary to the terms of The Cemeteries Act.

I hope that the information which I have given is not true, but the picture has been forwarded which indicates that one of these tombstones was even used in a barbecue pit.

Now, I do not like to bring this up, Mr. Chairman. I do not have affidavits, and I am sorry, I would have asked for them except for the fact that this matter was brought to my attention just yesterday afternoon.

The questions I would like to ask the hon. Minister are these: Upon what grounds did the hon. Minister recommend the removal of the graves in this Trinity cemetery? Were the relatives of the persons who were buried there notified by mail in accordance with subsection 3, subsection C, section 35 of The Municipal Act? I am wrong. Subsection 3, of section 2 of The Cemeteries Act. Excuse me.

I would like to know, were bodies left lying on the ground, placed in a garage, and subsequently placed under some steps for a period of some 3 to 4 weeks, contrary to conditions set out in The Cemeteries Act? I would like to know if The Department of Health had a supervisor on the job, to supervise the removal of these bodies as set out in The Cemeteries Act. And I would like to know, if there were any breaches of this Act, if any charges were laid, and if they were not laid, I would like to know why they were not laid, sir.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is a pretty good question.

Here is a matter that caused the department, I understand, a very great deal of difficulty. Unfortunately, I cannot speak about it with any great authority because it was very nearly, or all cleared up, before I became Minister.

However, I had some correspondence about it, but it was a *fait accompli* before I became Minister.

Perhaps it would be well to try to answer the hon. member's questions in chronological fashion.

It is my understanding, from the contact I had with them, that the terms of section 35 had not been met completely by the cemetery trustees, although the department had been assured that they were met. We did not have a supervisor, apparently, on the

ground at the time of exhumation of the bodies, but I am assured that no bodies were found. Certain bones were found and it was questionable, in some cases, if they were human.

Now, I do not like to talk about this in a public assembly, Mr. Chairman. It is not the nicest type of subject to talk about, particularly when it is dealing with remains of those whose relatives are still living. I will try to get all the answers to these questions. Unfortunately, I have not got them, because as I say, I have no personal knowledge of them.

But I do know this, that my hon. predecessor himself went down to visit this site at the time when the storm broke, and I believe that everything was done then to make sure that any error that had been made by, or any neglect on the part of, the board of trustees had been corrected.

I do recall reading a letter from the minister of the church in question, and I cannot quote it exactly now, but the tenor of the letter was that he and his board of trustees were now satisfied that everything possible had been done to correct the errors that had been made.

I would point out that the onus for seeing that these things are done does not lie with The Department of Health but with the board of trustees; they must adhere to certain regulations. Apparently they did not do this completely, for reasons I cannot tell the hon. member because I am not familiar with it.

I will review the file again, if the hon. member so chooses, and be very glad to give him all the answers to the questions he has asked, that are available to me.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, I must say that to a point I agree with the hon. Minister of Health, that this is not perhaps, best dealt with in public. The information which I have is that these people did endeavour to deal with this in another manner, that in many cases they did not even receive replies, that they approached 3 different members of the House at various times, including the hon. member for the riding in which this alleged offence took place.

I can quite appreciate, Mr. Chairman, that this is a subject, that we perhaps would rather not deal with.

Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that The Cemeteries Act was set out and enacted upon the books of Ontario for a purpose. It seems to me that the department has failed to insist that the conditions that

are set down in the statutes of this province be complied with.

It seems to me that any other answer but a direct answer is unsatisfactory, and if the government has failed to insist upon the carrying out of the terms of this Act, then perhaps they should apologize to these people.

I can appreciate it is not nice, but I am sure that we can all realize the anguish caused.

In one instance, I understand from the party who came to me, that he had buried his mother just 10 years prior to this taking place, and I think it is something that cannot be snuffed out.

But, I believe, if there is an answer it should be brought forward in the proper manner, and I will accept a reasonable answer in private, but if not, I am going to insist on it being tabled in this House.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I want to point out to the hon. member, first of all, that the department has not the responsibility to supervise the exhumation of bodies when a cemetery property is being moved. I also repeat that, insofar as I know, my hon. predecessor took all necessary steps to see that the regulations were carried out. I understand he was assured by the board of trustees that this had been done.

This is a local matter, it is under the authority of the local board of the cemetery. I have to repeat that this happened before I became Minister, although I must admit that "I, at times, visit the sins of your fathers upon you, so that I can expect you to visit the sins of my fathers upon me," and I am quite prepared to accept this.

Mr. Trotter: It is the same old story.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It is not the same old story. Of course it is the good old government, a good young government with progressive ideas.

I can assure the hon. member that I have taken every possible precaution to see to it that, so long as I rule over this department, the terms of The Cemeteries Act, insofar as the removal of dead bodies is concerned, will be adhered to strictly. I can only promise him that.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Well, Mr. Chairman, there seems to be a discrepancy here.

On the one hand the hon. Minister tells me that it is not the responsibility of his department to insist on The Cemeteries Act

being carried out and, on the other hand, he stands up and says as long as he is head of this department he shall insist. Now, there seems to me that there is some sort of a discrepancy here, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member is putting words in my mouth, I said to him that it is not the responsibility of the department to have a supervisor on the grounds. It is our responsibility to ascertain that the regulations are being adhered to, and this I understand my hon. predecessor did.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, obviously, Mr. Chairman, something was wrong.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Of course.

Mr. Wintermeyer: All right, the department either did not have a man down there, or was not advised.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: We did not have a man there.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, why did they not?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is not the responsibility—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Why should it not be?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Because we must change the rules.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, the hon. Minister had better change the rules, because this obviously is a situation that should not be permitted to occur a second time.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, do the hon. members opposite want us to take all responsibility from the local authorities?

Mr. Wintermeyer: No.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Surely, in the name of reason, the local authorities can be left to carry on some of their own business. I am one of those who is very much concerned about the autonomy that we are taking away from the local people, and hon. members opposite constantly upbraid us for taking out of the hands of the local authorities power, authority, autonomy.

The Act states—section 35 of the Act states,

Where a cemetery has been closed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council as hereinafter provided; or the owner of a cemetery establishes to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council that it

is expedient that the bodies therein should be removed therefrom; the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council may direct such removal in the manner and according to the procedure provided by this section.

Before the application for an order under subsection 1 is granted, the owner shall give notice of the application once a week for 4 successive weeks in the *Ontario Gazette* and in a newspaper published in the local municipality.

My hon. predecessor was given to believe that all these regulations, all the terms of this Act, had been adhered to. It was found later on, I gathered, that some of them had not been as rigidly adhered to as ought to have been. But, unless the hon. member wants the government to take over all the powers and responsibilities, take all autonomy out of the hands of the local authorities, then we will leave some powers in their hands.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Prudence is part of wisdom, and the hon. Minister is not demonstrating it today in that fashion.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Well, I have got lots of neighbours across the floor.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Well, Mr. Chairman, that is not just good enough. Here is this Cemeteries Act, and here are the regulations under it.

Section 31, for instance, says that no body shall be disinterred or removed from any grave for burial, other than with the approval and the supervision and the direction of the medical officer of health.

Now, what the hon. member behind me has said is that there were a whole series of offences under the sections and under the regulations, and the mere answer that the hon. Minister's predecessor understood that everything was all right, to my mind, is not enough.

If there were this whole series of irregularities, and this whole series of offences, surely the hon. Minister should be able to tell us who was prosecuted, outside, who did not do what they were supposed to do, and who was disciplined inside the department who did not do what they were supposed to do.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I am afraid I cannot tell the hon. member that because it all happened before I became Minister. I can only say this to him, that the medical officer of health is a local authority and this was a *fait accompli* before the complaints came to our department at all.

Mr. Singer: But the medical officer of health can act only insofar as the hon. Minister allows him to act.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Not at all, the Minister has nothing whatsoever to do with this; and in a way I am surprised at the hon. member, with all his municipal experience, saying such a thing. The medical officer of health is a local servant. He is a servant of the local board of health.

Mr. Singer: He is a servant, but he cannot act without the hon. Minister's approval in the first instance.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: He acts according to the statutes and the regulations laid down for him, namely in The Public Health Act, and in all other Acts by which he is given authority, one of which is The Cemeteries Act. We do not say to him: "They are going to remove bodies from such-and-such a cemetery, go there at such-and-such a time." It is up to him to do his job in the locality where he is a servant.

Mr. Singer: The point, Mr. Chairman, still is that here is an Act, and here are a series of regulations, and obviously these things were not done. The hon. Minister is now saying he cannot immediately give the answer, that he will find the answer. That is fine. But if he is saying that, just because it happened prior to his time in this particular department, that is the answer, then I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that is not good enough. There were a series of offences here.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, that is eminently unfair. I have told the hon. member who asked the question that I would be glad to get all this information for him. But, since it did happen before my tenure of office, I am completely unfamiliar with it.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, I would like to take just a minute or two and express my concern, and echo the concern of the trade union movement, on the high and ever-increasing cost of medical services generally. Until we get the complete and national health programme, if it is going to be in the fullness of time, we are all going to have to be concerned with the increasing cost of medical services.

With the last two increases of the physicians' services incorporated and the Ontario medical association, the Hamilton district labour council and the Toronto and district labour council, asked the government to set up a board of inquiry to investigate the

reasons for the increase, to see that they were justified in the eyes of the public.

Now, the trade union movement, over the past few years, has been negotiating health plans with management, and sits down with management and negotiates the amount of money management will pay towards the cost. The only thing they have to do with the physicians' services incorporated, or the carrier of the insurance plan, the services, is to look at their submitted fees and rates as scheduled.

I have the pleasure of sitting with the negotiating committee of local 1005 in Hamilton.

In 1954, we started negotiating a plan and it came into effect in 1955. It is based on a certain amount of money contributed by management and a certain amount by the employees. Before two years had elapsed, we found that we had reduced the management portion from 60 per cent. to 47 per cent. because of the increases in the services, and the agreement was formed with the management that they would only contribute a certain amount of money. So it changed the percentage.

Now, this field, I do think, is one place where the consumer has no influence over the pricing structure. And until we are able to have a board set up, and determine just what justification there is for these continual rising medical fees and costs, it is not going to be fair to the present plans, the public at large presently, or any contemplated plans across the country.

It might be absurd to suggest that their fees be set on a free competitive basis, but certainly a monopoly of this type, a pricing structure of this type, should be under the closest public scrutiny.

I would urge that, as soon as possible, a public inquiry be set up to study the justifications for the fees set by the different insurance companies, the physicians' services incorporated and the Ontario medical association as to their prices.

If the inquiry finds that they are justified, fine, the public should know that, and that all efforts should be made to acquaint the public with this information as to just why they are paying the fees they are paying for medical services.

Mr. Bryden: Mr. Chairman, while we are dealing with the first item under the estimates of The Department of Health, I would like to follow up on one phase of the more general problem which the hon. member for Wentworth East has just discussed.

It is a problem in which I am personally particularly interested, which, I think, is of vital importance to the health of the people of the province—and in which, I regret to say, the government seems to be taking very little interest. That is the question of the exorbitant price of drugs.

I have a motion on the order paper suggesting that a select committee of this House should be set up to inquire into the price of drugs charged in this province, particularly to the public at large. I am not insisting that that is the only possible way of tackling the problem. It is just a suggestion that I have made.

I do not know if the resolution will ever be discussed, but I would be quite prepared to consider some other method of tackling this problem, if the government has any other suggestions to make.

The most that I have heard from them to date was the rather cryptic reference in the Throne speech to the effect that they were conducting some sort of an inquiry into the cost of the drugs that they themselves buy. I have heard no further elucidation on what they have in mind, or what they had in mind when that sentence was put into the Throne speech. I had hoped that perhaps we would have some explanation of it today, under the estimates of the hon. Minister of Health.

However on the face of it, it appears that what the government is proposing is to set up some sort of an inquiry which will advise its right hand what its left hand is doing.

If that is necessary—and I am surprised to find that it is necessary—I certainly think it should be undertaken, because I would hate to think that various government departments, including The Department of Health, are paying the exorbitant prices which some of these drug companies are charging for preparations which actually cost them very little to produce.

Apparently the government does not know whether it is being overcharged on this matter or not, so it is suggesting some sort of an inquiry, the nature of which has not been made very clear.

However, Mr. Chairman, I would like to suggest to this House, and to the government, that an even more serious problem is that of the price which the public has to pay for drugs. I can think of no single item that is of more importance in the field of public health than the way the public is "getting taken" with regard to drugs necessary to the maintenance of health.

At the present time, I will not go through all the detailed information which has come to our attention, over the past number of months, of the outrageous profits being made by the drug industry, and furthermore about the outrageous amount of money they are spending—not on research as they say—but merely on promotion of their particular brands. That sort of information has been made public to a considerable degree, and I will not go through it again.

I am suggesting, Mr. Chairman, that since it appears that drug prices in this province, and more particularly in this city, appear to be among the highest, if not the highest, in the world, there is clearly some responsibility on this government to do something about the situation. I appreciate the fact that there are undoubtedly some constitutional problems involved, as far as remedial action is concerned. But I submit that mere investigation and publicity of the situation which has existed and continues to exist will have some remedial value in itself.

I would call the attention of the House to an item which appeared in the *Toronto Telegram* of February 13, 1960, headed "Cuts in Drug Prices Seen as Breakthrough." The first paragraph of the article reads:

Drug price cuts announced in the past few days were described today by pharmaceutical companies as normal practice following cost reduction.

And then it goes on to say:

But drug importer Jules Gilbert of Bristol Surgical Supplies, leading critic of high drug prices, charged it was a breakthrough of the high profit business following disclosures here and in the United States of overcharging.

Then a little later the report says:

Some druggists who received the letter—that is, a letter from a drug company announcing some reductions in prices of certain of its preparations—

Some local druggists who received the letter said this followed rumours that many prices would be cut following recent publicity about high drug costs. A spokesman for the company, however, denied the reduction followed any such pressure. He said the cut was the result of conditions that had caused similar reductions in the past, namely, lower cost of manufacture.

Mr. J. R. Simonett (Frontenac-Addington): The problem is solved, maybe.

Mr. Bryden: The problem is not solved. We have the companies telling us, after some some very unfavourable but highly merited publicity, they are telling us that they are making some reductions in prices because costs of manufacture have been lowered, which is undoubtedly one of the most outrageous propositions anyone ever tried to put across to the public.

The plain fact of the matter is that, in most of these products, the costs of manufacture are so low that if they eliminated them altogether it would not make any great difference in the price. It is clear that these cuts which have taken place—the few fairly limited cuts—have taken place because of the adverse publicity that this industry has received for its outrageous profiteering.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that we should be following up on that, even if it is not within the powers of this Legislature to take take any legislative action to control this situation. I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that merely further publicity about the practices in this industry would in itself be of benefit, would help to bring about still further reductions in price, because what we have from the industry so far is a start.

They have been discredited in the eyes of the public, as well they might, so they have made some reduction in some prices. And now they hope that that will mollify the public, and that they can go along with their normal profiteering practices at the expense of sick people.

Mr. J. F. Edwards (Perth): Mr. Chairman, on a point of privilege, would the hon. member permit a question?

Mr. Bryden: Oh, yes.

Mr. J. F. Edwards: Some years ago, when cortisone first came in as one of the new drugs, the price was \$38. Today it is \$23.50. Now, is that a reasonable reduction?

Mr. Bryden: No.

Mr. J. F. Edwards: As a result of decreased costs and the quantity which is made? I think the hon. member should stick to something which he knows something about, instead of getting into the drug industry. One can get the price of anything and stir it up the way the hon. member tries to do it.

Mr. Bryden: I quite agree that I should stick to matters about which I know something, and this is a matter about which I

know something. I will just give the hon. members one example.

I said I was not going to go into the long numbers of examples I could give, but here is one that happens to be in my file right at the time, so I will read it out. It is headed: "60-cent Drug Costs over \$65." Dated January 30, 1960, in the *Toronto Daily Star*, UPI dispatch:

A major drug manufacturer conceded to Senate investigators yesterday that the public pay \$65.83 for a tranquillizer drug his firm sold to government hospitals for 60 cents.

I agree that is a little worse than some of their efforts, but it indicates the sort of thing that is going on. I trust that government hospitals in this province are paying the 60-cent rate for that particular drug rather than the \$65.83 one that is mentioned.

I have been asking some questions on this particular item, but have not received any answers as yet. Perhaps they will be forthcoming later.

However, Mr. Chairman, just to conclude my remarks on this particular point, I do submit that this is a matter of vital importance for the health of the people of this province, it is a matter to which the government clearly ought to be giving attention.

I regret to say that there seems to be no indication yet that it is really serious about the problem at all.

I would like to submit to the government that it should be planning some sort of public inquiry—whether of the nature I propose or not is not of major significance—into this very serious problem which, according to all the information available, is particularly serious in this province.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, on a point of personal privilege, when we were having the discussion a few moments ago about the medical officers of health, the hon. Minister indicated that I should know better than to make the remarks I did in expressing about who can appoint them and who has any say in it. I would like to draw to the attention of the hon. Minister the provision of section 33(1) of The Public Health Act which says this:

A medical officer of health is appointed only after he is approved of by the Minister.

—and finally section 36, subsection 4, which says:

A public health officer who has neglected

his duty can be dismissed by the Minister on his own.

And I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is quite true.

Mr. Singer: All right. Well then, the implication of the hon. Minister was that I did not know what I was talking about in my remarks, when I suggested it is the medical officer of health who neglected his duty, and that the hon. Minister could have done something about it. My remarks were quite correct.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Pardon me, Mr. Chairman, that is not what the hon. member said at all. The hon. member said that we had been derelict in our duty in not seeing that the medical officer of health attended on the exhumation of those bodies.

The medical officer of health is appointed on the order of the Minister of Health, and he can be removed only for cause by an order of the Minister. Those things are perfectly true, but the Minister does not run around behind him telling him every little job he is supposed to do. We lay down the framework within which he can and must operate, and then his municipality may also pass additional by-laws which have our approval, and these too are a guide to him in the performance of his duties.

What disciplinary action was taken about this medical officer of health, if it were deemed necessary, I cannot tell hon. members. Again I have to plead ignorance because I was not the Minister at the time. I do intend to find out and let the hon. member know.

Mr. Singer: Well, that is an entirely different point, Mr. Chairman. The reason I rose on a point of personal privilege was because of the suggestion of the hon. Minister that he could not do anything, once the medical officer of health had been appointed, and I was just drawing this to his attention.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I must apologize, Mr. Chairman, if I left that impression. I know he can be removed only for cause, with the approval of the Minister, but there has to be cause.

Mr. Singer: We cannot let these people get out of hand.

Mr. Chairman: Is vote 601 carried?

Mr. M. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): No, no, wait a minute. I have been wanting to get the floor here for quite some time.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question, Mr. Chairman. Why have the special grants of \$150 a bed been cut to \$75 per bed to all public general hospitals for retiring debt or capital acquisition or improvement? That is going to create a hardship in my estimation—it will in my municipality anyway—the cutting of this grant from \$150 to \$75. In fact, we thought it was going to be increased.

Mr. Chairman: May I ask the member for Windsor-Sandwich if this was not discussed in the supplementary estimates?

Mr. Belanger: We are still speaking on general terms, according to what I have to say.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The supplementary estimates have already been passed by this House.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): The hon. Prime Minister asked us particularly to save our comments until the estimates were before the House, because he wanted to get them through that day.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Well then, would the hon. member mind saving them?

Mr. Nixon: I do not think any hon. member should be shut off from a question on those supplementary estimates, at this time.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I am quite prepared to abide by that, Mr. Chairman, although I still maintain that, according to parliamentary procedure, it is my submission that it is out of order, since the item has already been dealt with. Nevertheless, I ask that the hon. member withhold his question until the hospital services commission vote is being discussed.

Mr. Belanger: I wanted to ask the question when the supplementary estimates came up, but I never had a chance to say it because of the fact that we were told to discuss the matter under the health programme. So what are we going to do in this House? Who are we going to follow in this House? What are we supposed to do?

Mr. Chairman: Would the member for Windsor-Sandwich please withhold his question until the Ontario hospital services commission is being discussed.

Mr. Belanger: At that time, is that going to be considered?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I will undertake to answer it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. J. Gould (Bracondale): Mr. Chairman, may I be permitted to make a general observation, and I think I am in order, to be followed by a question or two? I have perused the estimates, and if I have read them correctly, may I say that what I find is incredible, in view of the clamour and the current expression of public opinion urging treatment of drug addicts.

So I ask this question: Where, Mr. Chairman, in the hon. Minister's estimates, is there provision for the treatment, control or prevention of drug addiction? Where, specifically? Can the hon. Minister point out to me one penny being appropriated for the treatment of the drug addict in the province of Ontario today?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, the only place where we treat drug addicts is within our mental hospitals and it is all lumped up in that estimate. There is no special sum specifically appropriated for that purpose, but it is in the mental health vote.

I have to admit very frankly, Mr. Chairman, as I signified the other day in discussing the estimates of The Department of Reform Institutions, that our results with drug addicts have been most disappointing, to put it very, very mildly. I can only say that they are there; they are, contrary to the articles printed in the public press some weeks ago, admitted on voluntary application, or on committal.

Unfortunately, there is no satisfactory way yet apparently devised to let us get at the problem at the beginning. If, by some means, we could get hold of the people who have not yet become ill or mentally ill as a result of drug addiction, or who have not yet fallen foul of the law because of drug addiction, then I believe the picture might be a bit more hopeful.

Unfortunately, they have usually reached that stage before it is realized that they are drug addicts, or before the full force and effect of the drug has been noticed.

I can assure the hon. members that a very great deal of study is being given to this problem, in the hope that we can devise some way of getting at it—again I repeat—before the patient has become a confirmed addict. What the answer is, I frankly do not yet know.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, I note the appropriation of \$35,000 for the setting up of the physical fitness committee.

Has the hon. Minister set up that committee yet and, if so, would he give us the names of the members of that committee?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, Mr. Chairman, it is not yet officially set up. The names will be given just as soon as that is done, and I hope that will be done before the House prorogues.

Mr. Troy: Not very long ago, the director of field services for the Canadian mental health association was in North Bay where we have an Ontario Hospital. In the view of this field director—and I am sure in the opinion of the hon. Minister and of those who know—we have there one of the finest mental institutions in the country. There is a weakness, as pointed out, the lack of an out-patients' clinic and for diagnostic care. Are there any such out-patients' clinics in our mental hospitals in the province? May I ask the hon. Minister that question?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The answer, Mr. Chairman, is yes, there are, and it is our intention to establish an out-patients' clinic at every one of the presently established hospitals as quickly as the funds and staff become available.

Mr. Troy: Thanks very much.

Now, just one final question. I understand some excavation work is being done in the vicinity of the Ontario Hospital. I noticed that statement in the Saturday edition of the *North Bay Nugget*. Is that the start of the long-awaited surgical wing that is to be built to that hospital?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I cannot answer that question. I do not do the building. My department does not do the building, so I am afraid I cannot answer that question.

Mr. Troy: The hon. Minister told me some time ago that The Department of Public Works was bogged down. Does the hon. Minister have any information from The Department of Public Works as to when they are going to start that surgical wing which he, himself, has said is the heart of a hospital?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I have no such information yet, Mr. Chairman. I would like to advise the hon. member that the out-patient department in North Bay will be opened in July, 1960.

Mr. Troy: July, 1960. Thanks very much.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, first I would like to give the government credit for putting the programme of physical fitness or the study of the programme in such able hands. I doubt they could have selected a better man from the government side than the hon. Minister.

However, to say that I am disappointed about the extent of the fitness programme is to put it very mildly. My only thought is that \$35,000 is for a study programme, yet the speech from the Throne made no mention of a study programme. It mentions, in fact, the supplementing of extensive health services and new physical fitness programmes would be inaugurated, and this certainly is not inaugurating a programme at all. It is inaugurating a study.

One would be led to believe that this province was going to inaugurate something unusual and sensational, and that finally the government has seen the light of day and the need for better fitness and health among the people.

Why spend \$35,000 for a study of a problem when we already know this problem exists? That \$35,000, as I mentioned before is equivalent to half a cent per capita, or the equivalent of one chiclet or half a stick of chewing gum per person.

Apparently the only fitness that we are going to get out of that study would be actually the facial exercise that people would get as a result of talking about that great programme that the government was going to inaugurate.

The government certainly knows that England, France, Sweden, and practically all of the European countries have gone through this study, that they have something that they could very readily copy and inaugurate, or even adapt or vary, if they wished.

In England, both parties before the election thought so much of the programme that they were willing to expend anywhere from £7 million to £11 million to supplement the programme that they already have in operation there.

All I can say is that Europe, that looks to us as a forward nation, must be probably laughing at the mere pittance that is being allocated for fitness in the province. They probably cannot believe that we here, in this bulwark of democracy, can be so far out in left field when the future of our nation's fitness is at stake.

If only from the dollar-and-cent standpoint—the benefits of physical fitness, the lessening

of the needs of the various medical services and facilities—this programme should have received greater financial aid.

We prefer to pride ourselves in the numerous hospitals and institutions and so forth that we are able to construct to take care of the ill, rather than put our citizens into a state of physical, mental, emotional well-being. We pay attention to the after-feeling of the individual rather than the before. Our philosophy seems to be the cure rather than the prevention.

A study inaugurated by the Bell telephone people just recently certainly brought to point the idea of the absolute necessity for a programme.

May I, at this point, mention that we are, today, faced with a challenge of leisure, and we certainly know that leisure wrongly used—and certainly by young people—constitutes a real threat to society.

Now, I would like to first congratulate the hon. Minister on—which I was very glad to hear—the fact that he mentioned, in the outset of his speech, that no one sport or activity was going to be subsidized.

We, in the Liberal party, certainly would not want to see anything like that happen. We want a fitness programme for all, not for one type of physical activity. We want this to take care of the fitness, the well-being of all Canadian citizens, young and old alike. We do not want anything on a hit-and-miss manner, we want a good organized programme.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister how he plans on conducting the survey or the study here? I think he has already mentioned who was going to conduct it.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I did suggest in my opening remarks that studies would be conducted by a group with wide interest in this field, and it would be left entirely for them to investigate and report upon this matter.

Mr. Newman: Has the hon. Minister any idea on what they plan on finding out?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, Mr. Chairman, you see this is the difference between our thinking of research and the obvious thinking of some of my hon. friends. We do not say to committees, "This is the result we want you to produce, now you do the business." We intend to give them terms of reference, which will give them the widest possible latitude to find out all they can about this subject, and make recommendations

to us on the basis of their findings what they think we should do.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the area of the study is going to be, because I do not want this to be bogged down the same way as the fluoridation issue was bogged down.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: May I put the hon. leader of the Opposition's mind at rest. One of the terms of reference is that a report will be in my hands on November 1, 1960, at the latest.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, does the committee have plans on going outside the continent in their studies at all? Is this among the terms of reference?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I would hardly expect so, on \$35,000.

Mr. Chairman, there have been so many and varied studies of what is going on in other countries, and I think that information has been very well documented in recent times. I think that all our study committee needs to do, so far as that is concerned, is to study that documentation. Then the biggest job, as far as I am concerned will be to find out what is being done in Ontario, and find out what parts of this huge jigsaw puzzle—with my gratitude to the hon. member for York South—are still missing, and then we hope that they will recommend that we supply those parts.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, apparently the terms of reference are going to be very vague. I just wondered if the committee has intentions of going down to Florida for their studies, because if they are, I would like to go with them. There is no idea of the area that they are going to cover.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I gather then, from this discussion on physical fitness, that the government has changed their mind about the very definite words in the speech from the Throne, where it says that the programme will be inaugurated.

Now, there are two other paragraphs in the speech from the Throne to which I would like to refer the hon. Minister, and find out a little more about. This is one:

Special measures are being introduced to provide for a large increase in the number of nurses and nursing assistants. Included in the list of new projects, for which funds will be required, will be a

two-year training course for nurses which will commence next September. The certified nursing assistant programme is being doubled, and over 1,100 will be trained in our hospitals this year. There will also be an expansion of training schools in hospitals—

and so on.

I wonder if the hon. Minister could explain to us where, in these estimates, the carrying out of the provisions of this paragraph are contained?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Vote 606.

Mr. Singer: The whole of it in vote 606 is—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: We will come to that when we come to vote 606. Let us do things in an orderly fashion.

Mr. Singer: Well, now then, wait a minute. All right, if it is all in vote 606, we will come to it then.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, what is the current vote doing in vote 601?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is a grant to the registered nurses' association.

Mr. Singer: There is another paragraph here.

Further steps will be taken to widen treatment for alcoholism . . . Funds will be requested for experimental projects involving group therapy for first-offender drug addicts.

Now I wonder where that is.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: In the budget of the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Phillips).

Mr. Singer: The hon. Provincial Secretary?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes. The alcoholism research foundation is under The Provincial Secretary's Department.

Mr. Singer: And what about the drug addicts?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The drug addicts, as far as my department is concerned, as already explained, are bound up in the mental health estimates. They are treated in our mental hospitals.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister about item No. 7, which has to do with the health service for the Ontario civil service. The estimate for this year is \$103,500. It is \$10,000 less

than last year, and I am wondering if the hon. Minister can give us the reason for this. Since the civil service has expanded, one would naturally expect more money would be spent on this.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The reason for the reduction is that, I believe, we equipped two new centres last year out of last year's budget, and we do not propose to open any new centres. The Department of Public Works paid for the equipment, and we had provided for it but did not need it, because The Department of Public Works provided the equipment when they gave us the space. We do not plan to purchase any equipment this year.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, might I ask the hon. Minister if item No. 11 has to do with the federal health grant? The estimate is \$500,000 and I was wondering what it is expected to spend that money on this year. I understand that last year there was a similar estimate but the money was not used.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The money is always used, Mr. Chairman. This was explained last year. Indeed, I have been in this House now for 6 budgets and heard this question brought up every year.

It is rather a peculiar thing, but we pay for the project and then we claim the money from Ottawa. This is a revolving fund, and is always shown at \$500,000. We approve a project, we provide the money for it out of the \$500,000, then we claim it from Ottawa, it comes back in, goes into the bank and the \$500,000 is made up again. So it is a revolving fund only.

Mr. Trotter: Has the hon. Minister any plans for it this year, what he is going to do with the \$500,000?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The \$500,000 will be used for exactly the purpose I told hon. members, a revolving fund. I hope next year there will be at least \$500,000 again. The projects have all been approved, or submitted to Ottawa for their approval. As the money is needed for them, we will draw it from this \$500,000, claim it from Ottawa, and put it back into the bank to make up our \$500,000 again.

Mr. Trotter: Could the hon. Minister give us some idea what the projects are?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I read about 30 of them. Shall I read them again, Mr. Chairman? I read them. They are a matter of record in *Hansard* already today.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Chairman, I know this has been explained many times, but one of the things I never understood is why we have to spend \$500,000 each year. I can understand the principle of a revolving fund. But once we have made our contribution, it carries on.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is right, we never do spend it. It is just a revolving fund we draw out and then put it back in.

Mr. Wintermeyer: In other words, to this extent the hon. Minister does not require an additional \$500,000 over and above what he had last year?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No. We have found that \$500,000 is a satisfactory fund to finance the project until we get the money from Ottawa.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, The Cemeteries Act, and matters related to cemeteries come under this department, and there is one question I would like to ask the hon. Minister.

Periodically, I find myself in receipt of still another letter from either the unions or management involved in the memorial manufacturing industry with regard to the situation that obtains in a number of cemeteries.

Mr. Chairman, cemeteries are non-profit-making organizations, at least some of them. There are others that are in the game for profit now, but I am referring to the non-profit ones, and as such they do not pay real estate taxes, they do not pay business tax, and yet the procedure has developed whereby some of these cemeteries are selling certain markers and tombstones.

The person who is buying these has to buy them from the cemetery authorities if they have a plot within the cemetery. The cemetery in turn is retailing the markers and the material from only one firm, and it happens to be an American firm.

It seems to me that these representations have a very great deal of validity.

Firstly, why should a non-profit-making organization, in effect, be operating as a monopoly in terms of where the purchase can be made? Secondly, why should the purchase be made only from a certain American company?

It seems to me that this is in violation of many of the business practices that this government pays tribute to, if not lip-service to, and also is an unfair kind of discrimination against our own workmen and industry in this field in the province.

I think I raised this in each of the last two or three years and no change is made. Can the hon. Minister explain how he defends the continuation of this practice, and whether or not the government is considering any change?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I am a little surprised the hon. member brought this up because—and I would suggest to the hon. Prime Minister that there is still some hope for our hon. friend over there. As a Tory, and proud to be one, I have met these people, and I must submit, sir, that this to me is a very unfair practice. How we wrote it into the regulations I really do not know. However, I had nothing to do with the writing of the regulations.

Mr. MacDonald: Sins of the government.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I do believe it came out of the findings or recommendations of the select committee.

However, I met the representatives of the monument manufacturers, or retailers, or whatever their business is, and have arranged that I shall meet them again for a complete and full discussion of this. This is a matter dealt with in regulations, and I have undertaken to meet them just as soon as possible after the session.

It is my hope that I will be able to do something for them, because I am a very strong believer in free enterprise. I am delighted indeed, Mr. Chairman, to see that my hon. friend is showing the effects of this session now.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to make this little comment to the hon. Minister. This party believes in free enterprise—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Wonderful.

Mr. MacDonald: —really believes in free enterprise, and this is the rare occasion when the hon. Minister is not perpetuating monopoly enterprise because he wrote it into his Act.

Mr. Thomas: Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to know that the hon. Minister is going to look into that.

I remember when I was a member of the select committee on cemeteries, some 3 or 4 years ago, we had some of these salesmen appear before the committee. They were selling these markers for the cemetery people. The prices were anywhere from \$150, to sometimes \$350.

I did a little investigating to find out what these things were made of. They were made of bronze, and weighed about 30 pounds. The actual cost of the material in the marker at 60 cents a pound was about \$18 a marker. That was the actual cost of the material at that time.

I went to a friend of mine who was in the moulding business, and I asked: "How much would you charge to mould one of these things?" "Well," he said, "If I was getting \$50 apiece for these markers, I would be making a grand profit out of them."

I am very, very happy to know that the hon. Minister is going to look into this. It is long overdue and about time.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend the hon. Minister of Health and his very capable staff on their accomplishments in the field of health.

We have our system of hospital insurance, launched on January 1, 1959. It covers some 94 per cent of the people of Ontario. It protects our people from the fears and hardships related especially to long periods of hospitalization. It helps our hospitals in planning their finances, always a difficult problem.

It is a scheme debated for some 39 years by various Liberal governments. It is a scheme brought into being by Conservative governments both here and at Ottawa.

It was this present government which adopted a systematic scheme of hospital grants to help hospitals in their building programme. They have been supplemented by rehabilitation grants and in certain cases by special grants. The result is that, during the life of this government, our accommodation in general hospitals has about doubled.

Something which is very important lies in the fact that our hospitals have not been impaired in any manner by local management. We owe a great deal to the thousands of men and women who give their time and ability in the overall management of these institutions.

Again let me say a word about our mental hospitals.

The government has added over 600 beds in modern quarters at Orillia. A new hospital and school, holding 278 mental defectives, has been put into operation at Aurora.

When the Henry government when out of office back in 1934 they were building a new hospital school at Smiths Falls. What hap-

pened? The incoming Liberal government stopped the work, carted away and used the materials and eventually sold the site. This government acquired a new site and built a new hospital and school, which today houses over 2,000 mentally ill.

There is under construction at Cedar Springs still another hospital about to house 1,200 patients.

Dealing with mental defectives is one of the greatest problems of every health department in North America. Here in Ontario, we are working towards an adequate solution which is something more than the previous Liberal government ever attempted.

I should also like to point out that new mental hospitals are being opened up at Port Arthur and North Bay, with about 1,200 patients in each, something that people of northern Ontario will appreciate.

A health unit is described as a union between urban and rural municipalities to provide an efficient sustained community health programme. Let me say that the health unit in my particular part of this province is one of the greatest assets to any community.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the hon. Minister a question concerning cancer control.

In *Look* magazine, of last week I believe it was, there was a very interesting article on cancer treatment and research in the United States, and it pointed out that, while there were many organizations that are attempting to the best of their ability to get at this terrible disease, at the same time there seems to be some lack of direction from any one particular organization.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister under this item of cancer control, what direction we have in the province of Ontario at the present time.

I know that there are any number of people, and any number of local organizations, who are doing their best. For example, I would like to ask the hon. Minister who is the head of the cancer research for this province of Ontario. Who gives the direction to the various universities and people who are attempting to get at the root of the disease from which probably 1 out of every 6 of us in the legislative assembly will die?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: This is done by the Ontario cancer treatment and research foundation. All research projects are submitted to them and are studied and screened

thoroughly by an advisory committee on research. In the main—indeed, I believe without exception—they are all heads of departments in the university teaching hospitals.

I think it might be a matter of great interest if some of the names were known: Dr. C. L. Ash, who is the director of the institute; Dr. C. H. Best; Dr. D. L. C. Bingham, professor of surgery, Queen's University; Dr. Frank Brien, professor of medicine, University of Western Ontario; Dr. Burr, director of radiotherapy at Kingston; Dr. Cannell, professor of obstetrics at Toronto; Dr. J. B. Collip, with a world-wide reputation in research, dean of medicine, University of Western Ontario; Dr. W. Ford Connell, professor of medicine, Queen's University; Dr. W. G. Cosbie, an outstanding gynaecologist in Toronto.

Others include Dr. J. G. Cunningham of our own department; Dr. Deadman of Hamilton, an outstanding pathologist; Dr. De Vries of Toronto; Dr. Ettinger of Queen's, the professor of physiology and dean of medicine; Dr. Ray Farquarson, the Eaton professor of medicine, University of Toronto; Dr. Ferguson, Connaught laboratories, Toronto; Dr. Gillie, Fort William; Dr. Green, Hamilton; Dr. Harrigan, and so on.

It is a very long roster of very imposing names in every branch of medicine.

Every project is submitted to this committee, and is very thoroughly screened before it is approved. Then when approval is given—again we come back to the \$500,000 vote—the money is taken out of that, we claim it from Ottawa. The procedure very much is that, when we approve it here in Ontario, Ottawa gives automatic approval.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Mr. Chairman, is progress being made to control cancer and the heart diseases? What progress is being made, or could that be outlined in a short form?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, Mr. Chairman, I am afraid it could hardly be outlined in a short form. It is not enough to say that progress is being made. It is in both those fields, as witness the fact that people with cancer are living longer than they did before. That there are hopeful types of treatment. But to sum it up in so few words is really not to do justice to it.

I think that in the time I have available, I can only say that progress is very, very definitely being made. I do not know of any problem in medicine or surgery, in the whole of medical science—in the whole field

of the healing arts—that has had such an array of outstanding talents and abilities brought to bear upon it as has this problem of cancer.

Heart disease is in very much the same category. A great deal is being done and, of course, we have new methods of heart surgery, a thing that was even 15 years ago laughed out of court as being completely and totally impossible. Now the surgeons are able to open one's heart surgically, and work on it for rather extensive periods of time—in light of the fact that the heart is the most essential pump of the body—and one is able to live a relatively normal life thereafter.

Mr. Whicher: I would just like to ask the hon. Minister, what liaison does he have with other jurisdictions? For example, does he liaison with American universities in connection with this disease, or English or European universities of any kind?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: In the matter of research?

Mr. Whicher: In the matter of research.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: We do not directly, in the department, control the research. This committee, in the name of the government and on behalf of the government of Ontario, controls the research that is going on.

They very definitely do this—representatives of all the medical schools in the province have liaison with their counterparts, not only on this continent but all over the world.

That is why I would like the hon. members to recognize that, although our research budget is less than \$3 million, it is only a part of a tremendous pattern of research that is going on all over the world.

As I said when I spoke to the House last, medical research, fortunately, knows no barriers of geography, race, creed or anything else. We are part of a tremendous

pattern of research going on all through the world.

Mr. Thomas: In respect of the physical fitness committee, does the hon. Minister think that prenatal care would be considered in that committee? I think that is important too, does he not?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, it could, but I would not expect that it would, because we have a division of our department devoting itself entirely to maternal and child welfare.

I mentioned prenatal care because, in my personal thinking, that is where it begins. But, if they come up with some recommendations that will help us to improve our system of prenatal care, that will be quite within their scope.

Mr. Thomas: In the light of the opinion of the hon. Minister, why did the government revise that legislation whereby the doctor could obtain a fee of \$5 for the examination of a person on a means test basis, or something like that, or apply it to everybody? But there was a fee of \$5 paid to each doctor, I believe. Why did they refuse that?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I would say I was a practicing physician at the time that was being done, and I would say it did serve a very useful purpose. It stimulated our people to seek early prenatal care. We felt that it did, and I think the profession went along with the government in this, that it had performed the purpose for which it was set up. Then we got out of that field and, of course, we got into a field of equal importance, although less is heard of it—the Rh testing of every expectant mother.

Vote 601 agreed to.

It now being 6 of the clock, p.m., the House took recess.





Legislature of Ontario

Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Monday, March 14, 1960
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1960

8 O'CLOCK P.M.

The House resumed.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

(continued)

On vote 602:

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): How many counties in Ontario do not have health units, and why is this?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Thompson: Did the hon. Minister get my question?

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): How many counties are there? Forty-two in Ontario, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: There are 38.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Thirty-eight? Five counties do not have health units—33 counties have health units, 5 have not.

Mr. Thompson: What about the 5, why have they not?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I really cannot answer that question because it is a matter that must be sparked from the county basis, for the county to say for itself.

Mr. Thompson: Is it because of lack of leadership, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, we have very great county leadership, I have very great faith in municipal leadership. I have stated already, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. members that the stimulus must come from the county. If there is leadership lacking in the county, I have yet to see signs of it.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): What happened to the leadership of the province?

Mr. Thompson: For example, if I could ask this, Mr. Chairman, in connection with co-ordinated schools, there is definitely a sense of direction and encouragement on the part of The Department of Education. As

I understand it, the hon. Minister believes in this principle of county units of health. He feels that it is a sound policy from an administrative standpoint as well as from getting equality of health service across the province.

I would be interested to know how the hon. Minister is going to encourage these other 5 counties. What does he feel he should be doing, or does he feel that he should sit back and wait until something happens with them?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I think, Mr. Chairman, that our department, since this idea started up, has done everything possible from our end. The objection seems to be from a county level because of the costs. Now, the county does not do it, it is a group of municipalities within the county that sparks the movement. And then the county takes it from there on. At the present time, some municipalities—most of them rural, small villages and small urban areas—are paying perhaps 10 cents per capita for public health services. They will have a part-time medical officer of health, probably a part-time public health nurse and whatever part-time staff is necessary. It costs them a good deal more—I think, the last year's average would work out at about \$1 per capita—to introduce the health unit services.

Now we have tried, to the limit of our ability, to point out to them what they gain by paying this extra money, but we have not been able to sell the idea until now. The Deputy Minister just advises me that 4 are now under active discussion. So that will leave us with one.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): What about the districts?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The districts are covered by the province.

Mr. Troy: The district of Nipissing, for example—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The district of Nipissing has a health officer. Areas of the districts, where population warrants, are covered by medical health officers.

Mr. Thompson: Does the hon. Minister think that, with his influence that he exerts in this approach to county health units, perhaps he could influence the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Cecile) to have county welfare units? The hon. Minister of Health feels that it is a sound principle to have county units in health. Surely, after all, welfare—you may say I am off the subject, Mr. Chairman, but, public welfare still has a great influence in connection with the health of the people.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, my hon. colleague just tells me that there are 17 such welfare units. I would point out that there are very, very great difficulties in the way of establishing health units. I speak from very personal experience. For 10 years I have been trying to persuade my own village to get into the county health unit, and I have not been able to sell them yet.

Mr. Whicher: Well, why?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Well, they do not want to spend the money.

Mr. Whicher: Oh, no, I think the hon. Minister lacks the powers of persuasion.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Well, I will take lessons from my hon. friend, but for 5 of those years I sat on the village council and tried to sell the idea, but was not able to do it. The hon. member for Bruce states "lack of powers of persuasion," so I shall take some lessons from him on that, and hope that I can succeed. But, seriously, this is going forward.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Surely, the hon. Minister must admit that those counties with health units are having better health service than the 5 without. In other words, the question about which I would like to get an answer from the hon. Minister is this: Are there equal health facilities being given to all the counties in the province or not? It seems to me that some 5 are not getting the same facilities as the rest of them.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It will depend in large measure upon the local arrangements in the various municipalities of the counties. There is no county health unit in Frontenac-Addington, Carleton, Peterborough, Haliburton-Victoria, part of Ontario, Waterloo, part of Middlesex and part of Lambton, and Haldimand.

Mr. Singer: Waterloo? That is not 5, that is about 10.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Grey. This just cannot be up to date.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Now, some of these are partly covered.

Mr. Singer: Carleton, Haliburton, parts?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes, parts of those counties are in, 5 counties are not touched at all.

Mr. Whicher: What about Grey county?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Grey apparently has nothing marked in it—

Mr. Whicher: But that is the hon. former Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips)—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I would suggest that I have to look for another teacher. The hon. member's powers of persuasion are apparently not so very good. But this is a service, Mr. Chairman, that the people themselves must seek. Now it is quite possible—and I do know this does pertain in certain townships—that they already have a very well-organized system and they do not want to change it. I happen to know that two counties neighbouring my hon. friend from Oshawa (Mr. Thomas), East Whitby and Whitby townships, have each built up, over the years, a very excellent public health service. Their people, I would say, are getting as much as, for instance, the people in Pickering township who come under the south Ontario health unit.

So the same conditions would pertain in many townships throughout these counties that are not covered by county health units. Because they have not got a county health unit, it does not necessarily follow that the public health service is not good or is not satisfactory.

Mr. Singer: But surely, Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister must admit that in the 30 counties approximately—and I cannot quite follow the arithmetic because he said 5, and then read of 10—but in the 30 counties approximately that are getting health services, the government of Ontario is spending roughly \$30,000 per county, if we divide this \$1.1 million by 30. The other counties—the 5 or more that are not getting it—are getting nothing, so there must be better health services in the ones that are getting it, than

the ones that are not. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the province is favouring certain sections of the community as against others.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): I come from one of those counties where there is not a health unit, and I may say to the hon. member for York Centre that we let Metropolitan Toronto run their affairs as they see fit, and I suggest that he let some of these counties run their affairs as they see fit.

Some Liberal hon. members: Oh, oh.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, I can only presume from this that there are two classes of citizens in the province, the ones that get good health service, and the ones that get bad. And the ones that get good are predominantly Tory ridings.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Provincial Treasurer a question? On the principle the hon. Provincial Treasurer has just now enunciated, why does he not let those municipalities, which have voted in favour of fluoridation, go ahead and put fluoridation into effect?

Hon. Mr. Allan: What is that?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that we are getting away from the point.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, there is a difference?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I think the strongest point, Mr. Chairman, that can be put in favour of our encouragement of the small municipalities, to come into the county health unit system, is that we offer to pay, and they know that the province will pay 50 per cent. of the cost of their unit.

Mr. Singer: It looks as if we have two classes of citizens.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is a ridiculous premise.

Vote 602 agreed to.

On vote 603:

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he wants to discuss the question of nursing schools under this particular vote or under vote 606.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: On vote 606, please.

Mr. Wintermeyer: All right. Now, Mr. Chairman, with respect to public health nursing branch—that is vote 603—I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether his department has been in communication with the public health nursing branch of the municipality of North York or North Toronto—North York, yes—during the past few days?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The answer, Mr. Chairman, is no.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well now, why, Mr. Chairman? Again, is this on the principle that the department has nothing to do with public health nurses in the respective community?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The answer is, Mr. Chairman, that we have absolutely no control over those people. If they want to fight with their employers about something which they believe to be an injustice, that is entirely their own business. It has nothing whatsoever to do with the provincial Department of Health.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, what do we spend \$79,000 for?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Well, it is largely in a supervisory capacity. We do not interfere with internal operations or internal house-keeping matters in various municipalities. The nurses, who have a dispute with their board of health, have written me a letter advising me of it. It was marked "for information only."

I took it, read it, acknowledged it and accepted it as it was marked—for information purposes only.

The public health nursing branch in my department has several functions. It provides consultation and supervision to public health nurses employed by local boards of health, school boards and boards of education. On request, it will assist interested citizens' groups and local boards of health in the organization and development of public health nursing services to meet their needs, in keeping with generally accepted standards.

They report and interpret the programme policies and needs of the local health services to other divisions of the provincial Department of Health. This business of encouraging counties to get into the organized health unit is part of their job.

It is also their job to advise local supervisors regarding functions, standards, qualifications, personnel policies relating to public

health nursing staff; to assist with and guide in service education programmes; to address public meetings, as requested, on matters of this kind; to work closely with all health and related agencies, with other departments within the government services; and to act in an advisory capacity to planning committees.

Mr. Thompson: I would like to ask just what is the relationship between this Victorian Order of Nurses and the public health nursing branch? What I am suggesting is this, do the Victorian Order of Nurses have to supplement the work of public health nurses and, if so, is this because public health nurses are not doing a complete job themselves? What does the hon. Minister see as the future of the Victorian Order of Nurses if he is going to have a comprehensive public health nursing branch across the province? Does he see a future for the Victorian Order of Nurses?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I think there is a very definite future for them, and even for an expansion of their services. I say this because the greater part of their time is occupied in providing home nursing services to the sick. The public health nurse does not usually come into that field at all. There is a difference.

But in certain localities, when the time of the Victorian Order of Nurses group is not completely occupied by home nursing services, they are often used on a part-time basis by the public health branch for public health nursing. But I still believe there is a need for their services and for an expansion of them.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that in some areas the public health nurses are doing a more complete job, because they do not have the Victorian Order of Nurses, and in other areas, where there is the Victorian Order of Nurses, the hon. Minister does not have the public health nurses doing as much.

I just wonder whether the fact that it is almost double taxation for people—in the sense that they pay for the Victorian Order of Nurses, I presume, through community chest and other forms—yet they are also paying for a public health service. Does the hon. Minister see a conflict in this?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I do not believe so, Mr. Chairman, I do not think that there is a conflict. There may be in certain municipalities, where there is a highly organized well-staffed public health service and a good unit of the Victorian Order of Nurses. In those

circumstances there may be some duplication of services. But I think essentially, across the province, there is a very definite place for both of them to operate fully and successfully.

Mr. Singer: Does the province give any grants to the Victorian Order of Nurses?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I believe that is done through public welfare. It was taken out of our department last year.

Vote 603 agreed to.

On vote 604:

Mr. J. Trotter (Parkdale): On vote 604, I would like to ask the hon. Minister just why the amount seems to vary so much from year to year. This year, the amount as set aside for this field is \$147,700 and in 1959 it was \$201,000. In 1960, it dropped to \$118,000, now it has started to come back. For what reason does it vary from year to year?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That year when it was \$201,000—did the hon. member say 1959?

Mr. Trotter: Yes, in 1959 it was \$201,000.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: In 1959, it was \$118,000 according to my book. No, pardon me just a minute, the estimate for 1960 was \$118,000.

In 1959, when we ended up, we had to provide money to pay for the remainder of the accounts, to which my hon. friend from Oshawa referred—the payments to the poor doctors of \$5 for every prenatal examination.

This year it is a little higher than it was last year because we are printing the baby book, *The Tender Years*, I believe we call it—which is out of print, and we have to provide new ones. It is a very popular book, and it is very much in demand by new mothers.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, why does the hon. Minister enter into that field of publication, when the federal Department of Health has so many books? They have dozens of books. Is this not a duplication of the service?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: May I say, Mr. Chairman, that this is one place where we lead, as we do in so many places. The federal people stepped into it. And we believe—and I say this in all sincerity—we believe that our book is better.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, could the hon. Minister get together with the

federal publication authorities and agree on one set of books? Is it not a little silly to duplicate all these services?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Well, the federal people, of course, are doing this to help the provinces that have not been in the field, and largely provide a book for those provinces where one is not published under provincial supervision. I suppose we could get together with them and talk it out. It might be worthy of consideration. I will take it under advisement.

Vote 604 agreed to.

On vote 605:

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Regarding item No. 3 under vote 605—in maintenance—I would like to know why the item was increased from \$4,000 to \$32,000 for this year.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, the answer is that we are refitting and equipping a new railway dental car to put on the Canadian Pacific Railway line. We had two railway cars, one became “kaput” so we have been given another one by one of the railroads, and we are paying for the equipping of it.

Vote 605 agreed to.

On vote 606:

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, on vote 605, the dental service branch, I feel probably this is a place where I can ask the hon. Minister, I hope, this very embarrassing question. It seems that most of the dentists in the province of Ontario are in favour of fluoridation. Now in this vote of \$97,800 inasmuch as the vast percentage of dentists of this province, and of every other province, are for fluoridation, I would like the hon. Minister to explain to us the policy of this government regarding the same subject.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, the policy of this government was laid down very clearly and very plainly last year. The matter was put in the hands of a committee for investigation. It was agreed upon, in this House, that this was what would happen to it.

I believe the policy of the government will remain as it was enunciated last year, at least until such time as that committee reports to this House.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I am just wondering if the hon. Minister, who gives very good opinions around this House, and

who is one of our favourite antagonists, would care to give a personal opinion of this matter.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I may say very frankly that I have no qualms about saying that my personal opinion has not changed one bit from that enunciated last year.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Chairman, with respect to vote 606—

Mr. Chairman: Yes, vote 605 was carried. We are on vote 606.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, Mr. Chairman, with respect to vote 606, I think that this raises a very serious problem, the question of the development of our nursing facilities in the province in the future.

Now, as the hon. Minister knows better than I, a substantial difference of opinion and dispute arose, during the past 4 or 5 or 6 months, with respect to the continuation of the school of practical nursing, which was initiated, I believe, 3 years ago.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you, firstly, what the position of the government is at the present time, with respect to these schools of practical nursing.

Secondly, what will happen to the multitude of young women who attended at these schools at great personal expense and, if the policy of the government as enunciated thus far continues, will be denied the opportunity to certificate themselves as they anticipated?

Thirdly, in the event that the government intends to discontinue these schools of practical nursing, has it in mind the substitution of any other programme that will attract and develop more people for the nursing profession in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I was of the opinion that the hon. leader of the Opposition sat in the committee last week when I—very thoroughly I thought—went into this matter of what happened to the students who—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Chairman, no, I was not there. But, in the event that it was explained at that time, I am prepared to accept a very abbreviated explanation.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I did give a fairly lengthy explanation, and I think we gave the members of the committee an opportunity to ask further questions about it, which many of them did.

But briefly, we have done everything possible, and we are doing everything possible, to make certain that every one of those women who enrolled in the Canadian school of practical nursing has the opportunity to complete her training, and become certificated as a certified nursing assistant.

We have organized programmes for them at whatever stage of training they had reached. I think it was something like 465 whom we cannot advise because they had not begun training; their names were not even entered on the books of the school.

Now, the school co-operated with us in every way possible. They put their books at our disposal. I believe the number was something in the neighbourhood of 465 who were designated in the books only by a number, and had not begun any training at all.

We have been unable to get in touch with them, except insofar as they might have read reports through the newspapers. The schools could not give us the names either.

Out of 1,478 applicants, 1,078 took some training; only 100 had completed the classroom course, and 58 of those tried the exams last July and most of them now are nearly at the completion of the conditions for further clinical training which we laid down.

Now, all of the remainder, whose names and addresses we knew, have been advised, by letter, what we have to offer them to enable them to become certified nursing assistants.

The second question of the hon. leader of the Opposition, I think, was in respect to what is being done.

First of all, these schools will no longer be permitted to operate under The Department of Health. We found, after serious and careful consideration, that they were not able to provide the clinical training which we believe is essential in the production of a certified nursing assistant. They were not able to give them the hospital training.

I have no fault to find with the method of classroom instruction, and I have no fault to find with the results of the written examinations because the 58 students who wrote could write, and did write, satisfactory examinations.

The schools are being allowed to continue under The Trade Schools Act, supervised by The Department of Education.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): How many of them?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Well, they will have to start all over again. I believe the Canadian school is going to start up again, and many others. I had two in to see me, and referred them to the department—two new applicants to operate schools—so I have nothing more to do with that, whatsoever.

Apart from doing everything possible to help these students towards their certified nursing assistant's diploma, we have plans already underway to expand the output of certified nursing assistants in the province to almost twice the number. We hope, in 1960, to graduate a total of about 1,100, as compared with less than 600 a year ago.

Mr. Wintermeyer: The department's school?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Not our school alone. I believe, and I am not quite positive of this number—we have not got it here—but I believe it was 6 hospitals that started new schools on their own in 1959. They will turn out their first graduates this year. Four new hospitals are starting schools in 1960. This makes an additional 10 schools turning out assistants.

We have taken over accommodation vacated by The Department of Highways—on Davenport Road, I believe it is—that will allow us to double the size of our school here in Toronto, allow us to turn out from 100 to 125 students a year, and to conduct a very active night school as well—whereas, in Toronto, we have just been able to turn out from 35 to 50.

In London, we are using one of the old buildings on the Beck property, one which we had at first believed should be demolished. However, on looking it over we think it can be put to good use in this way for at least 5 years, with some renovation, so we are opening a school in London which should turn out 100 students a year.

We are looking, at the present time, for accommodation in Windsor, where we hope to operate a night school with accommodation for some 120 students each year.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister whether these particular potential nurses will be nurses' assistants or certified nurses' assistants only? That is, is there no hope or expectation that they will become professional nurses?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Oh, no.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Well, Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister whether the government has any programme in mind to

encourage and increase the number of professional nurses in the province?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: To this, Mr. Chairman, the answer, in a word, is yes. But I have to modify that by pointing out that we have to see this in a somewhat different light.

My department controls the training of these certified nursing assistants completely. The training of registered nurses, of course, is the responsibility of the registered nurses' association of Ontario, according to The Nursing Act, 1951. But the government, I think, is stimulating interest in this field.

The Nightingale school will begin operation this fall, producing nurses in 2 years as opposed to the present 3 years, with an entirely new curriculum where the emphasis will be on education rather than on education and in-service training.

The Department of Health will help in what little way it can help. We hope to convert all our training schools to a two-year course plus a one-year internship.

There is rather a selfish motive behind this. The two years will give them the training necessary to pass their RN examination, but we will insist on a third year of internship, at a decent salary, so that we can be sure they have thorough practical training. At the same time, we will be able to use their services for a year after training them, because the nursing school costs the province a good deal of money.

We intend to pay them a reasonable salary for that year's internship and not just the honorarium that they now receive.

In this way, I believe—particularly with the two-year school with the new curriculum emphasizing education—we are going to do more to encourage and stimulate interest in nursing as a career than perhaps anything that we have done yet. I say this because many schools have already expressed a great deal of interest in this new plan, and have signified their intention of going into it as soon as they change their present set-up.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, there are a number of comments and questions, with regard to this whole field of nursing and nursing assistants, that I would like to make.

In the first place, on the topic that the hon. leader of the Opposition has just raised, there is one phase of it that has always puzzled me, Mr. Chairman. I have no quarrel with the government's decision with regard to the nursing assistant schools and regularizing them under The Department of Education.

As a matter of fact, I think that what was going on before involved highly questionable procedures. Particularly do I have no quarrel when steps have been taken to make certain that those nursing assistants, who were in the process of getting their course, will have an opportunity to complete it and get the necessary credentials.

However, Mr. Chairman, the thing that puzzles me about the emergence of these private institutions is why there was any real incentive for them to emerge. I say this because we have had, for years, free courses offered by the government, and yet for some reason or another apparently there was a greater willingness or inclination on the part of people who were seeking to become nursing assistants to go and pay "x" dollars to get it from a private institution.

It strikes me that something must be wrong in the courses that were being offered by the government.

My question to the hon. Minister, Mr. Chairman, is this:

Has the hon. Minister, since coming to this department, reviewed the courses that were being offered by the government, and has he been able to satisfy himself as to why they were not popular enough to attract the people who are interested in becoming nursing assistants, so that they went off to these private schools?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, the answer is yes.

This is a most interesting question, and it is a question that appealed to me as soon as I came into the department. Why did girls and women, who could ill-afford it, pay some \$300 to take training which we not only gave them free—as the hon. member for York South states—but, if they attended in the day time, paid them for taking the course? We paid them a small honorarium. It is difficult to understand why.

I remember, when I did investigate it, that I found out why.

First of all, the courses were given, practically in total, by correspondence.

Now, in fairness and in justice to the schools, may I point out that they observed the letter of the law but evaded the spirit of the law. If my legal hon. friends will bear with me, I may become a little confused by getting into places where I have no business to be.

We laid down that they would take 200 hours of classroom instruction. We expected that the spirit of the law was that that 200

hours would be spread out over say 4 months at least—16 weeks, we felt, was a reasonable time.

Instead of that, they gave their classes in the main—and I say in the main because a few of them did not follow this procedure exactly—but, in the main, when a girl enrolled she was given, I think it was 34, mimeographed lessons. She went home with an understanding that, after she had turned in her comments or examinations—or tests, if you will—on her lessons, she would come in for 4 or 5 weeks and her complete 200 hours of classroom instruction would be compressed into that.

I know the hon. member must recognize that one cannot push that amount of instruction into 4 or 5 weeks. However, that was how they got around it.

Then, of course, the method of scheduling the lessons was another thing. Where we asked the student to come to the school and stay, beginning on a certain day and going straight through to a certain day to complete the course, they would put on a Saturday morning class, a half-day a week, and spread those weeks over a very lengthy period of time.

I think that, in part, accounts for the fact that 1,478 students were under instruction in the two years they were in operation. Indeed, if the other names had been found, the number would have been much greater than that.

I believe that those two things in themselves would answer the hon. member's question, because those were the only points at variance.

The contents of the course were practically the same as ours. They did make the course more interesting in that they led these students into fields which we felt did not belong in the certified nursing assistant class at all. They taught them sterile technique, and operating room procedures, and delivery room procedures—things that a certified nursing assistant, by the very nature of her training, should never be called upon to do at all. I think perhaps that that might have made the course a little more interesting.

We have tried to develop a curriculum, which will be practical and useful, without burdening the student with more than she needs, or more than she is capable of absorbing.

I think the correspondence school went beyond this, and by that method perhaps made the curriculum content in some measure a little more interesting than others.

Mr. MacDonald: I thank the hon. Minister for those comments.

Mr. Chairman, there are 3 or 4 others here. I hate to burden the hon. Minister unduly, but they are there.

The other day, Mr. Chairman, in the standing committee, we had quite a discussion of the so-called shortage of nurses. I say "so-called," because the hon. Minister told us that he did not know whether or not there was a shortage. He had investigated, and the more he investigated the more he could not come up with the answer.

This seems to me to be a bit mystifying. I must confess that it becomes even more mystifying when, since the meeting of that committee, I pick up the paper and discover that they are not able to open the new wings of the hospital in Scarborough, except for the maternity sections of the wings, because they do not have the nurses. If there is no nursing shortage, why are we not opening new buildings that have been constructed? So my mystification continues.

However, Mr. Chairman, I think there are 3 or 4 aspects of this problem of the shortage of nurses. I am confident there is a genuine shortage of nurses no matter what the hon. Minister attempts to tell us on this.

One of them is the question of what might be described, in general terms, as wages and working conditions. Normally, Mr. Chairman, wages and working conditions are met through organization. In the general field of employees this normally means a union, or some kind of professional organization which gradually acquires the powers and the status of a union, in terms of collective bargaining with the employers.

Mr. Chairman, I think we are fast approaching the position where we, as legislators, must take a look at what our responsibility is in conceding the necessary rights, not only to the overall body of the nursing association, namely the registered nurses' association of Ontario, but to any group within that association which comes to the conclusion that the registered nurses' association of Ontario may not be doing the job in terms of collective bargaining, or not doing it adequately enough, and therefore they want to avail themselves of the basic fundamental right of association to improve their position.

I was interested, for example, the other day when we were talking about this in connection with The Labour Relations Act, and pointing out that the government, in its amendments, was still going to exclude professional groups including nurses.

Over on that side of the House, and up in the back ranges of the Liberal ranks here, all hon. members profess to have received petitions from nurses in certain hospitals, saying that they did not want to have collective bargaining rights under The Labour Relations Act.

Mr. Chairman, I submit two points here. One, I know of a specific case in the city of Toronto where, in a certain hospital, a nurse—having left that hospital—was able to state and state flat blankly that most of the nurses, in subtle ways, had to sign one of these petitions. In other words, it became very much in the nature of the round-robin intervention petitions we are so familiar with in trade union circles.

Mr. A. J. Reaume (Essex North): Which hospital was that?

Mr. MacDonald: Never mind which hospital it was.

And the second point I wanted to make for the benefit of hon. members, who have suddenly awakened to the principles involved here, is that if there is a group of nurses—

Mr. Reaume: Which hospital?

Mr. MacDonald: Will the hon. member please be quiet?

Mr. Reaume: Which hospital is it? Give us the name.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. MacDonald: Can you not apply the muzzle, Mr. Chairman? Thanks.

If there is a group of nurses, just as if there is a group of engineers such as Hydro engineers, who want to have collective bargaining rights even though their overall professional organization does not want them, then, Mr. Chairman, I submit to you that we, as legislators, have not got the right to deny these people the right to seek collective bargaining—if that right is a basic right.

When we lay it down in our legislation, this is not imposed, they do not have to avail themselves of it, if they are not desirous of it. But what right have we to deny anybody who wants this right of collective bargaining? I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that we have no right.

Mr. Reaume: What hospital is he talking about?

Mr. MacDonald: We will tell him afterward.

Mr. Reaume: After what?

Mr. MacDonald: Maybe, if you will apply that gavel on top of the head, it might be more effective, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Reaume: What was the name of the hospital?

Mr. MacDonald: Clearly, the gavel does not fill the gap in stopping the noise in the way you are handling it now.

Mr. Reaume: On your head.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to pursue this a bit.

Mr. Wintermeyer: What is the name of the hospital?

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. MacDonald: Because I have in my hand, Mr. Chairman, a copy of the official publication of the registered nurses' association of Ontario news bulletin for the months of February-March, 1960, in which they spell out their personnel relations programme.

They point out that some time ago, in the year 1958—as a matter of fact, on a panel at their annual meeting—they discussed 3 methods of collective bargaining. The first method was that the registered nurses' association of Ontario should become certified as the collective bargaining agent for the nurses. The second one was that legislation should be provided for compulsory arbitration. The third one was a system of voluntary negotiating patterned on the method used by teachers.

Their contention was that the third one had the overwhelming endorsement, and this I can believe, because I acknowledge that, up until the present time, the majority of nurses are not going after collective bargaining rights.

Some time, I think, they are going to have to swallow their pride, and decide to eat instead of living on their pride, because there are a lot of professional groups that are just as dignified as the nursing profession—teachers and a lot of others—who have resorted to collective bargaining.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: And therefore, Mr. Chairman, will you please get—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Chairman, why do you not point out to the hon. member that he should not degrade the nurses.

Mr. Reaume: Eyes and ears of the world.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. leader of the Opposition says I should not degrade nurses. Are teachers degraded because they have been—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Are teachers degraded because they have got collective bargaining?

Mr. Reaume: The eyes and ears of the world.

Mr. MacDonald: Are engineers degraded because they seek collective bargaining rights?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Melodrama is not going to get the hon. member to first base.

Mr. MacDonald: Tut, tut.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. H. L. Rowntree (York West): Get on with the estimates.

Mr. MacDonald: I am on the estimates.

They spell out here what has happened since they are working on this voluntary approach, as the teachers have been working toward collective bargaining up until now.

But the significant thing, Mr. Chairman, is this—and I draw this to the attention of the hon. Minister—that they conclude their article on this in this fashion; and I quote:

Time and further experience will show whether it is wise to carry on as at present, or to seek legislation to support our determination to improve the economic standing of the nursing profession.

Now, I have had a lot of nurses come to me.

An hon. member: Why? What for?

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): That is because he looks sick.

Mr. MacDonald: I was never asked such a question as that before.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: I would ask the members to let the member for York South proceed. If you have a question to ask, and if the member permits the question, he should be

allowed to answer. If he does not permit a question, I suggest that you let him proceed.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: I would say, Mr. Chairman, in answer to the query as to why they come to me, is that these nurses have come to the conclusion that they should have collective bargaining rights and they know that we, in this party, really believe in collective bargaining methods. We do not mouth them the way the Liberals and Tories do, merely for their political purposes.

However, this is the point, Mr. Chairman, I am not trying to ram down the throats of any group the fact that they must use collective bargaining rights.

Mr. Reaume: What is the hon. member trying to do?

Mr. MacDonald: All I am trying to say is this, that we, as legislators, have no right to deny collective bargaining rights to those who want them. This is the point, that to deny those who want collective bargaining rights—and if these hon. members over here, who recognize a principle one day and forget it the next day, cannot grasp that, well they will just have to work on it a bit more.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Why, the hon. member does not even recognize the basic principle, which is—that which he enunciates—

Mr. MacDonald: The basic principle, Mr. Chairman, is that anybody who wants to exercise collective bargaining rights should have them. When the day comes, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, when the day comes that the registered nurses' association of Ontario, which is, in its official publication, expressing its doubts as to the present procedures, when it comes to the government, I hope the government is not going to take a high and mighty approach and say that this is a profession, and because it is a profession, it should be denied this right, because more and more people are going to come seeking this right.

The professional engineers in the United States have collective bargaining rights under their Labour Relations Act, and they have not degraded their professional status by so doing. And Hydro engineers are seeking it today, and they will not be degrading

their status by so getting it. The teachers in their own way have worked it out, and they have not degraded their status.

Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: What is your point of order?

Mr. Grossman: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this subject is either properly discussed under The Labour Relations Act discussion or it is properly discussed under this item. It seems to me it was already discussed under the other item. And the hon. member, I contend, is going far afield. He is not even discussing the employees of the health department. He is discussing all other types of employees.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, we are now discussing an estimate which deals with the nursing branch, and we are talking about the general problem of the shortage of nurses. I am submitting to hon. members that one of the reasons why we do not have enough people in the nursing profession, is that their average income is \$2,100. What people are going to go into a profession with that level of income? I am exploring the possibility—for their benefit, in A B C fashion—as to how if these people want collective bargaining rights, we should be willing to grant it under The Labour Relations Act, or anywhere else, if they so desire it.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Nobody is denying that.

Mr. Grossman: Why does the hon. member not explain why?

Mr. MacDonald: Now, Mr. Chairman, if this disturbs the Liberal-Tory coalition so much, I better leave it before their blood pressure rises too high.

Mr. Grossman: Why does he not explain why?

Mr. MacDonald: There is another question I want to ask the hon. Minister, and perhaps he and I can have a quiet little chat while hon. members relax.

Mr. Reaume: Go out in the hall and have it.

Mr. MacDonald: On February 9 of this year, there was a news story in the *Toronto Daily Star* with regard to a new hospital. Just let me read the first paragraph, as I would like to explore the government's

thinking on this whole question of what is now described as "progressive patient care." The hon. members should listen, they may be learning something.

Mr. Reaume: Let him take his hand out of his pocket.

Mr. MacDonald: The *Star* story reads:

A hospital where they let you sleep until 7 a.m. and the nurses are never more than a whisper away from the more seriously ill, is in prospect in Metropolitan Toronto's Queensway general. If the system, styled progressive patient care, goes through, Queensway will be the first hospital in Canada to offer it.

This whole concept of progressive patient care, Mr. Chairman, is one that, in the United States, has progressed much further than here in Canada. As a matter of fact, there is some pretty copious literature available from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare on it.

One of the things that this might do—and therefore it has relation to the nursing estimates that we are just discussing—is that it would make it possible for hospital services to be graded in accordance with the seriousness of the illness. This makes it possible for nurses and nursing services to be adapted to these needs, so that we would not have excessive nursing services, or excessive facilities in areas where there was little more than the rudimentary care required.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister what the official view is of this whole concept of progressive patient care? And related to that, is it possible to introduce this concept in existing hospitals, or is it necessary—because of changes in the physical structure of the building—that it be introduced only in the case of any new hospitals that are built?

Will it, in the hon. Minister's opinion, contribute to a more effective use of the limited nursing services that we have at the present time?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Answering the hon. member's last question first, Mr. Chairman, this is a very interesting feature now being introduced into Queensway, the progressive patient care. I hope that it will be investigated still more thoroughly than it apparently has been, because it is not widely accepted yet, but that does not mean it is not a good thing.

Speaking as a physician, it would seem to me that it is a very excellent thing, at least on the surface. I have to admit very frankly

that I have not studied it very deeply yet. The principle is sound—that is the segregating, or the gathering together, of all the seriously ill patients who need expert nursing care and, as they put it so very well graphically, not a whisper away from adequate and good nursing care.

And, of course, it would follow then that the patients, as they get into the “do it yourself” floor of the hospital, do not need the same number of highly skilled nurses, and can be looked after even by good ward attendants. They hardly need even a certified nursing assistant when they get to that stage.

But, looking at the principle broadly rather than superficially, I would be inclined to say that it is a very good one, a very sound one. I frankly cannot see why it cannot be introduced. More and more hospitals now are putting in a recovery department close to the operating theatre.

Of course, it should not be construed that only surgical patients are very seriously ill, because medical patients can be very, very dangerously ill and need exceptional nursing care, even more than in the most serious surgical cases.

I do not think that any insurmountable barriers will be found through introducing this kind of care into hospitals which have already been built.

This, of course, is a matter for the hospitals and I have to say again that this is a matter that comes under the hospital services commission. This is one of the reasons for the coming into being of the hospital services commission, to look after all factors in association with a well-organized integrated system of hospitals.

Now, to come to the matter of the nurses and their associations. I do not know whether or not the hon. leader of the CCF group (Mr. MacDonald) has spoken to great numbers of nurses. I have to say very honestly and very frankly that I am rather surprised that he and his hon. colleagues have not received some word from some of these nurses who are most bitterly opposed to being included in The Labour Relations Act and have sent in petitions.

I doubt if there is an hon. member outside of his own group who has not received some letters from, not one or two, but fairly large groups of nurses asking that we recognize their plea and do everything possible to see that the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has them excluded—definitely and decidedly excluded—from the terms of The Labour Relations Act.

Now, I cannot argue with the hon. member for York South or his group, Mr. Chairman, because I can only speak of the great numbers of such appeals which have come to me directly from nurses and nursing groups, and from other hon. members asking how they should be answered.

The registered nurses' association of Ontario, when I became Minister, asked if I would change their legislation to make it compulsory for every nurse on registration to have to belong to the registered nurses' association of Ontario. I refused, Mr. Chairman, because this is completely contradictory to my philosophy. I do not believe that anyone should be forced to join a union, or forced to join a professional organization. I belong to a professional organization, but I reserve to myself the right to belong to it or not to belong to it, as I should so choose.

Mr. MacDonald: In that connection, would the hon. Minister comment about certain hospitals that force them to join by deducting the equivalent from their pay or reducing them to a lower salary?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I think this is an accepted principle. There are members of trade unions from whose pay dues are deducted. They are benefiting from the work that is being done by the union. If this were done with myself, I think I would have to express strong disapproval of it, but, if this is a term of employment, there is not very much they can do about it if they want to work there. And therefore I cannot argue about it, because once again this is a local matter.

But I will not recommend to my government that the legislation be changed forcing every graduate nurse on graduation to join the association. To belong to that, to be governed by that part of the organization which must register her and look after her registration, that, of course, is compulsory, because she cannot practice her profession otherwise. But I am completely opposed to a nurse being forced to belong to the socio-economic organization phase of the organization if she chooses not to belong to it.

I do not think myself that it is degrading a professional organization if that professional organization chooses, by a majority, to come within the terms of The Labour Relations Act, or if it asks to have bargaining rights or become a union. If that is the will of the majority, once again I say I have no right to deny it, and I will not deny it, but I will have to be assured that it is the will of the majority.

At the present time I am given to understand, and I have reason to believe, that it is the will of the majority that they be excluded from the terms of The Labour Relations Act. It is passing strange to me, Mr. Chairman, that all of these letters have come, to me at least, since notice was given of the introduction of this amendment, and after publication of the article which the hon. member for York South read.

As far as the salaries of nurses are concerned, I have to admit, Mr. Chairman, that I think the hon. member for York South is a little behind the times in his salary. I know of no hospital paying registered nurses \$2,100 a year.

Mr. MacDonald: The Dominion bureau of statistics' figures quote the average salary last year as the lowest in any professional status, \$2,100 to \$2,200.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I find it very, very difficult to believe that, because our own Ontario Hospitals are within the range, I believe, recommended by the registered nurses' association of Ontario and our starting rate is \$3,240.

Mr. Whicher: That is the province of Saskatchewan. I thought it would be about \$1,500.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: In our hospitals the starting rate is \$3,240 a year.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, I just want to make this final comment. I am not going to argue the question of the collective bargaining any further at the moment, except to say that it strikes me as a little strange—and I wonder why the hon. Minister is not a bit suspicious—that such a flood of voluntary inspired letters should come from all of these individuals. I think he will find that a very serious campaign has been carried on.

However, let us leave that.

On the question, Mr. Chairman, of progressive patient care, I would hope that, if the hon. Minister's reaction to date is favourable to the whole idea, that it might be possible for his department to look into this, satisfy themselves completely as to its desirability. Having done so, perhaps they could do what has been done, for example, in the American jurisdiction—provide some literature that would be a guide to other communities who are moving towards the building of new hospitals, or renovating and changing the administration of their existing hospitals, so

that they can avail themselves of whatever advantages there are in it. I suggest this because I, with the hon. Minister, agree that it makes common sense.

There is one other phase of this nursing situation that I wanted to ask the hon. Minister about, and that is the question of male nurses. I was interested in a section of a letter which appeared in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* some months ago when they were discussing the whole question of the shortage of nurses. The letter indicated that:

One of the solutions would be to institute a vigorous recruitment campaign for young men. They are greatly needed in many areas of Canada and many types of nursing work, especially today where much of what used to be junior internes' work is done by nurses.

Great Britain today has nearly 17,000 male nurses, and the United States has over 10,000, to Canada's 140.

Now, what is the view of the hon. Minister on the question of male nurses? Is the government giving any consideration, in light of this disparity in our figures as compared to those of other jurisdictions, to encouraging males to enter the nursing profession?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I think my personal views are very well known, and indeed I am very unpopular with the nursing profession because of my views.

I have advocated, ever since I began to practice medicine, that there should be some encouragement given to men to enter the field of nursing. I had to say rather facetiously in committee the other day that I thought the time had come when we needed a Sylvester Pankhurst, as opposed to Sylvia Pankhurst many years ago.

I never thought that I would live to see the time when men would be fighting with women for equality, but that time has come, insofar as the nursing profession is concerned.

However, I think that a new day is dawning, the registered nurses' association of Ontario very recently appointed to their head office staff one of the best male nurses in Ontario, indeed he is a product of the Ontario Hospital system. We trained him, I think, in our hospital at Whitby. He held a very responsible position as director of the new operating room floor at the greatly expanded Oshawa general hospital and was hired from there to join the head office of the registered nurses' association of Ontario.

It is my sincere hope that men will now be encouraged to enter nursing, and I think

that the hope will be realized since I know Mr. Wedgery very well, and I know what a determined man he is, and I feel that I have basis for that hope. There is a very definite and growing field for them, and I think they can fill the job very, very well.

Mr. MacDonald: Has the government done anything to encourage them specifically up to this point?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I am doing everything I can with my tongue to make my views known and, of course, again this is actually the function of the hospital services commission.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say that this is another point in which I agree with the hon. Minister. I am glad to find points of agreement.

Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask the hon. Minister this, and perhaps he will not have the figures because they may be over in The Department of Education. A year or so ago, Quebec passed what is known as Bill 29 in which they provided significant increases in financial assistance to nurses. It amounts to \$300 for those in residence, \$500 for non-residents, and up to \$2,000 per annum for postgraduate courses.

I understand that our bursary system is available for persons going into nursing, and I was curious to know to what extent our bursary system, set up under The Department of Education, is being used by prospective nurses. Also, I would like to know whether the government feels—in light of what has been done, for example, in the neighbouring province—that more assistance in this way might not attract more people into the nursing profession, by removing the financial barriers to getting into it?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The answer, Mr. Chairman, of course, is that I really do not know.

Hospital trained nurses I know are not eligible for bursaries. I believe that university trained—that is the product of university schools of nursing—are eligible for postgraduate bursaries, as are also registered nurses, and when the hospital trained nurse graduates, she is eligible for bursary support for postgraduate work.

Quebec's Bill 29, of course, was a few years behind the times, again behind Ontario. This fine government over here did give leadership. I believe it was 4 years ago, Mr. Chairman, that this government started paying \$300 for every nurse in training and now,

with the hospital plan, the whole thing is part of the *per diem* cost of hospitals.

Mr. Thomas: It is now borne by the premium holders of the commission.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: One-third. One-third by the province, one-third by the Dominion.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Chairman is the money paid to the individual nurse or to the hospital?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It is included in the hospital rate.

Mr. Wintermeyer: The trainee gets no particular benefit. Now, the Quebec legislation actually benefits the particular and individual nurse.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: By way of a bursary?

Mr. Wintermeyer: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Well no, we have not got that.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Not exactly.

Mr. C. S. MacNaughton (Huron): To progress this matter of average salaries a little further, particularly because I am the trustee of a hospital, I would be interested in having the hon. member for York South substantiate this average pay figure that he has projected here. He suggests an average wage of \$2,100 which, to me, would presume that there were wage levels above this and wage levels below it.

Mr. Chairman, I would be happy if he would disclose the exact source of this information. I would furthermore say to him that he might name the hospitals who are paying these rates of wages, because the hospital of which I am trustee would be very, very happy to pay substantially more than this.

We are paying substantially more than these salary rates and, in addition to a higher rate, Mr. Chairman, we are also supplying room and board at a nominal rate. I think this can be said to be characteristic of hospitals all throughout the area.

I think the hon. member for York South would render a great service incidentally, Mr. Chairman, to many hospitals throughout the province if he would disclose to these hospitals where nurses are available at these rates of wages that he has discussed.

Now, before I sit down, I would like to make one observation, and that is with respect to the matter he proposed concerning

The Labour Relations Act. I suggest to him, Mr. Chairman, that the most valid reason why these nurses should be excluded from the provisions of The Labour Relations Act is simply the fact that an overwhelming number of them have requested that they be excluded. I can think of no better reason for it than just the reason I have expressed.

Mr. MacDonald: I want to comment on that last observation. I will comment on both of them. On this question of the overwhelming majority, that is fine. I am not attempting to push anything down their throats.

But the hon. Minister evaded the question when he said, "As long as a majority do not want it, I am not going to give it to them." What is the hon. Minister going to do when the vote becomes 55-45? Is he then, because 55 per cent. are opposed, going to deny the 45 per cent. their right?

That is precisely the problem we are already faced with in the case of the Hydro engineers.

They are a minority within the overall professional engineers but they believe they should have the right to collective bargaining—in the fashion that it has already been conceded in other jurisdictions.

So, if it is a basic right—this is the point and I put it to the hon. member seriously because he, I think, is interested—if it is a basic right, I submit to him that no majority has the right to deny a minority a basic right.

Mr. Rowntree: Now he is rephrasing it.

Mr. MacDonald: I am not rephrasing it.

Mr. Rowntree: In his own union organizations the minority has to abide by the will of the majority.

Mr. MacDonald: However, Mr. Chairman, we have threshed this through long enough.

I just want to explain to the hon. member, when he queried where I got this figure, that this is a Dominion bureau of statistics' figure that is now about a year old—given in a Canadian Press dispatch. The average figures were released by the Dominion bureau of statistics for the various professions, and they range from these very lucrative professions like lawyers and doctors up about \$14,000 or \$15,000 down to, they said, \$2,100 and some for nurses.

I know, Mr. Chairman, that averages sometimes can be meaningless, but this is an

official Dominion bureau of statistics' figure. I am convinced that, if we look it up in the Dominion bureau of statistics, we will find that I am quoting it accurately.

Mr. Grossman: Is that for all of Canada?

Mr. MacDonald: I presume so, yes.

Mr. MacNaughton: May I ask a question of the hon. member then? Do I understand him correctly when he says these figures are Dominion bureau of statistics' figure for 1959?

Mr. MacDonald: Well, 1958 or 1959.

Mr. MacNaughton: Well, are they for 1958 or 1959? It makes a difference, Mr. Chairman, because, within my experience, it is not possible to engage nurses in the nursing profession on the scale of wages that he calls an average, Dominion bureau of statistics or otherwise. Now it is 1959, 1958, maybe it is 1955, if he looks back.

Mr. G. Laverne (Russell): Mr. Chairman, just in answer to my hon. friend from York South, I would like to say that he made reference—now I say this in all sincerity—to a flood of letters that the hon. Minister mentioned, asking the government not to impose this—and when the word is imposed—I would suggest that they are the right words, Mr. Chairman, because I just wish to say this. These are letters that I received from the registered nurses' association of Ontario, and they are not in 1958 nor 1959 but they are in February of 1960. I would like to draw attention to this—and these are names I did not ask for, I can assure hon. members—but these are the words that I would like to read into the record:

Now, we wish to be protected from compulsory union membership.

There, Mr. Chairman, in essence, is the crux of the matter. They asked to be protected. As you know, I am very impartial at all times, but I do say that this government always protects the rights of the people in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, on item No. 4 on vote 606, the increase in costs in training nurses' assistants here does not indicate a vastly expanded programme. Would the hon. Minister care to expand on that?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It must be understood that we have already our organized staff and teachers and instructors and it is not necessary to add a complete complement of those.

A great deal of the expansion—I want to make clear again, if my former statements were not eminently clear—is coming from hospital training schools. The expansion which we ourselves are undertaking can be adequately covered by this.

May I, Mr. Chairman, go back to this Bill 29 of Quebec's and point something out to the hon. members? I just got a statement here which covers 48 of the 63 training schools in Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1959. These schools are paying out of an approved hospital cost. In the first year they are paying from \$60 a year to \$720 for the nurses in training; in the second year from \$60 to \$780; the third year from \$72 to \$1,800 for the nurses.

So I do not think that Ontario yet needs to hang its head insofar as Quebec, Saskatchewan or any other province in the Dominion of Canada is concerned.

Mr. Thomas: Mr. Chairman, on vote 606:

In the city of Oshawa we have the Oshawa missionary college, the college of the Seventh Day Adventists. They are very fine people, and are trying to make some contribution to the present nursing shortage. In January they established a school of nursing there. I presume they have a licence from the department to operate, but I was wondering if they receive any financial assistance from The Department of Health. The hon. Minister is quite aware of the Seventh Day Adventists' school of nursing which was established in January.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I cannot say that for sure without consulting the hospital services commission because this is a little different. They are getting their theoretic training at the college, and then the girls are going to Branson hospital in North York for their practical training. I do not know just what the relationship is, as far as grant assistance is concerned yet, but we will get that when we deal with the commission estimates.

Vote 606 agreed to.

Vote 607 agreed to.

On vote 608:

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, on vote 608, there is 33⅓ per cent. of a reduction in the maintenance in item No. 3. Does that mean that the incidence of venereal disease is down?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, the answer is yes.

Mr. Troy: Thank you.

Vote 608 agreed to.

On vote 609:

Mr. M. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister for this information.

I noticed that in the speech of the hon. Provincial Treasurer that the hon. Minister was thinking of the Beck memorial sanatorium at London in relation to turning this over for the examination of retarded and emotionally disturbed children.

I want to say that we have such an association in the city of Windsor, and they certainly back this movement to quite an extent. We want to assure the hon. Minister that, once this is accomplished, the people of Windsor will be quite pleased.

I would like to know if the hon. Minister has any date, in view of when that will happen, and when the hospital will be open for that.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, the answer is the hospital was opened on February 1, 1960. It is now operating.

Mr. Trotter: I just want to inquire where the hon. Minister allows, in his estimates, for the bringing in of the refugees that have tuberculosis.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, we do not bring them in. The travelling costs, if that is what the hon. member means, are met by the federal government.

The cost to us is when the patient gets to hospital, and it is not itemized separately or specifically. They just go into the hospital as ordinary patients, as covered by vote 609. There is no special amount set aside particularly for the treatment of the tubercular refugee.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, with respect to TB patients, does the hon. Minister have any estimates on how many TB refugees he will be taking during the year? Has he, as yet, arrived at any agreement with the federal government with respect to voluntary organizations and the sponsorship?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Chairman, there has been no such agreement reached between the federal government and volunteer organizations. But the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has already enunciated, and has repeated on several occasions, that the province of Ontario

is prepared to take its full share of all those permitted to enter Canada by the federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, what is the reason for the wide discrepancy in the amounts allocated for these clinics in Sudbury and Kirkland Lake as compared to the others.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The answer, I am assured, is that in Kirkland Lake we occupy space which has been granted us through the generosity of the board of health of Kirkland Lake. The medical officer of health does the work for us on a small honorarium.

In Sudbury we rent space which is much less costly than it is in other places. The two operations are just more economical than in other places.

I am also advised that our own North Bay laboratory does the work in Sudbury.

Mr. G. W. Innes (Oxford): Mr. Chairman, on vote 609, I would like to refer to the tubercular sanatoria in the province, and particularly the private sanatoria. I want to compliment them on the good job they have done in the past. But I would like to ask the hon. Minister how many private sanatoria are still operating in the province.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, this question eludes me. I think I must be getting rather stupid—more than usual. Would the hon. member explain what he means by private sanatoria?

Mr. Innes: Sanatoria where the hon. Minister gives a grant *per diem* per bed, either empty or in use.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: We do that in all of the sanatoria. It should be clearly understood that none of the sanatoria belongs to the province of Ontario. They are private in that they are operated by voluntary organizations. We do not own them by any means. I believe they all operate under public charter. We pay for the care of patients in all of them.

Mr. Innes: Could the hon. Minister tell me how many empty beds there are in Beck sanatorium at the moment?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes, I think I can. There are 30 vacant beds in Beck. Remember, Mr. Chairman, that we are now occupying three-and-a-half buildings of Beck sanatorium.

Mr. Innes: Yes, I understand that.

What out-patient care is given to patients who have been confined to sanatoria, and who do subsequently get out of the sanatorium? What out-patient care do we continue to give to them?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I believe it is laid down on an individual basis. Each patient on discharge is given complete and total instruction. The family physician and the medical officer of health for the municipality, to which the patient returns, is given a copy of those instructions. So each patient is treated on an individual basis.

Mr. Innes: I have a letter here of March 5, which was directed to Mr. Shorey. I am not going to read the whole letter to hon. members, but I do want to refer them to the last part of it.

This will bring to their attention, the degree of the case.

This man, who had gone to Beck in May or April, had gone through the different tests. In September, he became negative and has been negative ever since.

In December, he decided that he would like to go back home and, of course, there was a little bit of a stir about it. Finally he did leave, and he has continued to progress, and his condition has continued to improve ever since.

But I am going to read the last paragraph of this letter that he wrote to me, and I will bring this to the hon. Minister personally at some later date.

This is an account that was sent to him by the hospital at London, and it amounted to \$62. But he points out that, had he remained in the hospital, it would have cost the government over \$1,200.

Now, he is a veteran of both wars, and he feels that he has not been justly treated in the way this has been handled. I am going to read the last paragraph of his letter if I may be allowed:

This account is still refused. Please advise me of your authority for so doing, because your handling of my case could raise the presumption that possibly there are two policies in fact, one for TB refugees which includes treatment, food, housing and a job—and one, of course, headlined—and another for Canadians such as myself, and possibly others, who would also prefer out-patient treatment, but because of the pressure put upon them dare not leave the sanatorium.

Now, I am going to see the hon. Minister personally on this. But I do feel that this

gentleman has a legitimate case when he claims that he has saved the government approximately \$1,200 or \$1,300, and he has submitted a bill for \$62 and the department in Toronto here have refused to pay it, and said that he must get it through the municipality, through welfare.

Now, this gentleman can certainly pay for it, although he is a pensioner. But he does feel that this government should pay that bill and not have him resort to welfare of his municipality.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Is this bill for post-sanatorium care or in-sanatorium care?

Mr. Innes: Post-sanatorium care.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Well, my department is not responsible for any post-sanatorium care costs. They are the responsibility of welfare.

Mr. Innes: Now, just a moment, in The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, 1958, chapter 346, under the heading item No. 47, it says:

The Minister may provide and pay an amount not exceeding \$18 per week for the treatment outside of sanatoria of a former patient who has recovered to such an extent that, in the opinion of the director or an inspector, he is said to be discharged and is not a resident.

Now, I think this gentleman has a legitimate case.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: This, Mr. Chairman, I understand, was deleted from our regulations two years ago and transferred to The Department of Public Welfare. Is the hon. member's copy of the regulations up to date?

Mr. Innes: 1958.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I want to make it quite clear, Mr. Chairman, that there could be great variances of opinion about whether or not the patient could be treated as an out-patient.

It has not yet been accepted that tuberculosis can be treated as an out-patient disease. I would myself accept the dictum of the chest tuberculosis specialists, I would not even presume to advise a patient, myself, without the advice of a specialist in tuberculosis as to whether or not he was prepared to have treatment on an out-patient basis.

However, I agree the man feels aggrieved, and I would be very, very happy indeed to look into it, and we shall do all we can to see that it is cleared up to everyone's satisfaction.

Mr. Innes: I would like to thank the hon. Minister, and I can assure him that this man is really upset. He tells me he has other cases; he is willing to put his name before the committee on health and he will testify before it if the hon. Minister so desires.

He does feel that the taxpayers of this province are certainly being hamstrung by a lot of extra people who are in the sanatoria who have no need to be there, and he will use himself as a perfect example. He has also intimated to me that there are people who are patients at the hospital who are going out doing other work, and he has also gone so far as to tell me that there are patients who have taken holidays and have come back in a period of a month or so, and are still residents of the hospital.

The unfortunate part of it is that this government is paying a grant per bed whether they are there or whether they are not. I think this certainly does need a little scrutiny on the part of the department to see if we are paying for something that we should not be paying for.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that we are not paying for anything we do not know about. This business of going out to work is part of a planned programme. This is part of our programme of rehabilitation, and I support it wholeheartedly, and the business of going home for vacations is also part of a planned programme. We want to see how the patient will bear up, how he will adjust to normal living again, if his condition will stay quiet.

This is all part of a planned programme, and I can assure the hon. member that we are constantly after the superintendent and staff of the sanatoria to get the patients out just as quickly as possible. Indeed, we are chasing one or two of them at the present time because we find that the per patient day's stay is above the provincial average, and we have to have some yardstick by which we can measure these things. We have a provincial average, and if that sanatorium gets out of line with this pattern, believe me we jump on them promptly and heavily.

Mr. R. C. Edwards (Wentworth): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question with respect to the estimates under the heading of clinics to be established. I note, in the estimates for 1959-1960, that a total sum of \$64,000 was set out, whereas this time \$23,000 is set out. I should like to know what clinics were established in the year 1959, and the reason why this is considerably lower at this time.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: We opened a clinic early in the year last year. We planned to open one this year, but we do not foresee that it will be opened until well on in the year. Therefore, we do not expect to use as much money as we would have had it been open for a whole year.

Vote 609 agreed to.

On vote 610:

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Chairman, on vote 610, I would ask the hon. Minister what action The Department of Health took in relation to the request of a sub-committee of the Ontario federation of labour regarding industrial hygiene submitted in October, 1958.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I am afraid I am not familiar with that recommendation. I was not the Minister in October, 1958, and I am afraid I would have to be apprised of what the hon. member refers to.

Mr. Gisborn: I will read it to the hon. Minister.

The committee recommends that the Ontario federation of labour request the industrial hygiene division of The Department of Health to conduct studies in the field of air pollution, use of polluted water in industry, the transmission of diseases in hospitals and among groups working together in close quarters, the effect of radiation, and such other problems as may require public attention; and to further request that all findings and recommendations arising out of these studies should be given the widest possible public circulation.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, I would like to advise the hon. member that those studies are underway, that we are working in close co-operation with the officials of The Department of Labour in carrying out those studies. I believe the water studies have been undertaken by the water resources commission.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): On vote 610, is the air pollution control in there? Or is it in vote 611?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It does come in vote 610.

Mr. Cowling: Well, I wonder if the hon. Minister would tell us what the budget is, what part of that is for the air pollution division. Perhaps, for the benefit of some

of the newer hon. members, the hon. Minister might just tell them what is being done in that division.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: We are undertaking studies at the present time, and having discussions with interested groups, with a view to expanding our activities in the matter of air pollution on a regional or area basis.

As the hon. members know, it was two years ago The Air Pollution Control Act—that was the name of it, I think—was passed, bringing this matter under the supervision of The Department of Health. Legislation was passed enabling municipalities to pass by-laws to control, to get into, this air pollution field.

We did meet with some difficulty, to begin with, in getting a proper or adequate bylaw drawn up. However, that has been done, and, during the past few months, we have approved, I think, 14 or 16 such bylaws submitted by certain municipalities for our approval.

However, some industrial areas are still concerned that this does not completely answer the problem, and have asked us to extend the pollution control even more widely than we have now permitted. To that end, we have already met with interested groups—labour, industry, chambers of commerce, and municipal councils—with a view to seeing what steps we can take to control this, or try to control this, on an area or regional basis, rather than leaving it to a single municipality. Leaving it to a single municipality creates the possibility that one municipality very interested in this may pass the necessary bylaws, but be surrounded by other municipalities who ignore it.

Now, there is permissive legislation which will allow groups of municipalities to join in this on their own. But we believe that it could be set up maybe something after the fashion of the conservation areas, where large regions are taken under the control of the various municipalities within the region. That might be an answer to it, or it may call for some other type of management.

However, we are looking at that now, as requested by the various interested groups in the province.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister if research is being done in such areas as in the uranium mines of Elliot Lake and Bancroft, in regard to the possibility of radiation?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I believe, Mr. Chairman, that every employee is subjected to

periodic tests. This is not my concern, unfortunately—I should not say unfortunately, because it is being very adequately done by The Department of Labour. But there is very strict control of this, because it is a very dangerous matter. I repeat that very strict control is being exercised over this.

Then we ourselves are encouraging studies into the radiation content of various substances. Indeed, the University of Toronto, I believe, has a project under way at the present time, where the whole bodies of human beings are being checked for radiation content.

Mr. Troy: And equipment, too, I suppose, is checked so that the best type of safety equipment is used—that is under The Department of Labour, too. That is not the hon. Minister's department.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is right—there is very close co-operation between the departments.

Mr. G. T. Gordon (Brantford): On vote 610, does this mobile unit, that goes around to industrial plants taking X-rays, come under this department?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Vote 610. That is the silicosis unit. Yes.

Mr. Gordon: Well now, there seems to be a conflict of opinion between the doctors in the department who only see the X-ray and they do not know the patient at all, they just see the X-ray.

Now, I have two cases here, and they are both new Canadians, and they have been denied a certificate of health because of the X-ray plate that was received in the department here.

Yet in the city of Brantford, where these men are, a specialist in two cases, gives them a clear bill of health.

On another case, I had the man go to the clinic in Brantford, and this clinic gives this man a clear bill of health. In the last paragraph here, after a very lengthy examination, it says: "In my opinion, he should be allowed to take any employment which he desires."

Now, on the other case, the other man that is concerned, the doctor told me, just on Saturday, that this man has a very slight shadow on his lung. The man tells me that he had a very serious illness as a boy with pneumonia, and it left that shadow which has been there ever since. And the specialist in Brantford examined the man, 3 years ago,

and examined him again now, and finds it still the same.

Now, the doctors in Brantford say that these men should be given certificates of health, showing that they can carry on their employment. These two men are the ones who are in the middle, and they cannot work because they cannot get certificates, and they cannot get any other employment because of their age. They are in their late forties and they cannot get any other employment, but they are gainfully employed in these two industries—they are only small industries—and I spoke with the heads of both industries. These men are very necessary to them, they would like to have them, but because they cannot get this certificate from the department, they are denied work.

Now then, here is the conflict of two opinions, the doctors here in the department who have never seen the men, who just see the plate, and the doctors in Brantford examined the men personally, and two doctors in each case give them a clean bill of health.

Now, someone—there must be someone that is right—but my point is that these men are suffering because they cannot work because they cannot get a certificate to work. They are denied employment just because they cannot get the certificate from here.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, the lack of a certificate, or the possession of the certificate, only allows them to go into industry or bars them from industry where there is a silicosis hazard.

Mr. Gordon: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It does not refuse them the right to work.

Mr. Gordon: Oh, no.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is rather a broad term. Now, who is right, Mr. Chairman? This is a question which we in medicine often pose. It is rather fortunate that my hon. friend is engaged in an industry where there is not too much variation of opinion. A can of peas is a can of peas.

However, one doctor's opinion of a patient can be one thing and he can justify it, and another doctor—or another dozen doctors—may provide one or a dozen different opinions, that each one in turn can justify. The hon. member says that the clinic and the specialists in Brantford saw the patient; that our physician judged him by the X-ray. Well, the story of silicosis, as I was taught it, is judged by the X-ray.

With all due respect to my specialist friends in internal medicine, the diagnosis of silicosis is a very tricky problem. We have one man in the department to whom we entrust this matter. I think he has spent the whole of his professional life in it, and he is considered, in Canada, to be one of the outstanding authorities on it. That is the only justification I can offer the hon. member for our departmental opinion. However, I think that, since there appears to be a goodly weight of medical evidence opposed to his opinion, what we will arrange to do is suggest that all of them get together in consultation over these cases and ascertain if there is a compromise to be found, or to establish if an injustice has been done. At least there will be an exchange of professional opinion so that some satisfactory conclusion can be worked out.

It is not the intention of the department to work a hardship upon anyone. It is rather a great responsibility, however, to give a man a clean bill of health if the examining physician has reason to suspect silicosis.

If he engages in an industry where there is a silica hazard and he breaks down, it is completely impossible for him to get workmen's compensation, and the man is left in a far worse state than he should be.

It would seem to me that if there is a suspicion of silicosis, it would be better that that man be directed into some other type of industry where there is no silica hazard. There is one further point, and I was rather interested in this, that one of the patients concerned was described as a new Canadian. I—

Mr. Gordon: Both of them.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Both of them are new Canadians. This could cast a little different light on it, because in Europe there is not nearly the emphasis put on silicosis as there is here. We consider it a very serious disease, a serious condition, a very disabling one. The European people do not agree with us.

But I can assure my hon. friend that, if he will give me the names of these people privately, I will have my staff contact the other physicians, and see if there is a way of resolving this problem, because we do not want to work a hardship.

Mr. Gordon: Well, Mr. Chairman, may I say to the hon. Minister, this one man has been examined in 1956. Now, in 1959 he was again X-rayed at the Brant sanatorium, and at this time no evidence of silicosis was found.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if there is any danger at all as a result of accidents in atomic reactor plants. My purpose in asking this question is that, just about 20 miles outside of the city of Windsor, across the border, an atomic reactor plant is being built in Monroe, Michigan.

Now, the winds, being prevailing westerlies, would naturally carry all of that radiation toward Essex county and the city of Windsor. Does this government, or does this department, have any control over that? First, is there any danger at all to the municipality; and second, does this department have any control over that, seeing that it is not a Canadian plant?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: In the matter of accidents, the statistics would have to be secured through the workman's compensation board. To the best of my knowledge, there has been none reported yet in Ontario.

My hon. colleague, the Minister of Labour, assures me that his people have discussed this with the scientists and they do not believe there is, or that there would be, a danger in case of an accident at the Monroe, Michigan, plant.

However, we have a reciprocal arrangement with the state of Michigan, and they, at the present time, are constantly testing. They are doing area testing, background testing. When our laboratory is in operation, we, too, will join with them and keep a constant flow of information passing between the two jurisdictions.

Mr. Newman: Thank you, sir.

Vote 610 agreed to.

On vote 611:

Mr. Thomas: Mr. Chairman, I must say quite frankly I am very disappointed with the hon. Minister regarding his reference to the important problem of air pollution. I do not think he is doing very much about it. The only thing he said was that there are, at the present time, 24 bylaws in the course of preparation.

I am going to suggest to the hon. Minister that it is all very well for the municipality to pass bylaws, but it is another thing to enforce them. Where the problem in some of the small municipalities is so great, particularly in respect to air pollution, I think that this government, as we discussed at the select committee on air pollution, has to give consideration to giving some form of grant, on a percentage basis, to implementing the

salary of an air pollution officer. If we are to get anywhere at all, that is the only way, I think, by which we are going to make progress in this important problem of air pollution. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what he thinks about that.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I can only say, Mr. Chairman, that this is one of the questions under discussion at the present time.

Vote 611 agreed to.

Vote 612 agreed to.

On vote 613:

Mr. J. Gould (Bracondale): Mr. Chairman, this afternoon I questioned the hon. Minister as to this government's appropriation covering the treatment, control and prevention of drug addiction in this province. And the hon. Minister said that I would find that under the heading of mental health. I see that appropriation amounts to some \$46 million.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I find myself in the position where I should like to press the hon. Minister to be a little more precise, a little more exact in his answer.

I now ask him where, and at what hospitals, has treatment been given to drug addicts? Would he point out the hospitals to me? Is it Aurora, Brockville, or Cobourg?

Furthermore can he tell me, in dollars and cents, just how much was spent last year, and how much he intends to spend next year, in the treatment of drug addicts?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, drug addicts and alcoholics can be, and are when it is desired, admitted to any one of 10 Ontario Hospitals for the mentally ill.

To give the hon. member the precise information he asked for, Mr. Chairman, is quite impossible I am afraid. I suppose we can get it for him, but we would have to go through the whole records of the hospitals, find out how many drug addicts, how many alcoholics were treated at each one, how much care each one got, and what the total cost of that care was. Therefore I am afraid that I cannot give the specific or exact answer that the hon. member requested.

Mr. Gould: Well now then, Mr. Chairman, may I proceed further?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Gould: The hon. Minister states in his summary of appropriations, vote 608, for venereal disease control branch, \$45,500; for tuberculosis prevention branch \$7,013,600.

Now, where in these estimates has he a like specific appropriation for the treatment of drug addicts?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The drug addicts, again I repeat, Mr. Chairman, who come to us for treatment, do so because of some emotional disturbance, some mental illness, or some mental breakdown. That is the only way we get drug addicts or alcoholics. We do not treat drug addicts *per se*.

I tried to point out, in as clear and precise language as is possible for me to do this afternoon, that, unfortunately, in our society, we have no way of picking those who are believed to be, or are known to be, drug addicts out of the population and forcing them to take treatment. If they come to us, and seek voluntary admission to hospital for the treatment of drug addiction, or if they come to us stating that they believe themselves to be drug addicts, so long as the voluntary application is signed by a physician, we will admit them to one of our mental hospitals. Then, on the basis of our observation, we will decide whether they are drug addicts, and, if they are, we will do everything we can to treat them.

Mr. Gould: Well then, is the hon. Minister not able to tell me, through you, Mr. Chairman, approximately how much his department spent last year in treating drug addicts?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: No, Mr. Chairman, it would be a figure picked out of the ether. It would be ridiculous and foolish in the extreme to give it to the hon. member, because it may not have any basis in fact.

I will try to get the figure for the hon. member, but I must admit that it will take me some time, because I will have to ask the hospitals to go through all of their records. But I have no objection to doing that, if it is possible to get it at all.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, in the Throne speech, there is this phrase that I referred to this afternoon, when the hon. Minister told me to wait until this vote came up. It says this:

Funds will be requested for experimental projects involving group therapy for first-offender drug addicts.

Could the hon. Minister point out where these funds are located in this vote?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: This would be in The Department of Reform Institutions' estimates vote. Unfortunately we have nothing to do with offenders, those who offend under the law.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, when the estimates for The Department of Reform Institutions were here, I tried to get the same information I am trying to get now. And it is the same information that my hon. colleague has just been trying to get.

How many dollars are being spent for treatment of alcoholics, how many dollars are being spent for treatment of drug addicts, how many beds are being set aside? Apparently, neither the hon. Minister, whose estimates are presently before us, nor his hon. colleague, the Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Wardrope), whose estimates were before us this afternoon, can give us those figures, or wants to give us those figures.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Now, Mr. Chairman, I have absolutely no objection to answering the question insofar as it relates to my department.

No beds are set aside, particularly or specifically, for the treatment of addiction, either drug addiction or alcoholism. If a drug addict seeks to be admitted voluntarily, or if a drug addict is committed to our care—either on the certificate of two physicians or by the courts—if a bed is available or as soon as a bed is available, he will be put in that bed.

Now, we will use all the beds that we have as they are needed, and, to the best of my knowledge, I do not think that we have turned any drug addict away.

Now, I know that the daily press said we turned two away, but one was not turned away, as the newspaper reporter was given to believe. She was not turned away.

Indeed, I called the controller in question and said to her very frankly that, "If you get that patient down to the hospital, she will be admitted immediately." But the patient is still not in the hospital because she has never appeared, despite the very zealous effort of the controller to get her there.

The other patient, who was supposedly refused admission, was brought to our hospital at New Toronto, on Queen Street, one Sunday afternoon—the date I think was either in December or January—and the mother's story was that her son was refused admission. He was refused admission on that occasion because we did not have a vacant bed.

But when I looked further into the story, I found that this young man was first brought to the attention of our hospital on October 23 last year, when he was to be released from one of the reform institutions. It was believed that he was under treatment for drug

addiction, and it was believed that he had progressed enough that, if his treatment could be carried on, he would get along very well.

Arrangement was made by the reform institution in question that he would be admitted to our hospital on October 23. A bed was there for him, it was kept for him, but he did not report until sometime in December or January—I forget the date—but there was no longer a bed. But had he come back again, or had he taken the bed when it was available—we were not able to get in touch with him then—he would have been admitted to hospital.

To the best of my knowledge, Mr. Chairman, I repeat, we have not yet turned away any drug addict or alcoholic who came to us for treatment.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, in my speech on the Throne debate, I suggested that there was only identifiable in the public accounts, the sum of \$360,000—which was a fraction of 1 per cent. of the total money received from liquor revenues—specifically devoted to the treatment of alcoholics.

I used the word identifiable deliberately and purposely, because I noticed the same expression on the hon. Prime Minister's face and on the hon. Minister of Health's face at that time.

And, having noticed those expressions, I expressed the hope at that time, and twice since then, that when we came to these estimates the hon. Minister of Health would be able to identify the specific amounts that he spends for the care and treatment of alcoholics.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): That is silly.

Mr. Singer: Now, I tried to get it from the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions and he could not give it to me. I am trying to get it tonight from the hon. Minister of Health and he apparently is not able to give it to us.

In the Throne speech, it says this:

Further steps will be taken to widen treatment for alcoholism, a subject in which Ontario is well in the lead.

I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that this House is more than interested in finding out what these further steps are, and what sums of money are being devoted to these very important problems.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say to my hon. friend that he should not ask silly questions. He ought to know better.

Mr. Singer: All I want to get is an answer.

Hon. Mr. Frost: All right, then let me take The Department of Reform Institutions. He had the opportunity of asking that.

Now, what happens in Reform Institutions is this. Alcoholics and drug addicts are treated at one of our institutions—I think it is the Mimico institution—although it is not set aside particularly for this. Now, it is impossible to segregate—

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Frost: If my hon. friend would listen to this, he might learn something.

Mr. Singer: Do not lose your temper.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I do not think there is any use in going ahead. I will not bother him in that respect.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, may I point out that it would be humanly impossible for us to earmark funds for each specific disease.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Why, of course it is silly.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I do not know how many types and strains of mental illness we have, but the hon. members do not see, in my estimates, so many dollars set aside for the treatment of schizophrenics or manic-depressives, or compulsive states or psychoneurotics or anxiety. All of these are symptoms of complexes, just as drug addiction and alcoholism are, and it would be absolutely ridiculous and extreme to earmark "x" dollars for the treatment of the drug addict or the treatment of the alcoholic.

We will treat every drug addict and every alcoholic who is admitted to our hospitals. But we do not know how many dollars it is going to cost us, because we do not have any idea of how many there are. When we can find out, when society can help to show us a way to bring the addict out of society for treatment in the early stages of this problem, then we will be able to earmark "x" dollars, and will be able to tell the hon. member how much we are spending and how we propose to spend it.

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, if what the hon. Minister of Health says is correct, why are there these two sentences in the Throne speech?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, because sensible people would understand what it means. People who do not want to be sensible—

Mr. Singer: Let me get my two cents in. Mr. Chairman, I have the floor now, and I want to make this point, because I think it is important. The Throne speech says:

Further steps will be taken to widen treatment for alcoholism,
What are the further steps?

I have been asking this question repeatedly, and I do not get an answer.

The second statement is this, Mr. Chairman, and I am reading again from the Throne speech.

Funds will be requested for experimental projects involving group therapy for first-offender drug addicts.

Where are the further funds, and what funds are being requested?

Now surely, we should get an answer to that.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: May I point out, Mr. Chairman, that is one of the wider steps that is being taken, although it is not in my department.

This programme is under The Provincial Secretary's Department, and a new hospital, I believe, is going to be built. Surely that is widening out the undertaking; that is going to be a much greater undertaking than we have ever had in the past. That is one of them that I know.

My budget for the department in the mental health branch is up quite a number of dollars, who knows but that some of that will be used for the treatment of alcoholics? Who knows how many alcoholic people are going to be admitted at any time?

Mr. Singer? Who knows? That is what the people of Ontario want to find out.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: At this time next year, I will tell the hon. member how many more alcoholics I admitted, how many more drug addicts I admitted, and how many more I treated.

Mr. Singer: Oh, no, nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I cannot tell, until the year's operations are over, how much will be spent on them.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make some general comments with regard to vote 613, covering the appropriation for the mental health branch of the

department and proposing a sum of \$46 million. This sum is, I believe, half of the total proposed appropriations of the department. I therefore feel it is worthy of considerable comment.

I notice that the appropriation for this year is increased over last year by somewhat more than \$6 million. It would appear on the face of it that most of the increase—although it is not easy to figure it out right to the last dollar, or even to thousands of dollars—is for normal increases in salaries, plus some money appropriated for some new institutions which are in the process of being opened up.

I am certainly not criticizing increased appropriations for this branch.

I fear though, Mr. Chairman, that there is an indication in the estimates that The Department of Health, in dealing with the problem of mental health, is suffering from the same institutionitis, if I may call it that, as The Department of Reform Institutions seems to be suffering from. Certainly we need new and improved institutions in this province. But I seem to detect—and the hon. Minister will correct me if I am wrong—that an undue emphasis is on institutions, and that there is quite inadequate emphasis on other phases of mental health programmes.

I am certainly not suggesting that there is no money being spent on community services, or that there is no money being spent on research. I notice, for example, that \$300,000 of the \$46 million appropriated is for the psychiatric research institute for children in London, which I believe is a new institute just coming into being. In my opinion it is no doubt a very worthwhile project.

There are undoubtedly some other items in the estimates for community services and research services. Of the research projects the hon. Minister read out this afternoon—of these specific projects that are being undertaken in the province—I think most were in the mental health field. At least that was my impression as he read the list rather rapidly. All that is good.

But, I still submit that, in a problem of this kind, there should be more attention paid to prevention, which, of course, involves research, of getting greater knowledge about the nature of some of these diseases.

In the general type of mental hospital, it is possible—at least I judge it is possible from what I have read—that some of the new drugs that have been developed may result, in time, in a major breakthrough so that,

perhaps over a period of time, we will find ourselves in the same position as with tuberculosis, where there is a decline in the need for hospitals.

I do not know, I get that impression from some literature I have read. I hope that it is true. Undoubtedly, these new techniques are being used in Ontario Hospitals, although they were not developed here.

I still believe however, that it is an area where still further and greatly expanded research would be desirable. It certainly would be desirable if we could keep people out of mental hospitals, and when they are there, when they have to go there, that we get them out as soon as possible. But I will not deal with the general problem.

I would like, instead, to give some attention to the problem of the mentally retarded persons. I think this may be the really serious field, as far as future service in the province is concerned.

We now have the Orillia Hospital and the hospital at Smiths Falls in operation. The Orillia Hospital is a very ancient and dilapidated old building, which certainly should be replaced entirely.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Only part of it.

Mr. Bryden: But there is the newer hospital in Smiths Falls, and there are two or three others coming into operation in the near future, which is good. But I am wondering just how we ever expect to solve this problem of dealing with mentally retarded people through building more institutions.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Bryden: Well, frankly, Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is a subject for cheap witticisms. It is a very serious problem, and worth dealing with in a serious way.

I am informed by people who are experts in this field, which I am certainly not, that at least two per cent. of the people born are mentally retarded to the degree where they will very likely need institutional care, at some time or other, during their lives. That is a figure I have been given by experts. I certainly do not pretend any expert knowledge myself.

But, if that figure is even approximately correct, I would suggest that it indicates the need for some real change in direction of our methods of handling this problem.

If two per cent. of the people born are mentally retarded to a considerable degree, or from a considerable degree to a very great

degree, then that means that, every year in this province, there are about 3,000 or more children being born who are mentally retarded to the point where they will probably require institutional care under our present knowledge.

This means that if we built two large-sized institutions every year, we would just barely keep up with the problem, without making any inroads into the backlog of cases which we all know have accumulated. There is such a large backlog that they do not even bother recognizing its existence any more. So it seems to me that this is a field where—

Mr. Lavergne: Where does my hon. friend get his information?

Mr. Bryden: I am dealing with some serious problems.

If the hon. Minister of Health disputes my figure of two per cent., I would be very happy to hear his opinion, which undoubtedly is a more expert opinion than mine. But that is what I have been told. I submit that, even if it is only one per cent., it still is a very serious problem, because there are more than 150,000 live births in this province every year, and we can build all the institutions we want, but the minute they are built they will be filled.

It seems to me that in this field particularly—I am suggesting this in all fields relating to mental health—but in this field particularly, the need for large-scale research programmes is clearly indicated.

I am not now referring to a few special projects that university groups may be undertaking. They no doubt are desirable.

But I do believe that large-scale research projects are desirable so that we may acquire more information about the various types of disability which fall within the general category of mental retardation. Through such research, we may perhaps find some practical way of solving this problem, which, it seems to me, is threatening to engulf us.

Now, as I mentioned on an earlier occasion in this House, when I talked to medical staff in Orillia—which is still the major hospital in the province dealing with mentally retarded persons—they all told me rather wistfully that they had a wealth of material for research there, but nobody had any time to do anything about it.

It would seem to me that some continuing—not just some special projects as are apparently going on—but continuing large-scale research, using the material available, just the statistical material that is undoubtedly

available at Orillia, if anybody had the time to classify it and process it, that should be a major undertaking of the department. Perhaps this would be even more important—I am not trying to be dogmatic about this—than building new institutions.

Again I would like to say that I think, regarding any plans the department has for the building of institutions—I am not criticizing them, I certainly think those institutions are necessary—but I am submitting to the hon. Minister that if they are all built, they are not going to solve the problem that we are up against.

There really should be some entirely new thinking and vigorous action on this problem which certainly are not indicated at the moment in the estimates that I see before us or in any statements the hon. Minister has made to us.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would just like to refer to the 1958 annual report of The Department of Health which, I think, is the last one available. Regarding the section of that report summarizing quite briefly the work of the division of mental health, I would just like to read the first paragraph:

The year 1958 was marked by a considerable expansion of patient accommodation with lesser expansion of treatment staff. However, some noteworthy additions were made to treatment facilities and programmes.

Those words as far as I can see, reflect the same sort of situation as reflects itself in the estimates now before us, these words “a considerable expansion of patient accommodation with lesser expansion of treatment staff.” I think that is the nub of the problem with regard to the departmental policies on mental health. Too large a proportion of our expenditures is going into sheer custodial—

Mr. Lavergne: The hon. member is wasting the time of this House.

Mr. L. Letherby (Simcoe East): He is quoting his own opinion now.

Mr. Bryden: I am quoting from the report of the department. If the hon. member for Simcoe East does not agree with—

Mr. Letherby: On a matter of privilege, Mr. Chairman. The hon. member has made certain definite and serious charges against that old Orillia Hospital.

What irritates me, Mr. Chairman, is this, that some sodbuster has come into this House, with only 4 or 5 weeks' experience, and

wants to tell the learned people of these departments how to run them. We are getting fed up with it.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Bryden: I do not know what point of personal privilege was involved there, Mr. Chairman. I think I could probably raise some matters of personal privilege myself on the comments of the hon. member. But I will not waste my time over them.

Mr. Lavergne: My hon. friend is wasting the time of this House.

Mr. Bryden: However, Mr. Chairman, may I revert to the introductory paragraph that I read from the section in the annual report of 1958. I believe that the problem of expansion of patient accommodation, with less expansion of treatment staff, is a problem on which we are entitled to further explanation than we have so far received from the hon. Minister.

It would certainly appear to indicate undue emphasis, or an undue proportion of emphasis, on purely custodial activity as against active treatment, and even more so, I would suggest, as against research.

That, I submit, is a matter to which we should be giving serious consideration. I am not suggesting that we should be spending any less on sheer custodial care. I think probably we have to spend all that we are spending on that. But I think there should be substantial increases in some of the more constructive phases of the activities of the department.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, before I get too much ahead of me, may I be permitted to answer some points of inquiry? The hon. member has made some observations which are worthy of note.

The first, I think, was that we are infected by institutionitis. This is a new disease, I have not heard about it before. I would like to discuss the clinical picture and the symptom complex with him. I can assure him that, if it means what I think he intended to convey, we have not caught it. We are not infected with institutionitis insofar as the care of the mentally ill or the mentally retarded is concerned.

Indeed, I have been rather hesitant to urge upon the government a too ambitious programme of building new institutions for the very reason which he mentions, the fact that the new drugs may be the breakthrough which we have looked for—not for days, months, or years, but for centuries.

One has very vivid recollections of, even in 1953, talking to the health boards which operated the sanatoria for tuberculosis in the province, and how they had ambitious construction plans, all ready to put into operation or bring to reality, and overnight almost—by the development of certain drugs and certain new concepts of treatment—the picture changed. The great breakthrough came.

The result is that we are faced with vacant beds, and a great clamour has arisen as to how they should be used effectively.

For that reason, I have cautioned the government not to let us plunge too actively forward in the erection of new buildings so that we may not be subject to the criticism of being infected with this new disease—institutionitis. That the care is entirely custodial is completely and totally not in keeping with facts.

Mr. Bryden: I certainly did not mean to imply that.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Had my hon. friend listened to the speech I made, I think 3 weeks ago, concerning our mental health programme, he would have seen there that in our community clinics—this is an operation going on within the communities—our specialists saw 22,000 patients in the year 1958 for 129,356 separate interviews.

Now, Mr. Chairman, by no stretch of the imagination can it be said that we are interested in putting people in institutions. These clinics were set up for the express purpose of keeping them out of institutions, and it is doing that very thing. If I can recall my figure I quoted at that time that 67 per cent. of all first patients being seen in these clinics are the patients suffering for the first time from mental breakdown or emotional upset.

They are being seen in these clinics, in the out-patient departments of our hospitals, in psychiatric units of the general hospitals, and in the day-care and night-care centres which this department operates.

This, I think, is a very, very dramatic and progressive forward step. I think I can—with all honesty and with a good deal of pride—say that it can be credited to the forward-looking programme which this government has initiated.

I am not going to repeat what some of my hon. friends on this side of the House did draw to the attention of the House, much to the discomfiture of my hon. friends opposite. We, in this party, do not need to hang our heads in shame about what we have done.

There is much yet to do, and our ideal

objective is still on the horizon. But I want to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that we are steadily pushing forward—oh, perhaps not as fast as our hon. friends would do. But if we went as fast as we would like to and as they would like us to, then they would be able to bring the criticism to bear upon us that we were wasting the taxpayers' money.

Now, Mr. Chairman, may I say something about the new drugs. I grant that none of these new drugs were developed in our hospitals. We are not in the pharmaceutical business, nor is this our line at all.

I must admit, also, that I do not believe very many of these drugs were developed in Canada, or even on the North American continent. I believe that most of these drugs can be credited to the pharmaceutical houses, particularly in Europe. Switzerland, for instance, is one of the countries, as I believe are Italy and some others. It is unfair to single any one of them out. Many European countries have been the centre of pharmaceutical development for centuries, not only for the past two or three years.

But I have this to say to the credit of our hospitals, Mr. Chairman, that a great deal of the clinical research upon them has been carried out in the Ontario Hospitals. Much new knowledge has been gained as to their effects, as to their value, as to the dangerous features concerning them, and as to any side-effects that may come about from their use.

Now, my hon. friend was quite interested in mental retardation. I give him full credit and full marks for his interest in this field, because it is a tremendously fascinating one. As I have said frequently over the past month, it is attracting a great deal of society's attention, because perhaps, it is a last great barrier that is facing medicine. It is the last frontier, I believe, that medicine has to push backwards. And it is a tremendously large one, and a tremendously great one, indeed.

But I think that my hon. friend's figures, insofar as the retarded are concerned, are just a little bit high. I am afraid we could not begin to tax the people of Ontario enough to build institutions to accommodate the mentally retarded.

Mr. Bryden: That is my suggestion.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Just a minute. Let my hon. friend not get his shirt in a knot.

I want to tell the hon. member that our figures, and these are world-wide figures, do not apply to Ontario only. Let him not leave

the impression that the people of Ontario are any more prone to retardation, mental breakdown or emotional upsets than the people of any other country in the world. And, indeed, I think our figures are a little bit better than some countries, but they are average in the main. Two per cent. to three per cent. of our babies are born mentally retarded in some degree. Of those, only .2 per cent. of the babies born will need to be institutionalized for life.

Now, this is quite a different figure. It is still too large a figure. We are perfectly willing to recognize that. We are perfectly willing to admit that. But the picture is not quite so hopeless as my hon. friend would point out. Now, I am not trying to paint this in any rosy hue. I am not looking at it through rose-coloured glasses. I think I have taken about as realistic a view of it as any person associated with the problem in the province of Ontario.

But I do say to you, and I say to every hon. member in this House, Mr. Chairman, that there is hope in this field, and I think that we can look forward with a good deal more hope to the future, than we have been able to in the past.

My hon. friend has pointed out that there is need for large-scale research projects.

Now again, I have to point out that, while I am a great believer in research—and I want to make this very clear, sir—research is not something one pulls out of the ether, nor is it something that anyone can do. I do not care how wistfully my clinicians at Orillia, or anywhere else, may talk about research.

I think that every physician secretly nurses, within his being, the idea that he would like to engage in some tremendous research project. I have done it.

After I read the old book by Sinclair Lewis, *Arrowsmith*, I was sure that I was going to be one of the world's greatest researchers. I landed up in Port Perry as a general practitioner, and was very happy there. Indeed, sometimes I wonder why I left it. But I think, Mr. Chairman, that every physician nurses, within him, the idea that he can contribute something to help humanity by way of some original piece of research. But very few of us ever become involved in research, I do not know why. Perhaps it is from the angle of economics, because research has always been a poor paying business.

But then it calls for sustained interest. It calls, I think, for a special type of personality. Insofar as I know, concerning the whole field of medical science, I can think of nothing

more discouraging and more frustrating than research.

I would be no good in research because I am too impatient. For that reason, Mr. Chairman, there are far too few trained personnel willing to devote their life to research. It calls for a lifetime of devotion. One cannot go into research this month, this year, and decide he is going to go into something next year, and go back to research. One has got to decide he is going to spend his lifetime at it, and he stays there.

I would point out, however, that we have a good deal of original research going on, and that we have a fairly large research project going on at Orillia. One of the professors of the department of pharmacology, and one of the professors of the department of pediatrics, here in Toronto, go to Orillia regularly in the conduct of certain research projects.

I would say that, until we open the unit at Beck, the people from the University of Western Ontario were going there to draw the material for their research. And this, I again repeat—and I am very proud to repeat—is a piece of original work that has never been undertaken, to our knowledge, anywhere else in the world. This is now going on with continued and renewed activity at the University of Western Ontario in London. It is a very large-scale piece of original research, 4 departments of the university are involved.

Now, it is all right to say that we have got a wealth of material. We do have a wealth of bodies, but that does not necessarily mean that we have a wealth of research material. The hope for clinical research in retardation has not been very bright. We have not had much cause to believe much can come of that, at least at the present time. But we believe a great deal can come from original basic research, and it is in these fields—metabolism, biochemistry, endocrinology, psychology and genetics—that we hope to derive a great deal of knowledge.

In other words, we hope to learn something that will make possible the control of mental retardation by prevention. Whether this will be possible or not, human beings being what they are, I am in no position to tell.

Of the matter of expanding facilities, expanding buildings without a concomitant expansion in staff is quite out of keeping with that. I believe our hospitals are staffed as well as the best on the continent, and better than a great many. Our staff is better than

one to three patients, and this is considered just a little better than the ideal.

Now, where my hon. friend got his figures, I do not know, but these are the figures which are factual. I have compared them with the recommended standard as laid down by the American psychiatric association and the Canadian psychiatric association, and I do not think, again, that we need to hang our heads in shame when we look at them.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. Belanger: Mr. Chairman, so that I will not be told that I am out of order, we are discussing mental health?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Belanger: Very well. Now I will not be called out of order, due to the fact I want to discuss this problem, and I think this is the time, although I realize the hon. members feel that they have had quite an afternoon, quite an evening of it. But, unlike what my hon. friend has said on the other side there, that we are a bunch of poppycock or something like that, and that "we come out here and we do not ask questions—"

Mr. Chairman: Order. Order.

Mr. Belanger: I say that this is the time and place. And if we must do the thing right, and not be called out of order and told to bring it up later on, then I think this is the place where I should bring it.

Some time ago, I wrote to the hon. Minister of Health asking the number of patients in the mental institution in St. Thomas, coming from the county of Essex. I received that answer from him, I thanked him for the answer, and I will say this, that the number is quite substantial, and there are also some attending the institution in London.

Now, my purpose behind this was that I wanted to make quite a presentation to him in regards to an institution for Windsor. We, in the city of Windsor, do feel that there should be that type of an institution in the city, and certainly not because of what might be going through the hon. Minister's mind now, that we have that type of people there. That is not the case.

There are many reasons which I could present for the establishment of such an institution in Windsor.

However, since then—last week, in fact—the hon. Minister received a delegation from

the city of Windsor, which substantiates my statement that the people of Windsor were thinking along those lines. This was a very capable delegation, comprised of people who know this type of work because they are connected with it. They presented quite a brief to the hon. Minister.

Now, what I have to say is this, that I would certainly appreciate it if the hon. Minister of Health, and other hon. Ministers on that side of the government would do as certain hon. Ministers do, and that is, when delegations do come before them, to present some very important points pertaining to a certain area, that they ask the delegation whether their member has been informed of their presence. Regardless of whether the member be on the side of the government or in the Opposition, he should be told of the delegation appearing before them. The delegation should be asked whether the member knows of what they are going to bring up.

I certainly would have appreciated it very much if, at that time, the hon. Minister of Health had told the delegation that there are 3 members representing the Windsor area. None of us was even asked to be present at the presentation of that delegation.

I do not want to bring this to a lengthier affair than it has been so far, but I am going to ask the hon. Minister, regarding the questions that were asked by this delegation in the brief that they have presented, what are the chances of the city of Windsor getting what these people asked for? If the hon. Minister would please put that in writing to me, I would certainly appreciate it very much indeed, so that I could carry that back to the people of Windsor.

I certainly do not like the fact that certain things are done and just kept secret, so that we know nothing about it. I want to say this to the hon. Minister, that we are representatives of the people, and we have a right to know what is going to transpire.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, may I be permitted to answer that before the hon. member speaks further?

I did meet a group from Windsor, but I must make it very clear to the hon. member that, no matter what members have been involved in delegations that have come to me, I have never followed the practice of asking them if their member was aware that they were here, regardless of what political stripe the member was. When delegations come to see me, I consider they are coming to see me about business that affects the

people of the province of Ontario, coming within the scope of my responsibility, and I try to treat it in this manner.

Now, I will admit to you, sir, that, usually, delegations are accompanied by their members, and delegations have been accompanied by members who sit on the Opposition benches. I hope the day will never come when such a member is not equally welcome in my office, which is after all an office belonging to the people of Ontario who sit with me and support this present government.

But I would say through you, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. member that I always considered that it was my responsibility, as a member, to seek out my delegation and to accompany them—indeed, to arrange with the Ministers in question to meet my delegation and to meet me with them.

However, far be it from me to read a lecture to any hon. member on what I believe the duty of a member is.

I still cannot undertake, Mr. Chairman, that I will invite the members, or advise the members that a delegation is coming to see me. I still believe that is their own responsibility. I can assure the hon. member he will be welcomed if he comes, even if he comes alone, at any time concerning the business of his constituents. I would be delighted to meet him. I do not think it is necessary to write him, sir.

I gave my answer to the mayor, the city clerk, the member of the board of control and the 3 doctors who accompanied them. There is no secret about what I told them, sir. They asked me the question the hon. member has asked and I gave them the answer to the best of my ability. I told them that we were aware of the need, and the problem, in Windsor, that it was high on our priority list, and that it depended entirely on the availability of money and staff.

Mr. Lavergne: Mr. Chairman, please give me a chance to speak. That hon. member has been on his feet 75 times, and I would like to have this opportunity anyway.

Mr. MacDonald: If the hon. member has something to say—

Mr. Lavergne: Well, I was not sent here to ask questions, I was sent here to do something for my constituents. I want the hon. member to understand that, and I think that was a very foolish statement to make.

But, Mr. Chairman, I have a very good hon. friend in the Opposition who spoke, and I just want to allay his fears or any fears that may have been instilled in his mind,

that he feels that, because they sit in the Opposition, they are the only ones not notified.

I want to assure him that, in many instances—and I feel that I have a great following in my own riding—there are delegations from my own riding who, for personal reasons and others, come up and see the various departments without asking me, as a member, to appear with them. The hon. Minister has so ably presented this, that whether an hon. member is in the Opposition or in the government—if the delegation wants the member included that is fine, and if they do not, then I would say to you, my hon. friend, that they are royally received here, whether they come from a constituency represented by an able person in the Opposition or by a government member.

Mr. Belanger: I say the hon. member is the mayor of his municipality, but he does not happen to know the mayor of our municipality. He has the idea that, unless a member is on the government side, he cannot get in to see any of the Ministers.

Mr. Lavergne: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Thompson: May I say that I can stand up here and I can ask questions. I appreciate the courtesy on the part of the hon. Minister of Health in answering these questions. I think that he appreciates, with others in the front benches across there, the role that this Parliament plays in a democracy, more so than some others who seem to be irritated because we are interested as an Opposition in asking questions.

Mr. Lavergne: Mr. Chairman, I was not sent here—

Mr. Thompson: Now, referring to what the hon. Minister was saying about not suffering in any way from institutionitis—I think that was the term—and I would be the last one, as a non-medical man, to make a diagnosis for a doctor. But I feel, sir, as do others, that there has been a tendency in his department towards this institutionitis. Indeed there is a tendency on the part of the government towards it.

I listened very carefully to the estimates of The Department of Reform Institutions and I find that with the hon. leader of this government, the only contribution he made in connection with The Department of Reform Institutions was to say: "Bigger and better institutions."

I would like to suggest this is somewhat the same with The Department of Health, and

I am quoting now, from *Canadian Welfare*, with respect to the population in Ontario Hospitals:

Ontario Hospital population from 16 to 64 years of age increased between 1941 and 1957 by 17 per cent., and for the age group 65 and over the increase was 153 per cent. Of all the old people admitted, one-third are discharged within a year, and most could be discharged some time. Perhaps these facts indicate—

Canadian Welfare goes on,

—that, under different circumstances, many of these old people need not have been admitted at all.

Economic and social pressures are acute for the great majority of the aged and few, if any, services exist to meet their needs in communities. Are they being forced into mental institutions and hospitals by economic and social conditions?

Some minimum supervisory services, suitable housing and job and personal counselling are necessary to support and protect many in the crises that are normal to their age and condition. Such services might cut the admission rate, and also make possible the discharge of large numbers using mental hospital accommodation.

It goes on, sir, to talk of a recent survey which was made of the Ontario Hospital population. The survey showed that there were 2,000 patients who do not receive or require treatment, nursing or supervision. The behaviour of this group is said to be controlled, and their freedom unrestricted. The question asked in this article in *Canadian Welfare* is why, then, are these 2,000 people in hospital?

In part at least—and this is said in the article—an answer to this question is also suggested by the results of the survey. No fewer than 7,382 patients—one-third of the total in hospital—have no contact with their families. It is in the interests of the community, as well as of these patients, that the limited resources of families in this connection should be supplemented and strengthened by community services.

I know, under The Mental Health Act, which I read and studied, that now there is provision to do a great deal of community development work. But I still think that we have had a tradition in the past, of putting people in institutions, and not looking at the community services.

I would like to just raise this question, and I do so with a desire to know what the situation is. I have always wondered under

the hon. Minister's definition of an integrated hospital whether he excludes psychiatric beds from the grant that is given by the hospital services commission. Am I wrong in that?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Psychiatric hospital beds get a larger than normal grant.

Mr. Thompson: They get a larger grant? Well, can a municipality have a psychiatric ward? Really, what I am getting at is—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: This is being encouraged, very, very definitely, oh, yes.

Mr. Thompson: Well then, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister on this, because I feel that the local area is where the people should go for mental care, where they are near their own homes. I think this gives a chance for them to be visited and to visit their own family circles.

The point I am making is that, in this whole mental health field, and I know that under the hon. Minister's aggressive leadership in this that he has many plans, but there is in this great area of care, the fact that his department has had a long and very tiring disease of institutionitis.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: One question should be answered. The bed grant toward psychiatric units in general hospitals is \$8,500, as opposed to about \$5,000 to the general hospital bed.

Now, I think that I answered this question about the old people who are not getting treatment. This is a segment of our population which does cause us a very great deal of trouble. We have, at the last count, about 5,000 patients over 65 years of age who are orphans, literally orphans. They have nowhere to go, they have no one to care for them. We are parent, friend, brother, sister, everything else to them and we are home, the hospital is home.

For them, as I pointed out at that time, the infirmity type of institution is being established because no community owns them, no community wants them. I feel that it is the responsibility of the government to look after them. By the process of time, and by the evolution of time, and by new methods of treatment, I think this problem will wear itself out, but it will simply be by the evolution of time.

The attitude, I suppose, in the past—and in the very recent past—was towards the custodial care, because that was about all the hope there was.

But, I pointed out a few weeks ago that our discharge rate last year exceeded our

admission rate. This, I think, is one of the most hopeful signs that we have seen, and it lends more weight to our belief that we are heading towards the long awaited breakthrough in the treatment of the mentally ill.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, in part for the benefit of the hon. member for Simcoe East, whose interest in this topic is so short lived that he has gone out for another smoke, I just wanted to rise and document the views of the sodbusters on this side.

Mr. Lavergne: He does not smoke. He gave it up a year ago.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, we have listened, and those of us who are extremely interested in this, and as laymen, have done our very best to absorb the difficulties and the complexities of the subject. We have listened, in many instances, to nothing but smearing from the other side of the House, as to what we are attempting to do.

As a matter of fact, the last time we raised this in the House, the hon. member who has gone out for a smoke—

Mr. Grossman: He does not smoke and he does not drink.

Mr. MacDonald: —rose in the House and heaped abuse upon us. He not only heaped abuse upon us, he referred to each of the afternoon papers as getting down in the gutters because they had documented the statements that we had dealt with.

Fine, the hon. member is now back.

Then, after he had finished, I said to him, "You have accused me of just going after headlines on this matter," and I quoted to him the views of the Canadian mental health association, and asked whether he thought the Canadian mental health association was also just going after headlines. To this, he made a very significant comment. He said, "Look my friend, basically you are right, but this government cannot do it all at once."

In other words, he conceded the basic validity of our whole case, and confessed that he had been indulging in a little bit of Tory defence of the government.

Mr. Letherby: On a point of personal privilege, may I say the hon. member is never wrong. Nothing that he ever says is off base.

He had the gall to stand up in his place in this House the other day and tell the fire

marshal that he did not know his business. The fire marshal made a definite report about conditions at that old hospital, and said it is not a fire trap. The hon. member had the poor man sitting down here, in front of the front benches, and he got up and tried to crucify him. That is the type of man he is.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, the hon. member is indulging in it once again, because as—

Mr. Letherby: Oh, just rest your rowboat.

Mr. MacDonald: I commented at that time—I drew to the attention of the hon. members of the House and he missed it—that, whereas it may be true that the fire marshal said it is not a fire trap, the fire marshal also issued instructions that the night staff should be doubled for the protection of the people. So, therefore, apparently, the fire marshal had come to the conclusion that the people were not safe.

Mr. Letherby: He just suggested they should have a few more night nurses so they could look after people like the hon. member.

Mr. MacDonald: So maybe one of the great benefits, Mr. Chairman, of the visit of the hon. member for Woodbine and myself was that we got the fire marshal up there, and when he examined it, he came to the conclusion that there was not enough staff, and he caused it to be increased. So perhaps the hon. member should not be so hasty about all of this effort to heap abuse on those of us who are trying to get the government to do what he himself concedes is basically right.

Mr. Letherby: Come again?

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, the reason why I wanted to rise, is because of his earlier comment. Furthermore, it is implied, in many of the other comments, that we are not fair in suggesting that there is an undue emphasis on the custodial aspect.

So I, as a sodbuster, will take refuge, Mr. Chairman, in quoting the views of a professional person.

After our visit to Orillia, the Toronto *Globe and Mail* published a series of letters on January 19. Interestingly enough, they did not have a single letter to support their editorial, otherwise I am convinced it would have been printed.

But among those letters, there was one from Dr. T. P. Dixon from Sudbury. I do not know Dr. Dixon.

Mr. Lavergne: Maybe he is a crackpot, the hon. member does not know.

Mr. MacDonald: I do not know Dr. Dixon, but I am told that he is a man who is a—

Mr. Sopha: A splendid fellow.

Mr. MacDonald: Right, a splendid fellow, who is very familiar with this field. In fact, maybe the hon. member for Sudbury can confirm it, but I understand that he has done some research work under federal grants in this very field.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, if you can get silence for a moment, Mr. Chairman, let me quote a few paragraphs from Dr. Dixon's lengthy letter in the January 19 issue of the *Globe and Mail*. Down about the third or fourth paragraph, where he built up his case, here is the first conclusion he comes to, and I am quoting:

Our mental hospitals have largely become custodial institutions that do not delve beyond the superficial symptoms of mental disease.

This is largely due to the lack of trained staff, but also due to excessive pressures being put on what trained staff is available for the large numbers of chronic, neurological and senile, deteriorated patients who do not require expert psychiatric treatment, but rather routine medical and nursing care, in a safe and comfortable institution.

Hence many of our mental hospitals could be turned over to general practitioners, releasing our trained psychiatrists for research in the acute social and psychiatric conditions occurring in the community today.

And the final paragraphs of his letter are these:

It would appear ridiculous to spend 10 years at university, becoming a psychiatrist, only to be relegated to a custodial institution for largely administrative duties. It is a well-known fact that the environment of the hospital, away from the community pressures and responsibilities, does more to clear up psychosis than any therapy given. But the causes of the psychosis lie in the patient's ability to cope within his own community not the hospital.

Surely a psychiatrist who can manage 1,500 psychotic people and a staff of 1,000 is capable of supervising further staff of

trained social workers and psychologists, instead of working with two hands, he could work with many to ease his burden. I feel—

and this is for the benefit of the hon. Minister, despite his desire to glorify the programme beyond its merits. I would concede him that he has given great leadership in the field, but in case he attempts to build it beyond the merits of the case, here is the final sentence in Dr. Dixon's letter:

I feel that a more radical and imaginative approach in the field of mental health in this province is required.

Mr. Letherby: My friend, that man to me sounds like a crackpot.

Mr. MacDonald: Now you see, Mr. Chairman, here is another example. Here is a man who is a professional working in his field, and these experts—these sodbusters on the back benches of the Tory party—make that kind of comment.

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I ask my hon. friend if he appreciates the fact that the province of Ontario, his province, is leading America in the treatment of mental diseases?

Mr. MacDonald: It is not, it is not.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I say it is.

Mr. MacDonald: It is not.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I say it is.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, do I have the floor, or if the hon. Prime Minister wants to interrupt me—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Furthermore, I want to say to my hon. friend, now listen, he is not supposed to speak all night—

Mr. MacDonald: Oh yes? Well, go ahead.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I know he would like to blather around here all night.

Mr. MacDonald: All the hon. Prime Minister has done is come in here and blow his top because things have not been going as he wanted them to go. Let him just sit in here and pay attention. The rest of us have been here all the time.

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I say, Mr. Chairman, that this province has the widest and the most imaginative treatment and policies in

connection with the treatment of mentally ill people in America.

Mr. MacDonald: It has not.

Hon. Mr. Frost: And it has the finest system in America.

Mr. MacDonald: It has not.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Furthermore, I would say that it has the most forward-looking policy—

Mr. MacDonald: Tra la, tra la—

Hon. Mr. Frost: This province has done more to remove the stigma, to remove the things that are attached to the treatment of mental illness, than any other jurisdiction in Canada or in any jurisdiction in America. Now, I would suggest to my hon. friend that he study this matter, and take a good look at the assessment by the people who are familiar with the problem. I can show my hon. friend the letters I received from the mental health league in connection with the policies of this government and what we are doing. Now I will send them to him, and he can get out of some of the gloom and depression that he lives in.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say to the hon. Prime Minister that I am not going to argue with him, but that what he has said simply is not the case.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, it is the case.

Mr. MacDonald: If I want to rouse him unduly, I can say that the province of Saskatchewan, in terms of experimental work, in terms of one of their hospitals—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: What hospital?

Mr. Grossman: Shangri-La.

Mr. MacDonald: —has been given the psychiatric award for the whole of the North American continent.

Mr. Lavergne: Why does my hon. friend not go back to Saskatchewan?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, Mr. Chairman, I have two specific questions that I would like to ask the hon. Minister in this connection—

Mr. Lavergne: What vote, just to bring me up to date?

Mr. MacDonald: Now, we are on the vote of mental hospitals.

Mr. Chairman: I do not know where we are.

Mr. MacDonald: You mean your members do not.

Mr. Chairman, my question to the hon. Minister is this. I assume from all that has gone on, with regard to the appropriation for the removing of the old wings in the Orillia Hospital, that there is going to be no such appropriation for this year. Will the hon. Minister give us some indication of when this government intends to replace those older wings of this Orillia Hospital?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The only indication that I can give is that it is quite necessary to remove the patients first. I have no intention of recommending to the government that any more new buildings be erected on the Orillia property, because I think Orillia is large enough now. Indeed, I think it is too large.

Therefore, until such time has come, when I can remove at least 700 patients from Orillia, I cannot tell the hon. member when those wings will be demolished.

It would be my hope and this is subject to change, so do not pin me down, "x" number of years from now, and say that I said thus and so, it is my hope that, when those two wings are taken down, they will not be replaced.

I want to say a word or two, Mr. Chairman, while I am on my feet, about this much talked about addition to the night staff, and I want to clear this apprehension or, indeed, misinformation concerning it. The fire marshal did not recommend that the night staff be doubled.

Mr. MacDonald: The newspaper accounts are wrong.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Just a minute now, my hon. friend. Let him not get his shirt in a knot. I have the report on my desk. The hon. Prime Minister of this province insisted that the night staff be doubled and he insisted that it be doubled contrary to my better judgment, and he is the boss.

Mr. MacDonald: Why was he worried?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: He had a very sound and logical reason for being worried. Of

course he did, and the reason was this. We have people up there who are not quite as retarded as some others, and some of them do tend to play with fire, and we were very much concerned, because of all the publicity, that some of these people might cause fires.

For that reason, the hon. Prime Minister said that it would be in the best interests of all concerned that we take more than usual precautions, and he insisted, and again I repeat that against my better judgment and in a professional sense for once I bowed to a layman—I will never be able to live that down with the profession—and agreed that the night staff should be doubled.

But this, I assure you, Mr. Chairman, is only a temporary measure and, as soon as the fire training, or training in fire drill and fire protection measures, has been gone over with every member of our staff, the staff will go back to the normal complement.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would just like to say this, Mr. Chairman, in connection with this matter. As far back as 1952, I took a great interest in the matter of fire protection, I may say not only in the hospitals and institutions but in this building itself. I may say that there was on the fourth floor of this building, the motion picture branch, presenting a highly inflammatory and unsatisfactory condition in this building itself.

The staircases were not fireproof.

As a matter of fact, even today this building, after all of the work we have done in fireproofing staircases and that sort of thing, and enclosing them and the elevators, this building itself—and particularly the portions which the hon. members are in tonight—is not too satisfactory, from a fire standpoint.

Mr. MacDonald: What vote is this?

Hon. Mr. Frost: However, may I point out the situation in our institutions. In our institutions, as long as at least 8 years ago, I asked the fire marshal to make special surveys, and provide special fire safety instructions for all of our mental hospitals in this province, and that was done. Instructions were issued at that time concerning fire drills and concerning fire safety matters.

Now, I know this, that in Orillia the fire marshal appointed, years ago, former chief Edwards of Orillia as the fire marshal's representative, who stays on the premises all the time with a staff in Orillia.

In addition to that, concerning those older buildings there, fireproofing was done to a very large extent—the encasing of elevators

and stairways and that sort of thing—along the lines of work that was done on the eastern portion of this building here.

Now, that is something that has been carried on throughout Ontario, the protection, the betterment of our buildings in the province. Our buildings are now better protected from the standpoint of safety because of the steps taken to prevent fires and possibilities of fires.

I take the responsibility for doubling the night staff at the Orillia institution, and I will tell hon. members why I did it. I read about the statements in the paper, I think it was just before Christmas time, was it not? It was about that time, in any event. I read the statements that were made by the hon. member for York South, and the hon. member, I think, for Woodbine. I also read the statement that was made by the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. Wren), who used better sense than either one of them used, and—

Mr. MacDonald: Because he agreed with the hon. Prime Minister, that is all.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, all right, perhaps that is a good sign. But I felt that we should deal with this problem in light of the unsatisfactory publicity that was given to the conditions in those buildings, although the statements made were fundamentally not correct.

When such statements are made, those things attract people who are perhaps mentally unsound or something of the sort—fire bugs or people of that sort—so I thought that it was a matter of good sense to double the staffs in those institutions until this matter becomes straightened away.

I telephoned my good friend the hon. Minister of Health who, at that time, was down in Port Perry about it, and he told me that, in his best judgment, he did not think that was necessary.

Now, I did call the fire marshal and I asked him, under the circumstances, to double the staff in those institutions until this matter righted itself, for the fear that those institutions would be subject to some fire bug or crackpot attacks of some kind or other. I had some feeling that the statements in the press might attract unbalanced people. And that was the reason for it.

I may say this, that in the Orillia institution now, and this has been the case for some years past, former fire chief Edwards of Orillia is the fire marshal's representative and lives there with a staff on the premises,

and he is in charge of the staff all the time. I am satisfied that, in our institutions in Ontario, every step is being taken to protect the patients and the inmates and the people against possibilities of disaster.

I may say to you, Mr. Chairman, while talking about fire protection, that this building is not fireproof. As a matter of fact, the westerly wing of the building is probably semi-fireproof. The library itself, since the fire of about 40 years ago, is fireproof. This portion of the building, and running up from the basement to its fourth storey, is not fireproof.

We have taken every step and precaution we could to make this building as safe as we could.

As a matter of fact, some years ago, we even put a fire escape out of that window up there so that the press could get out without too much difficulty.

Mr. Grossman: We have got to look after the press.

Hon. Mr. Frost: We want to look after them. If there is ever trouble in this building, if they go out there onto that balcony, somebody will come along with a ladder and let them down in due course.

We have fireproofed the stairways in the buildings running up to the fourth floor. If hon. members look on the eastern side of the building they will see a very excellent job.

Now, as a matter of fact the centre portion of this building is far from satisfactory, and it will be some time, I imagine, before anything is done with it, because we have been spending our time and our money in connection with fireproofing the institutions in this province where children and patients and others are housed. Now that, I think, is the situation.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I would say that the hon. Prime Minister was very wise in increasing the staff at Orillia, and not just for the temporary reasons that he indicated. But I would also say, Mr. Chairman, if anybody else in this House had strayed as far from the estimates as the hon. Prime Minister has, he would have been chopped down long since.

An hon. member: We have been listening to the hon. member for York South all night.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, there is one other comment that I want to make with regard to what the hon. Prime Minister said. He

did not press it because he is a smart enough political operator to know that he is on pretty weak ground. I refer to his comment that we were making ill-advised statements regarding the Orillia Hospital.

I am far more interested, Mr. Chairman, in the views of people who are personally interested in this field, than the political observations of the Tory party, or some Liberal who wants to back up the Tory party.

When this was all over, Dr. Griffin made a comment that has been quoted in this House already, one paragraph of which this is the official release:

Dr. Griffin praised the frankness of CCF leader MacDonald, Health Minister Dymond in the newspapers in discussing the situation.

And furthermore in an official release of the Ontario association for retarded children, I will read just one sentence:

Parents will bless the columnists, politicians, reporters and photographers who recently inspected the hospital if their reports bring government action.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, may I say this?

Mr. MacDonald: So now we are waiting for government action and this was the statement, Mr. Chairman, of Mr. Gerald Anglin, Toronto, who is chairman of the Ontario association of the retarded children institutions committee.

However, Mr. Chairman, I had one final question that I wanted to ask the hon. Minister, and it arises out of what I think is a most unhappy situation in Aurora recently, and is very much related to this.

I have been very interested, in reading a pamphlet that came out just a few months ago from a committee in New York—by the group for the advancement of psychiatry—on the basic considerations in mental retardation, and one of the final points they make is the necessity for a community programme along the lines that other members have been discussing. They say that:

A sine qua non of adequate community planning is widespread public education concerning mental deficiency. Only when there is a realistic acceptance of this problem, in all strata of society, will community planning achieve its goal.

Now, within the context of that idea, I would like to ask the hon. Minister what he feels can, or should, be done by way of adult

education or community education, when we have the kind of situation that arose in Aurora a few weeks ago, where apparently, with the support of certain of the community fathers and public pressure along the street, a man who was willing to use his home for retarded persons on probation from these institutions, as a first step towards fitting back into the community, met with strong objections.

Now, it seems to me if we are going to help to get these people out of the institutions and back into the community, maybe these intermediate steps are very necessary. If people who are willing to make themselves and their homes available for this purpose are in effect going to be driven out of the community by the views of people in the community, it seems to me we face a real problem of public education. I am wondering what the hon. Minister's comment on this is.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: This is a very great problem. It is difficult enough to get society to accept the ex-mentally ill patient—that is, the patient who has been treated with some measure of success and restored to the point where he or she can return to the community—but, with retardation, the problem is infinitely worse, because clinically we cannot do a great deal for them.

Some of the high grade ones—and a few of the high grade ones now come to our institutions—are trained and fitted for restoration in the community. Some of the moderately retarded or less high grade, the lower grade ones, can be fitted to go back into the community but they cannot be self-sustaining. They cannot go into homes such as these. This is going to take a great deal of time. It is going to be a slow process of evolution by education.

Now, if a community or if a neighbour objects to a home being used for this sort of thing, we cannot change the situation by legislation, and we cannot change it by wielding a big stick. We hope to, and we try to, change it by a matter of education. I have said many times during the past year that two of the greatest problems—I believe I said it in this House a year ago—facing us today in this field are to fight stigma and lethargy.

The hon. Prime Minister has pointed out to hon. members that we have gone a long way in fighting stigma. The fight is not over yet by a long way, nor do I see the end of it, because it is still in the future. But we are getting farther ahead with that than we are with fighting lethargy. A great many people talk about this problem of the mentally

ill, and a great many people talk in glowing terms about what should be done for them and what they would do for them. But, when we come down to cases—if I may lapse into the vernacular—and really put the matter before them, we find an entirely different problem.

May I give a case in point?

In thinking about what might be done to ease the problem of overcrowding, I was audacious enough to suggest something to my hon. leader, and he does not know this whole story yet. He is going to hear it tonight for the first time, and perhaps I will go to the woodshed after, I do not know, and I do not really care.

However, I was looking around for a method whereby the province might raise some extra money, and I suggested that a special tax be levied on certain items.

Now, to try to get public reaction—and mind you, Mr. Chairman, this was at a time when one might say interest was at fever pitch, because it was about the time the Orillia story broke in the newspapers, and we were reading letters in all of the press about what should be done and how willing the people would be to pay for this accelerated programme—I had my public relations people make a spot check survey in downtown Toronto one day at noon. They polled 500 people, and asked what their personal opinion or reaction would be if these two special taxes were levied, and 98 per cent. of them were violently opposed and the remaining 2 per cent. were lukewarm.

Mr. Singer: What were the special taxes?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Oh, that does not matter now. I will tell the hon. member that sometime. This was just an experiment, a research project that I conducted on my own.

Now this, Mr. Chairman, bears out what I say to hon. members that a great deal is said about this problem, but when we come down to cases it is very difficult to do things.

I can remember in my own town where this very thing happened, that the opposition to it was so violent that the home was never used for this purpose. I am given to understand that our superintendent—and this is part of our education programme—himself helped to alleviate the situation, and I understand that the home is now being used as an approved boarding home.

Now, this does not happen everywhere

by any means. This is becoming more and more an isolated case, because we have a large number—how many approved homes have we? We have a large number, I cannot say exactly what the number is at the present time, but a large number of approved boarding homes. We have 932 patients in approved boarding homes, and I think the average is 5 or 6 to a home. If one figures it out, that means about 150 homes, if my mathematics are good, where these patients are accepted.

The neighbours do not mind. They accept them and they are working into the community.

This is a long programme, but it is one to which we have set ourselves. I believe, with the work that our own people are doing, with the volunteer groups that are becoming increasingly active, and the work they are doing to help us, we are becoming increasingly active. Through what we are doing to help, we will be able to educate the public along this line.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, I notice there is nothing in these estimates to indicate that that hospital, that the hon. Minister said would be built in northern Ontario, is being proceeded with. There is nothing in the estimates to cover that, is there?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That will be in the estimates of The Department of Public Works, which does all our building.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): I have a question, Mr. Chairman. Does the hospital plan take care of all the costs of the patient in the mental institutions of the province? If not, what portion does the patient have to pay? Another part of the question is: Does the hon. Minister's department pay anything to private institutions in this province?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: The government pays. The province of Ontario, with the taxpayers' money, pays for the care of all the patients. Now, the patients may have to pay something for clothing, if they can afford it. But we do provide a good deal of clothing, too. The department does not pay anything to private institutions. Certain institutions have been approved under The Ontario Hospital Services Commission Act.

Mr. Troy: The final selection then, of the place for the hospital in northern Ontario—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I have not yet made a decision.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, may I have item No. 14 on vote 613 explained, please, by the hon. Minister? Item No. 14, the \$65,000.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is the amount of money that it will cost us, in this year, for the care of patients in private institutions.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, I made a visit to Orillia last fall with the Hamilton branch of the retarded children's association, and certainly there was no doubt in their minds that the conditions were undesirable in the sense of being overcrowded.

Now, in light of what the hon. Minister has said in regard to his opinion that he would not replace the wings when they are taken down—the older wings—are there plans for facilities to which these children will be transferred? Is there anything being done at all?

I know that the Hamilton branch, in co-operation with the branch from the peninsula, are petitioning, or asking, to have a school in the Niagara peninsula, and they have even selected a site. We have not heard yet if there are any provisions for a building to move these children into.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I have already answered these questions. It is in the speech I made 2 or 3 weeks ago. I have answered this question over and over again. The plans that we are making are underway now.

Mr. Innes: Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the hon. Minister a question in conjunction with the Ontario Hospitals. I understand the public works programme in each of these hospitals is under the jurisdiction of The Department of Public Works in Toronto. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Yes.

Mr. Innes: The works department, in the Ontario Hospital set-up, is under the jurisdiction of The Department of Public Works?

Hon. Mr. Dymond: They have offices or buildings on some of our hospital properties, but that has nothing to do with the hospital.

Mr. Innes: Yes, I understand that. But does the hon. Minister not feel that the superintendent of the hospital should have more jurisdiction over the public works in their own hospitals? Now, every time they have to blow their nose, they have to come down and get permission from the authorities in

Toronto, and the superintendent of the hospital has no jurisdiction whatsoever.

Hon. Mr. Frost: What is the hon. member talking about? He should be specific.

Mr. Innes: Well, he has no jurisdiction over any of the works programmes that are authorized in his own hospital.

Mr. Grossman: Where?

Mr. Innes: That is the hospital in Woodstock, for instance.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: If it is a major construction or renovation programme, that is done by The Department of Public Works. Maintenance up to a certain amount, is done by the hospital maintenance staff, which comes directly under the authority of the superintendent of the hospital. Anything that department does is their business, and I have all I can do to run my own department without trying to run the department of an hon. colleague.

Mr. Innes: Well, I will grant the hon. Minister that. But in the works departments in some of these hospitals, their staff varies from 60 sometimes to 170, and it fluctuates up and down.

Hon. Mr. Allan: There is nothing wrong with that.

Mr. Innes: People are continually complaining. Well, if it was planned properly, they would be able to employ a steady staff throughout the year.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: I would not recommend to this government that we give authority over Public Works staff to the superintendents of our hospitals. They have all they can do to run the hospitals.

Mr. Innes: Well, all right.

Vote 613 agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister desires that the final estimate be held over, so I will move that the committee of supply rise and report certain resolutions.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report it has come to certain resolutions, begs leave to sit again, and moves the adoption of the report.

Report agreed to.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I will say that tomorrow we will have the estimates of The Department of Agriculture. But also there are items on the order paper to clean up, such as bills, committee matters, private bills and the like.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, will the hon. Prime Minister advise us more specifically—

and I do not expect great detail—if he intends to take any controversial bills tomorrow?

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, if there is anything controversial we will hold it over.

I move the adjournment of the House.
Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.25 of the clock, p.m.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Tuesday, March 15, 1960
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1960

2 O'CLOCK P.M.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

Mr. Speaker: We welcome, as guests of the Legislature today, students from the following schools: Division Street school, Merriton; Toronto Christians school, Rexdale; and the following Toronto schools: Leslie Street school, Oak Park junior high school, and Northern secondary school.

Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by committees.

Motions.

Introduction of bills.

THE MUNICIPAL TAX ASSISTANCE ACT, 1952

Hon. W. K. Warrender moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Municipal Tax Assistance Act, 1952."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this amendment provides that the Act does not apply to public lands set apart as a wilderness area.

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT

Hon. Mr. Warrender moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Public Utilities Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this amendment is to make it clear that this provision does not apply where debentures have been issued for local improvement works.

THE ASSESSMENT ACT

Hon. Mr. Warrender moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Assessment Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, there are several amendments here. Some are for clarification purposes, some procedural, some basic changes, but all these bills that I have just read will be going to the municipal law committee.

THE PUBLIC COMMERCIAL VEHICLES ACT

Hon. J. Yaremko moves first reading of bill intituled, "An Act to amend The Public Commercial Vehicles Act."

Motion agreed to; first reading of the bill.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this amendment brings a lessor of a vehicle operated for the transportation of goods, where a lessor engages or pays the driver, within the scope of The Public Commercial Vehicles Act.

Mr. Speaker: Orders of the day.

Hon. M. Phillips (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

1. The fourth annual report of the Ontario water resources commission for the year ended December 31, 1959.

2. Report of the Ontario cancer institute for the year ended December 31, 1959.

3. Report of the Ontario cancer treatment and research foundation, 1958 and 1959.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Before the orders of the day, Mr. Speaker, I have a question that I would like to direct to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost).

Now, so that I be technically in order, this particular question was prepared yesterday and forwarded, and a request came forth to wait until today. Today I did not resubmit it, but presumed that yesterday's notice was sufficient.

Mr. Speaker, the question is as follows. Is it true that conversations had been held, in recent days, between the federal hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Churchill) and members of this government? If so, what is the nature of these conversations?

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Now, Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to answer the question. I was sorry that I was not here yesterday, at the opening of the session, to answer the question then. The answer to the first part of the question is yes, conversations were held yesterday. They, as a matter of fact, have been held by myself several times in recent days, and with either myself or hon. Ministers of the government. In some cases, hon. members of the House here have consulted with hon. Mr. Churchill.

Regarding the second part of the question, as to the purpose of these conversations, the answer is this. The purpose of these conversations is the continuation of Elliot Lake and of the Bancroft area as prosperous communities. That is the purpose.

Now, I should like to amplify that by saying that, within a few days, the opportunity will be given to the House to discuss this matter, either on the calling of the estimates of The Department of Energy Resources, or the resolution which is on the order paper. At the moment, however, I think that what I have said is sufficient, and I think I have answered my hon. friend's question.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Speaker, before the orders of the day, I would like to address a question to the hon. Prime Minister, a copy of which I have directed to him through you. In their letter to the hon. Prime Minister dated March 10, the society of Ontario Hydro professional engineers asked for an early reply on the issue whether The Labour Relations Act would be amended to permit employee engineers to seek collective bargaining rights under the Act. Since the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) assured the Hydro engineers, just before the conclusion of their meeting with the cabinet on March 8, that the matter would be fully discussed with the cabinet at an early date and the decision indicated to them, is the hon. Prime Minister now in a position to reply to the Hydro engineers?

Hon. Mr. Frost: The answer is in the negative.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, if he is not in a position to reply, when will he be?

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): In the fullness of time.

Hon. Mr. Frost: He did not ask that question.

THE TERRITORIAL DIVISION ACT

Hon. W. K. Warrender moves second reading of Bill No. 85, "An Act to amend The Territorial Division Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS ACT

Hon. B. L. Cathcart moves second reading of Bill No. 87, "An Act to amend The Tourist Establishments Act."

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Speaker, I would like to hear the hon. Minister say something on the second reading of this bill.

Hon. B. L. Cathcart (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Speaker, on first reading, I gave a short explanation on the bill and, further to that, I would say that the bill itself is pretty much self-explanatory. It simply is dealing with the tourist outfitters' establishments which one year ago were brought under The Department of Travel and Publicity for licencing as well as inspection. We have operated under the legislation as of that day for the past year, and now we want to clarify the situation, and bring the tourist outfitters in the same legislation as our tourist establishments.

So, in the first section, the hon. member will note that we have done that; we have repealed the next section so that it is no longer necessary, because tourist outfitters are already contained in the first section. The subsection deals with using the national building code by reference, if it is necessary to do so over and above the present regulations that we now have, and the further section has to do with the licence to establish a tourist outfitters' camp.

In other words, it will enable us to approach The Department of Lands and Forests and other departments for their approval, particularly in regard to selling before we issue the licence to establishments.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Speaker, in connection with subsection 3 of section 2 of this bill, at least one municipality came before the private bills committee and requested permission to have a similar section in its private Act.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. Singer: Let him just wait, Mr. Speaker, until I finish. The request, as I recall it, was a little broader than is here, and there was reference to some American codes as

well. But there was substantial objection brought to the committee by The Department of Municipal Affairs, which objected to this cross-reference, and incorporation by reference, in a private bill.

Now, I wonder if the same sort of objection should not be taken by The Department of Municipal Affairs to The Department of Travel and Publicity.

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: Yes, but, Mr. Speaker, that is a matter that was referred back to me, and I intend to deal with it in committee of the whole House. Is that satisfactory?

Mr. Singer: Do I understand, then, that the hon. Minister is going to revise this section?

Hon. Mr. Cathcart: I am going to remove that section, with the permission of this House, you see.

Mr. Singer: He is going to recommend the removal?

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE PAROLE ACT

Hon. G. C. Wardrope moves second reading of Bill No. 88, "An Act to amend The Parole Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES ACT

Hon. W. M. Nickle moves second reading of Bill No. 90, "An Act to amend The Conservation Authorities Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE MENTAL HOSPITALS ACT

Hon. M. B. Dymond moves second reading of Bill No. 91, "An Act to amend The Mental Hospitals Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

HOSPITALS FOR CHILDREN SUFFERING EMOTIONAL OR PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves second reading of Bill No. 92, "An Act to provide hospitals for the care and treatment of children suffering from emotional or psychiatric disorders."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT

Hon. J. Yaremko moves second reading of Bill No. 96, "An Act to amend The Highway Traffic Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE MUNICIPAL UNCONDITIONAL GRANTS ACT, 1953

Hon. Mr. Warrender moves second reading of Bill No. 97, "An Act to amend The Municipal Unconditional Grants Act, 1953."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE BUILDING ACT

Hon. C. Daley moves second reading of Bill No. 98, "An Act to amend The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act."

Mr. Singer: Mr. Speaker, I wanted to address a question to the hon. Minister of Labour in relation to this. Does he propose, either at this time or at any other time, to do something about the principle of early closing bylaws which comes within this statute?

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): No, I would say no. It is a municipal matter.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Hon. Mr. Dymond moves second reading of Bill No. 99, "An Act to amend The Public Health Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

EXPROPRIATION OR INJURIOUS AFFECTION OF LANDS

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Roberts) indicated that he did not intend to proceed with this bill through to final reading, that he was putting the matter on the order paper, and putting the matter in process in order that there might be the opportunity of study.

Now, on that basis, I would be prepared to move second reading—it might be that he would prefer to refer this bill to the committee on legal bills for consideration at this time, but I do not think that it is his intention to proceed with the passing of this bill at this time. So on that basis, and the

fact that it would give the opportunity for consideration in the committee on legal bills, I will move second reading.

Hon. L. M. Frost moves second reading of Bill No. 120, "An Act to make uniform the procedures for determining compensation for the expropriation or injurious affection of lands by public authorities."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole.

Motion agreed to; House in committee of the whole, Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

NOTICES OF MOTION

Clerk of the House: Government notices of motion Nos. 2 and 3.

Resolved,

That in addition to the allowance provided under section 10(1) of The County Judges Act, the judge of a county or district court of a county or district in which there is only one judge and he is the judge of the surrogate court shall be paid an allowance of 40 per cent. of the judge's fees under The Surrogate Courts Act but in no case shall such allowance exceed \$2,000 in any year.

as provided by Bill No. 80, An Act to amend The County Judges Act.

Resolved,

That the fees on taxes payable to The Department of Insurance by an insurer or other person shall be as mentioned in schedule A to The Insurance Act,

as provided by Bill No. 83, An Act to amend The Insurance Act.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. Mackay) having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed resolutions recommends them to the consideration of the House.

Resolutions concurred in.

TOWN OF ARNPRIOR

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might ask the hon. Prime Minister if he would hold this one over. He indicated yesterday he—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Arnprior?

Mr. MacDonald: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Yes. Hold it over.

CITY OF SARNIA

House in committee on Bill No. Pr4, An Act respecting the city of Sarnia.

Sections 1 to 7, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr4 reported.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE BOARD OF OTTAWA

House in committee on Bill No. Pr5, An Act respecting the collegiate institute board of Ottawa.

Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr5 reported.

NATIONAL SANITARIUM ASSOCIATION

House in committee on Bill No. Pr16, An Act respecting the National Sanitarium Association.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr16 reported.

CITY OF OWEN SOUND

House in committee on Bill No. Pr19, An Act respecting the city of Owen Sound.

Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr19 reported.

CITY OF LONDON

House in committee on Bill No. Pr25, An Act respecting the city of London.

Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr25 reported.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE

House in committee on Bill No. Pr35, An Act respecting the city of Belleville.

Sections 1 to 16, inclusive, agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. Pr35 reported.

CITY OF HAMILTON

House in committee on Bill No. Pr41, An Act respecting the city of Hamilton.
Sections 1 to 13, inclusive, agreed to.
Preamble agreed to.
Bill No. Pr41 reported.

TOWN OF AJAX

House in committee on Bill No. Pr42, An Act respecting the town of Ajax.
Sections 1 to 10, inclusive, agreed to.
Schedule agreed to.
Preamble agreed to.
Bill No. Pr42 reported.

THE CROWN TIMBER ACT, 1952

House in committee on Bill No. 2, An Act to amend The Crown Timber Act, 1952.
Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.
Bill No. 2 reported.

THE LAKES AND RIVERS IMPROVEMENT ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 3, An Act to amend The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act.
Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.
Bill No. 3 reported.

THE WILD RICE HARVESTING ACT, 1960

House in committee on Bill No. 4, An Act to provide for the harvesting of wild rice.
Sections 1 to 7, inclusive, agreed to.
Bill No. 4 reported.

THE FORESTRY ACT, 1952

House in committee on Bill No. 5, An Act to amend The Forestry Act, 1952.
Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.
Bill No. 5 reported.

THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 32, An Act to amend The Public Lands Act.
Sections 1 to 7, inclusive, agreed to.
Bill No. 32 reported.

THE SURVEYS ACT, 1958

House in committee on Bill No. 33, An Act to amend The Surveys Act, 1958.
Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.
Bill No. 33 reported.

THE TREES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 43, An Act to amend The Trees Act.
Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.
Bill No. 43 reported.

THE NURSING ACT, 1951

House in committee on Bill No. 55, An Act to amend The Nursing Act, 1951.
Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.
Bill No. 55 reported.

AN ACT TO FACILITATE CORNEA TRANSPLANTS

House in committee on Bill No. 57, An Act to facilitate cornea transplants from the bodies of deceased persons to living persons.
Sections 1 to 9, inclusive, agreed to.
Bill No. 57 reported.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 67, An Act to amend The Department of Labour Act.
Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.
Bill No. 67 reported.

THE BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS ACT, 1950

House in committee on Bill No. 68, An Act to amend The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, 1950.
Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.
Bill No. 68 reported.

PRESQU'ILE PROVINCIAL PARK

House in committee on Bill No. 72, An Act respecting Presqu'ile provincial park.
Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, agreed to.
Bill No. 72 reported.

THE PROVINCIAL PARKS ACT, 1958

House in committee on Bill No. 73, An Act to amend The Provincial Parks Act, 1958.
Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.
Bill No. 73 reported.

THE WARBLE FLY CONTROL ACT, 1952

House in committee on Bill No. 76, An Act to amend The Warble Fly Control Act, 1952.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 76 reported.

THE WEED CONTROL ACT, 1960

House in committee on Bill No. 77, The Weed Control Act, 1960.

Sections 1 to 23, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 77 reported.

THE DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 78, An Act to provide for the disposal of dead animals.

Sections 1 to 13, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 78 reported.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture one question in connection with this? Does this Act in any way protect against the possibility of meat from dead animals getting into stores for human consumption?

Hon. W. A. Goodfellow (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Chairman, the answer is quite definitely yes.

THE FARM PRODUCTS GRADES AND SALES ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 79, An Act to amend The Farm Products Grades and Sales Act.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 79 reported.

THE GINSENG ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 93, An Act to repeal The Ginseng Act.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Why is this bill coming up at the present time? Is there no ginseng grown in Ontario any more?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: No, I have been advised that it has not been used in Ontario for 25 years. I think it was passed in 1912.

Mr. MacDonald: What is ginseng, what is it used for?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I do not know even what it is. I know my wife uses a little for

seasoning sometimes in a tin can. That is all I know about ginseng.

Mr. Nixon: I think we used to export it to China. I believe there is still some of it grown.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: That is right. The Act was passed originally in 1912, I understand. To the knowledge of the officials we have in the department at the present time, it has never been used.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 93 reported.

THE CLEAN GRAIN ACT

House in committee on Bill No. 94, An Act to repeal The Clean Grain Act.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Bill No. 94 reported.

THE TELEPHONE ACT, 1960

House in committee on Bill No. 95, The Telephone Act, 1960.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Mr. Chairman, this bill has not been to the agriculture committee, and it is my intention to have it referred to them.

Mr. Chairman: Referred to the agriculture committee.

Clerk of the House: Most of them are referred back now.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: There may not be any discussion on it, but if any hon. members have any discussion on it, I would be glad to put the motion to have it referred back.

Mr. Chairman: If there is any discussion, we will refer it to the agriculture committee.

Sections 1 to 119, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 95 reported.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves that the committee of the whole House rise and report certain resolutions and certain bills without amendment, and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of the whole House begs to report certain resolutions and certain bills without amendment, and begs leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

THE MECHANICS' LIEN ACT

Hon. A. K. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 82, "An Act to amend The Mechanics' Lien Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill will go to the committee on legal bills probably tomorrow, if the members of that committee are prepared to deal with it tomorrow. I think it would facilitate matters if it were sent tomorrow. I do not think I need add anything more than what I said on first reading, except that I would draw attention to section 7 of the bill which is the procedural section with respect to the trial of lien actions.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

THE INSURANCE ACT

Hon. Mr. Roberts moves second reading of Bill No. 83, "An Act to amend The Insurance Act."

He said: Mr. Speaker, on Bill No. 83, again I think perhaps the explanation of it on first reading is sufficient. This bill should go to the legal bills committee and, if the members of the committee are willing, this also could be dealt with tomorrow morning. There are a number of technical changes there, and I would like to have the superintendent of insurance on hand to explain them to the committee.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Before the next order, I would like to revert to the orders of the day and inform the House that on Thursday it is proposed that there be a night session. Now, that is despite the date of March 17, but the orders to be called on that day will be Bill No. 60 and Bill No. 61, they are the two liquor bills, and the estimates of The Department of the Provincial Secretary. Now, I would say, sir, that those 3 orders ought to provide more entertainment than any "seventeenth of Ireland" celebration.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of supply.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, before you put the motion I would like to move an amendment, and before I move the amendment, Mr. Speaker, I should outline to you the purpose and significance of the amendment.

It is my presumption that the House leader

will call The Department of Agriculture estimates.

Before those estimates are called, I suggest to you that there is an item on the order paper, in the form of Bill No. 86, that is an Act relating to The Farm Products Marketing Act. I suggest that it would be unwise for this House to consider the very important estimates of The Department of Agriculture, and the significance of those estimates on the economy of the agricultural industry, without first disposing of Bill No. 86.

Mr. Speaker, it is the wish and intent of the Liberal Opposition to not only vote against this bill, but to demonstrate to this House that the bill and the proposed legislation should not be brought forward. The proposed legislation, Mr. Speaker, is very dangerous legislation, and is contrary to the legislation respecting marketing that has been enacted in this House heretofore.

In very simple language, Mr. Speaker, it will deny the producer the right to appoint his local board as his agent to assist the marketing of his respective produce. Also, it puts complete autonomy into the hands of the overall provincial board.

Mr. Speaker, we have evolved a marketing system over a period of years, and now in one gulp, if you will, one fell swoop, we will destroy the initiative and the—

Hon. Mr. Frost: May I point out to the hon. leader of the Opposition that the motion should be put. But I point out that the motion is out of order, very definitely out of order for this reason: That on the motion to go into supply, there is already an amendment moved by the hon. leader of the Opposition, in connection with a very extensive want of confidence motion in this government, which I think is giving good government to Ontario. I think that precludes any such motion as this; I think the motion is out of order.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Now, Mr. Speaker, this may be the time to debate this once and for all. I have heard—not only have I heard, but we have considered—the suggestion that the hon. Prime Minister just made to this House—that is, that only one amendment can be made to the motion relating to supply, and that is on the occasion of the budget address.

Mr. Speaker, if that be the rule of this House, then I suggest that this House has been acting illegally and contrary to rules all these years. The leader of the Conservative Opposition, back in 1934 to 1943, used this very motion to enunciate his programme

and his platform and his policy, and it is enunciated in Lewis, substantiated by May, that historically speaking—

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Sir James Whitney, on March 12, 1895.

Mr. Wintermeyer: —historically speaking, this particular amendment was used, Mr. Speaker, to bring matters of attention to the House where not otherwise permitted.

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): But they must refer to the estimates.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Exactly. Exactly. And I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that my motion relates directly to these estimates. All we have to do is look at May, Mr. Speaker, to realize that we can make an amendment relating to legislation.

And, Mr. Speaker, this matter has been discussed many times in the English Parliament and in the Canadian Parliament, and the rule has been relaxed, Mr. Speaker, over the years, to permit reference to substance of legislation.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would point out—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Therefore, I would submit my motion is very much in order.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would point out, Mr. Speaker, that actually the motion which has been made here, that you do now leave the chair and the House resolve itself into committee of supply, is really only a matter of form. Actually speaking, all that is necessary is to call the order and, on the calling of the order, the Speaker would automatically leave the chair.

Now, I would say this, that I think under those circumstances this motion is very clearly out of order, as is the one that the hon. leader of the Opposition has been contemplating, too—he has one in contemplation which one of these days will be out of order, too.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Is the hon. leader of the Opposition finished?

Mr. Wintermeyer: No, I am not finished.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I think both the hon. leader of the Opposition and the hon. member are out of order.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Speaker, on this I must emphasize as strongly as I can, irrespec-

tive of the expert across the way, that we have on 3 or 4 occasions in this House, this very session, proposed a similar resolution. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver), that the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair be amended by striking out all the words after “that”, so that the motion reads, “That Bill No. 86, An Act to amend The Farm Products Marketing Act, be withdrawn from the order paper for the duration of this session.”

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, before you put that motion, or before you render a decision, I would like to make a comment on this. Because, Mr. Speaker, I am interested not only in the merits of the case, but I am interested equally in the kind of amendment that has been made and the arguments from the opposite side of the House that it is out of order.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to document the contention that this is completely and fully in order. As a matter of fact, for the benefit of the hon. members to my right, we had a motion which is in almost identical terms.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Might I ask the hon. member if he and his friends had a caucus today about this matter?

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, for the next moment or so I would like to have a private discussion with yourself. The others can listen in if they want to, because if there is any argument that this is out of order, I want to submit to you that this argument is completely erroneous.

In the first place, I will concede to you, Mr. Speaker, that there is some difference among the parliamentary experts with regard to exactly what is in order in presenting a motion to amend going into supply. For example, in Bourinot, who is normally not the accepted expert—just a minute now—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Are the two parties opposite collaborating on this?

Mr. MacDonald: No, we are not.

Mr. Speaker, if I may quote from page 419 in Bourinot, he indicates that the scope is as wide as possible for amendments when you are going into supply. In other words, that it does not even have to relate to the estimates that are coming up. Let me quote this relevant section, Mr. Speaker:

On this point, it is observed by an eminent authority that the ancient constitutional doctrine that the redress of

grievance is to be considered before the granting of supplies, is now represented by the practice of permitting every description of amendment to be moved on the question for the Speaker leaving the chair before going into committee of supply or ways and means.

In other words, every description of amendment.

Now, I concede once again that Bourinot is not the authority whom we normally accede to. But, Mr. Speaker, I draw to your attention that whether we do or not, this has been the practice in the province of Ontario. If you go through Lewis, you will find case after case—in fact, if the hon. Prime Minister persists in it, I will read him 6 or 8 cases that go back for 30 or 40 years, indicating that complete scope has been permitted.

Let me read just one of them, Mr. Speaker, that was moved in 1923, on April 11, by Mr. Castleman of the United Farmers of Ontario. It sounds as if he were trying to rationalize his way back into the Tory party.

However, Mr. Speaker, just to indicate to you the nature of the amendment that he moved when going into committee of supply, it read as follows:

In the opinion of this House, in view of the fact that the first plank of the United Farmers' platform was to cut out all expenditure that was not absolutely essential, and further that the farmer members of the House were elected for the purpose of securing legislation that would have for its object the amelioration of the disabilities under which agriculture in Ontario has laboured, therefore we regret the failure of this government to live up to the ideals which brought the farmer movement into being and placed this government in power.

A debate ensued, and was continued on April 12, and after some time the amendment, having been put, was lost.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think the last time when this kind of an amendment was brought into the House—

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is an amendment to the budget motion. It has nothing to do with what we are talking about here at all.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Speaker, I am on my feet and I have the floor, and I have the right to have the floor.

Mr. Speaker, it was about 10 years ago when a motion was moved in this House on March 22 and 23, 1949, by the hon. member

for Grey South. It is interesting to note that the motion was this:

This House do now deal with the provisions of Bill No. 135, An Act to amend The Executive Act.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): That is why the hon. member is over there and we are over here.

Mr. MacDonald: This was ruled out of order, Mr. Speaker, but the Speaker's comment was significantly this, that "If the bill had not mentioned money it would have been a totally different thing—". In other words, the only thing that made it out of order was the question of money.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that, according to Bourinot and past practices in Ontario, it is open as to the nature of the amendment. However, May makes some restrictions. May, on pages 728 and 729, says this:

Amendments to the question for the Speaker leaving the chair shall be strictly relevant to the branch of the estimates of which notice has been given, and they should not raise matters of detail which are more properly dealt with in the committee of supply.

I submit that the motion which the hon. leader of the Opposition has brought conforms exactly to these requirements. It relates to the department that is going to be brought up, but it does not deal in detail with something that more properly would be dealt with in the committee of supply.

If you needed any further argument, Mr. Speaker, on the relevance of motion, let me read a portion of May on page 260, in which he is discussing the machinery in Parliament and he is referring in this case to the official Opposition.

This is what he states:

Since the strength of modern party discipline makes a ministry largely invulnerable to direct attack in the House of Commons, the criticism of the Opposition is primarily directed towards the electorate with a view to the next election, or with the aim of influencing government policy through the pressure of public opinion.

The Opposition has a recognized right to all the facilities needed for this purpose, full information about every department of public affairs, adequate publicity through all the daily publications of reports of debates and certain rights of initiative in the choice of subjects of criticism.

May I repeat that, Mr. Speaker, "certain rights of initiative in the choice of subjects of criticism."

With regard to the last mentioned right the procedure of the House provides, as will be seen later, technical forms in which the subject of debates is left to the discretion of the House, and this discretion is conventionally exercised by the Opposition.

Among such forms are the address and reply to the Queen's speech, motions of censure and providing opportunities throughout the session, the forms connected with the granting of supply. For the Opposition, regarded as a parliamentary institution, it may be claimed that no better system has yet been devised for insuring that the indispensable function of criticism should be effectively co-ordinated and exercised in a constructive and responsible spirit.

So, Mr. Speaker, in summing up, I would just point this out, that Bourinot, backed by past practices in Ontario, states that the nature of the amendment in going into supply is completely wide open. Anything can be discussed.

May states that it must relate to the department, and I submit that this amendment is backed by each of these experts and it must be in order, otherwise one of the fundamental rights of the Opposition is destroyed in this Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, the coalition is working, I see.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): We are sticking up for the farmers of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Speaker, these hon. gentlemen have both come in here armed with all these law books. I might ask if they are through reading them now? I did not know anything about this. However, I would like to help put the hon. members right.

The fact that they have come in here armed with all these law books puts me in mind of a story that my old friend George Dunbar used to tell here with great relish. It related to the late Peter White, whom some of us knew very well, a very able, brilliant lawyer in this province, and he practiced in his early days down in Renfrew.

He was up in Killaloe trying a case, and he had a whole pile of law books with him. He went through these law books, and he read the reports to the magistrate, and so on,

and the magistrate listened to him with great respect. When he got through the magistrate said: "Now, Peter, that was a great statement. I have no doubt that what you read in those law books is right. It is in those law books, and you have a lot of learning and no doubt are right, but that ain't the law of Killaloe."

The matters that both the hon. members read from those law books from May and Bourinot have really nothing to do with the subject matter of what they were discussing at all. After all, these matters refer to the procedures in this House, and the passages that were read were quite irrelevant.

Mr. MacDonald: What is he afraid of?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Let us look at this. What is the effect of this motion? I think it is very clearly out of order. What is the effect of this motion? It is this, that this bill which is not called at all be not read again this session. Even the hon. member for Brant with all his loyalty to the grand old Liberal party, will never argue that.

Mr. Nixon: My loyalty is to the farmers.

Hon. Mr. Frost: As a matter of fact, the hon. leader of the Opposition will be quite in order to move that motion when the bill is called. When the bill is called, then he will be quite in order to move what amounts to be a hoist motion. He can move the hoist motion at that time, that this bill be not read now but be read 6 months or some other time hence. That is the point.

Furthermore, really the procedure that is being adopted by the Opposition is this, that they are in fact calling an order in this House for determination at this time which, after all, happens to be a government prerogative. Where does the government get that authority? On June 11, 1959. That is my substitute for May and Bourinot. I would say, Mr. Speaker, that this is clearly out of line.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): The hon. Prime Minister just substitutes the law of Killaloe with his majority.

Mr. K. Bryden (Woodbine): Speaking on a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit to you that the philosophy that the hon. Prime Minister has just enunciated is a philosophy of the dictatorship of a majority. I would submit to you, Mr. Speaker, concerning the authorities that have been quoted, that surely we in this House are going to

follow a rule of law that customs, procedures and rules laid down should be adopted.

The authorities, I submit to you, sir, are quite clear and specific, that a member of the Legislature has a right to move an amendment on the specific day-by-day motion to go into supply. That is clearly stated in May.

Under our system of government, the great problem is the abnormal dominance by the government majority. To restrict the rights laid down for Opposition groups is just to establish a dictatorship of the majority, and riding roughshod over the rights of the minority.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Speaker, may I just say a word please?

In regard to the hon. Prime Minister's story about Killaloe, I would like to point out to this House that, by reciting this story of what happened some years ago in Killaloe, and that "it ain't the law in Killaloe," what the hon. Prime Minister has told this House this afternoon, and all of the people of this province, is that he is intending to rewrite the rules of this House to suit himself.

Mr. Speaker: I would say to the members I would think this ruling has to be made by the Speaker. In view of the fact that I have had the ruling which I consider the ruling in this case before me now for some time—there have been several members speak since I decided on this ruling—however, very briefly—the member for Grey South would like to say something.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South): Now, the hon. Prime Minister has said that hon. members come into the House armed with Bourinot and I do not know with who else, but I have not got that sort of fortification.

I only wish to present to the Speaker, in this time of crisis, a reasoned argument as to why he should rule in our favour. It may be that my point of view will be that of a layman, but a layman's point of view in situations such as this, very often is the dominant point of view and one that should be considered.

Some hon. members: Hear, hear.

Mr. Oliver: Well, I just want to say, Mr. Speaker, in relation to this motion of my hon. leader, that I believe the motion is in order. What the hon. Prime Minister has said, seems to me to fall on barren ground. He says that it is not right, we cannot do that at this time. Why, we have done it 3 or 4

times this session already. In fact, through the years it has been done a number of times. In the federal House, it is done also.

Then we have disposed, for the moment, of my hon. friend's first argument, that it is not a proper motion. If the motion is properly worded, it is unquestionably a proper motion. Now then, my hon. friend says that it is not a properly worded motion. I would say to him that this motion is as properly worded as anyone could construe under these circumstances.

This motion, very effectively, I think, says, in relation to a matter that is deeply concerned with the estimates, and runs all through the estimates of The Department of Agriculture, this motion seeks to have the government withdraw a bill which, in my judgment, would put the farmers of this province in a political straitjacket, fashioned by a government—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Might I ask my good hon. friend—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Hon. Mr. Frost: My hon. friend is out of order now.

Mr. Oliver: I am not.

Mr. Speaker: I am quite sure that this is not the proper time to deal with the bill itself. Now, I would like to point out to the hon. members, that we have had quotations from Bourinot and quotations where May quoted Bourinot, or used some of his findings. However, I feel that I must rule this amendment out of order.

Some hon. members: Oh, no, no, shame, shame.

Mr. Speaker: Order, just a moment.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Speaker: Order. I would like to—

Hon. Mr. Frost: I may say that, after a long membership in this House, I never heard of hon. members interrupting the Speaker before.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, the hon. Prime Minister got up—

Mr. Speaker: Order. I think all of the members of this House will agree that this House could not proceed except on the principle that when the Speaker rises to his feet and asks for order, that order is maintained.

Mr. Oliver: And never brought back.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I would point out that I am afraid that this would set a difficult precedent if I allow this amendment to stand.

For instance, we are considering the motion of the hon. Prime Minister that we go into supply to take up The Department of Agriculture estimates. This amendment moves that Bill No. 86 be withdrawn before the estimates can be pursued.

It is apparent to me that this bill can be dealt with when it comes before the House, and certainly more properly dealt with at that time, than it can be at this time.

I am afraid it would lead, perhaps, to this danger, if I allow the amendment to stand.

Take The Department of Health, for instance, the estimates for which were practically passed yesterday. Now, it is quite possible that many, many more bills concerning The Department of Health will yet be introduced into this session of the Legislature.

In my mind, there should not be any connection between the two, because we may go a little further at that point, and say that we cannot pass the estimates of The Department of Health because we are afraid that some legislation may come in the way of a bill in the future, and we would like to vote against it.

So on that basis, I rule this out of order. I rule against the amendment, on the basis that any bill can be more promptly dealt with on second reading, rather than at a time like this.

Mr. Whicher: We are going to appeal that ruling.

Mr. Speaker: Call in the members.

Mr. Whicher: Injustice once again.

Mr. Speaker: Order. Call in the members.

Hon. J. A. Maloney (Minister of Mines): Killaloe could teach you fellows some things.

Mr. MacDonald: Bush law.

Mr. Speaker: All those in favour of the Speaker's ruling will please say "aye." All those opposed please say "nay."

Mr. Speaker's ruling was sustained on the following division:

YEAS

Allan (Haldimand-Norfolk)
Allen (Middlesex South)
Auld
Beckett
Belisle
Boyer
Brown
Brunelle
Carruthers
Cathcart
Cecile
Connell
Cowling
Daley
Davis
Downer
Dunlop
Dymond
Edwards (Perth)
Frost
Fullerton
Gomme
Goodfellow
Grossman
Guindon
Hall
Hamilton
Hanna
Haskett
Herbert
Janes
Johnston (Parry Sound)
Johnston (Simcoe Centre)
Johnston (Carleton)
Lavergne
Lawrence
Letherby
Lewis
Macaulay
Mackenzie
MacNaughton
Maloney
Morin
Morningstar
Morrow
Myers
McNeil
Nickle
Noden
Parry
Phillips

NAYS

Belanger
Bryden
Chapple
Davison
Gisborn
Gordon
Gould
Innes
MacDonald
Manley
Newman
Nixon
Oliver
Singer
Sopha
Spence
Thomas
Thompson
Troy
Whicher
Wintermeyer
Worton
Wren

—23

YEAS

Price
 Robarts
 Roberts
 Rollins
 Root
 Sandercock
 Simonett
 Spooner
 Stewart
 Sutton
 Wardrope
 Warrender
 White
 Whitney
 Yaremko
 —66

Mr. Speaker: I declare the ruling upheld.

House in committee of supply; Mr. D. H. Morrow in the chair.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman, before considering these estimates I might say to my hon. friends opposite that I have not, as leader of the House, called these estimates prior to the matter of considering Bill No. 86, An Act to amend The Farm Products Marketing Act with any intent, or anything of the sort.

I very readily give to my hon. friends the undertaking that this bill will be called shortly, and that there will be the fullest opportunity of debate in connection with it.

I might say to my hon. friends that, as a matter of fact, in the plans that I had before today, I had intended to call this bill, but representations were made to me by one of the farm organizations to hold the matter over, and accordingly I did.

Now, that is all there is to the matter about which we have been having this great dispute.

I say that to my hon. friends opposite, that today with the members of council and with the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Goodfellow), I had the opportunity of hearing read the brief of the Ontario farmers' union, in which we had a deputation so large that it could not get into the council chambers at all. For the first time, in my tenure of this office here, I had to hear them in two rooms.

I would like to send a copy of that brief to the hon. members opposite for them to see how strong the support is for this particular bill.

I would say to my hon. friend from Grey South (Mr. Oliver), and to my hon. friend from Bruce (Mr. Whicher)—who are from very important areas of Ontario, from which

come some of the good people who today were with us—that some of those people are sitting in the galleries today and will bear out what I say.

Their brief was very, very strongly in favour of Bill No. 86. I feel that my hon. friends opposite should take a little time to think this over, and perhaps change their minds as to the effect of this. I urge them to do that.

Might I say, however, that this is the purpose of my making these remarks:

The consideration of this bill, which I only considered in a routine manner, came from the fact that one of the organizations asked me to hold the bill over, so that if they cared to make representation, they could.

I will give my undertaking to my hon. friends opposite to call the bill as soon as possible.

ESTIMATES,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Hon. W. A. Goodfellow (Minister of Agriculture): Mr. Chairman, in rising to present the estimates of The Department of Agriculture, I might say that this is the fifteenth time it has been my privilege to present estimates of a department of government in this House, and the fourth time to present the estimates of what is, in my opinion, the most important department of government, The Department of Agriculture.

I feel that, in presenting the estimates, much more is accomplished through discussion as we go through the estimates than any so-called cut and dried remarks that the Minister might make in presenting the opening of the estimates.

But I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that it is a very comprehensive department. In my opinion naturally, as I said, it is the most important department of government. Not only does it represent the farm people of this province, but all the people of this province depend on the agricultural industry for their very life.

In The Department of Agriculture, I have made considerable study of the functions of the various facets of the department. Unless one went into it very thoroughly, one would not realize how widespread it is, and how comprehensive it is.

I find that there are some 32 or 33 different branches, institutions, and department farms and boards which come under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Agriculture.

With that in mind, Mr. Chairman, and in view of the importance of agriculture to our

economy, and in order to streamline agriculture for the days which lie ahead, a reorganization of the department was undertaken earlier this year which divided the department into two definite divisions, that of production and that of marketing.

I think we all realize that perhaps we have made greater strides in production, as is shown by the fact of farmers being able to produce 3 or 4 blades of grass where one grew before. But we have certainly lost sight, in the great strides that have been made towards greater production, of the fact that it is just as important—or possibly more so—for the farmer to be able to properly market the product of his toil as it is to produce the commodity in the first instance.

With that in mind, recognition will be given to that important part of agriculture, that of marketing, by having it directly under the supervision of an assistant Deputy Minister of marketing.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion there is nothing wrong with agriculture. I think the farmers have kept pace with the development which has taken place. But the unfortunate part of it is, as far as agriculture is concerned, that everything else has got out of pace with agriculture.

I think the farmers of this province and on this continent, as a matter of fact, have kept pace with development, mechanical and technological changes, and have made great advances. But, I would say to the House, unfortunately the farmer finds himself in a position unlike that of any other segment of our economy, and that is that he cannot put a price tag on the goods which he produces. That is the great problem which faces agriculture, not only in this province and Canada, but in the United States and in many other parts of the globe.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to go into great length in elaborating on the work of the department at this point. But I think there are a few things that are being carried out in the department which I should bring to the attention of the House at this time.

Due in large measure to a decline in the average prices received for field crops, and unfavourable weather for production of fruit and vegetables, the gross value of agricultural production in 1959 was somewhat lower than that of the previous year. Gross value of production last year amounted to \$1,170,000,000, as compared to \$1,188,600,000.

Improvement in livestock and dairy production offset, to some degree, the reduction

in other farm products, particularly in wheat and fruit and vegetable crops.

Cash income in 1959 was somewhat higher than in 1958. Cash income last year amounted to \$867,302,000, as compared to \$863,409,000.

Increased cost of goods and services needed by the farmer, in his operation, again cut heavily into the net income of the farmer. Net income for 1959 is estimated at \$345,000,000 as compared to \$381,048,000 in 1958.

As I said, Mr. Chairman, it is just the matter that the farmer unfortunately cannot put a price tag on his commodity.

Ever-increasing cost of machinery, fertilizer and other necessary goods and services cut deeply into the farm pocket book. It is a regrettable fact that all other forms of industry are able to put a price tag on their commodity, while the farmer is forced into the position where he has to sell on a market already plagued by surpluses.

Gross production in Canada is down by 7 per cent. and it is down by 16 per cent. in the United States.

It might be of interest to this House that, in the decade which has just passed—and these are figures which have been compiled in the United States *Review and World Report*—we find that only two segments of the United States economy dropped during the decade from 1950 to 1960, and these were the farmer and the bondholder. During the decade 1950 to 1960, the net income of the farmers of the United States dropped by 22 per cent. and the net income of the bondholders in the United States dropped by 19.8 per cent.

In that decade, for instance, the farm labour in the United States increased their net income by 25.9 per cent.

I will read hon. members only a few of these: Textile workers only went up 3.2 per cent.; telephone employees 22.4 per cent.; paper workers, 20.2 per cent.; school teachers, 26.8 per cent.; chemical workers, 24.4 per cent.; construction workers, 24.8 per cent.; packing house workers, 64.3 per cent.; auto workers, 32.5 per cent.; and steel workers, 43.2 per cent.

I just point that out to the hon. members of this House, Mr. Chairman, to emphasize the fact that, with the great prosperity which they have had in the country to the south of us, the farmer did not enjoy a degree of prosperity. Indeed, his net income was reduced over the past decade.

Agriculture is facing a crucial time. Costs of production are continuing to rise. This

state of affairs makes it imperative that our governments should take every possible step to encourage the expansion of markets both at home and overseas.

We should also take a searching look at what has happened in the United States, where it is reported that it is costing the United States government \$1,000 a minute in carrying charges, or \$.5 billion a year in carrying charges of surplus stocks.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that governments in Canada should take a good look at the experience they have had in the United States in connection with programmes to support farm commodities.

One of the most gratifying developments of recent years has been in increased appreciation of the importance of the farm as far as our provincial and national economic position is concerned.

Probably, as a result of our rapidly increasing population and expanding industrial activity, more thought has been given by urban people to the importance of adequate food production, particularly in view of the decreasing number of farms in the province. In that respect, it is interesting to note that, since 1948, the number of Canadians working on farms has fallen by more than 400,000—from 1.2 million to less than 800,000 today. In the same period, Canada's population has risen by over 4 million.

Further major changes, both in the size and distribution of Canada's population, are expected during the present decade. It is certain that Ontario will show the greatest economic development and the greatest population change in this period.

The production of 40 per cent. more food, in a period of 10 to 15 years—and doing it with a smaller labour force and fewer farms—is the problem that confronts agriculture today.

Already part of the answer is seen in larger farms; farms more heavily mechanized and operated under efficient management.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that this points out the importance of good farm management practices and emphasis on good sound orderly marketing.

For some years past, farm management has been given considerable emphasis by The Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Factors such as yield per acre and yield per animal have been stressed, and information has been brought to the attention of the farm operator through personal contact, meetings, short courses, and demonstrations including the mass media of radio, television

and the press. Factors such as labour efficiency, output per dollar invested, size of operation, combination of enterprises, and other related ones have not been considered to the same extent in former years by a large percentage of farmers.

The programme of the department has followed basically along mass extension methods that are widely used at present, so that the important principles and fundamentals of a successful farm management programme may be brought to the attention of as many farm operators as possible.

The interest in seeking assistance in farm management by farm operators has increased a great deal in recent years. The soil, crop, and livestock programmes of the department have continued to emphasize, to a greater degree, the relation of recommended practices to the overall farm unit. In every county and district in the province, this trend has continued, so that farm management has become an integral part of the projects undertaken through existing organizations—such as soil and crop improvement associations and various livestock improvement programmes.

Information is also made available to livestock producers through dairy herd improvement associations, as well as cost of production studies on a wide number of individual crops. The department has also made available the services of specialists, where required, in such specialized areas as farm drainage, farm buildings, fruits and vegetables, and tobacco.

In keeping with an increased interest among farmers for more individual service, there are 26 counties and districts in the province in which The Department of Agriculture, through the agricultural representative, has organized farm management associations; some of these have more than one association. These group studies have been more intensive, and operators have entered into them, in order that they may become more familiar with detailed phases of farm business management, including the use of the Ontario farm account book.

While, to a large extent, farm management in general has been on a mass media basis, in order to proceed beyond the level of basic overall factors, farm management cannot be done by a mass media alone. The Department of Agriculture has continued to increase the assistance available in farm management on an individual farm basis.

During 1960, the farm management programme of the department will include an expansion of associations which involve all

phases of the farm business, individual consultation, and periodic visits to association members.

In addition to that, it will include individual non-association services by extension branch personnel, continued availability of subject-matter, specialists, and co-ordination of the departmental resources towards increased combined assistance in the area of farm management.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that to the farmer of tomorrow it will be more and more important that he be the best possible farm manager.

The recent relaxation of British restrictions against dollar imports is expected to have a beneficial effect as far as Canadian agriculture—and particularly that of Ontario—is concerned. With the elimination of import controls, Ontario firms are preparing to launch a campaign featuring Ontario-grown produce.

The first move to stimulate the overseas market will take place at the British ideal home show in London this month, at which more than 100 Canadian firms will exhibit consumer goods. Of this number, some 30 firms will sample and sell, food products. This show will be followed by the even more important British food fair in September.

This step to recapture the overseas market is particularly important to Ontario. That is evident from the fact that 100 per cent. of the milk products, canned fruits and vegetables, dry beans, tobacco, soya beans, winter wheat; 50 per cent. of all the meat products, and a large percentage of seeds exported from Canada originate in Ontario.

For this reason, the marketing division of The Ontario Department of Agriculture, through Ontario House, London, is doing everything within its power to promote export in processed farm products. I feel that these shows provide a good opportunity to move in on the British market.

The food exhibit at the fair is largely made up by Ontario firms. But it is particularly worthy of note that two of our farm marketing boards are participating. They are the cheese producers and the tender fruit growers.

That Ontario processors and producers feel that much benefit will be derived from the showing of Ontario products, is evident from the fact that Ontario fruit growers, in co-operation with the Ontario fruit canners, have built up a promotion fund, close to \$50,000 on the 1959 pack, to promote trade in Ontario canned fruits. This fund will be augmented from the 1960 pack, and the Ontario

government will participate on a grant basis up to 50 per cent. of the money spent.

Following the close of the British ideal home show, the windows of Ontario House, which has a valuable location in the centre of the west end of London, will be filled with food products from Ontario.

I am confident that the farmers and fruit growers of the province will benefit as the result of this promotion.

Farm safety has long been a serious and costly problem. In the past, many Department of Agriculture sponsored meetings, demonstrations, and bulletins have helped us to focus attention on it. 4-H tractor maintenance clubs were organized, and have been conducted annually across the province since 1949. Farm and home week at the Ontario agricultural college featured safety demonstrations in 1954, 1955 and 1959. Several bulletins and circulars were published, and realistic exhibits were placed at the Canadian national exhibition, the Royal winter fair and other farm meetings.

However, in 1958 it was recognized that, if farm safety programmes were to have the desired impact, it would be necessary to take safety programmes to the farm people, rather than wait for farm people to come to safety programmes.

It was realized, as well, that no provincial farm accident statistics were available on which a sound safety education programme could be based. An accident survey organized by The Department of Agriculture in Bruce county in 1956-1957 had shown that farm people were eager to devise some method of combating the farm accident problem.

During the summer of 1958, extension branch personnel each reported on that. As a result of this action, an accident report form was developed which was adaptable to IBM coding and analysis. It was then decided to organize a provincial farm accident survey, to record all accidents happening to farm people in a 12-month period—March 1, 1959 to February 29, 1960.

To acquaint farm people with the details of the proposed survey, a provincial farm safety conference was held at the Ontario agricultural college, February 10 and 11, 1959. At this conference, the 250 farm delegates indicated support for the project. A farm accident survey committee was established in each county and district in Ontario, under the direction of the agricultural representative. More than 5,500 farm people volunteered as accident reporters.

Provincial statistics have been released by the department on a quarterly basis throughout the survey.

I might give the hon. members just a few of the statistics from the 9 months' survey which indicates as follows:

SUMMARY OF ACCIDENTS

MARCH 1, 1959 TO DECEMBER 1, 1959

Total number of accidents	5,966
Fatalities	225
Permanent injuries	220
Temporary injuries	4,389
Days off work	73,244

Medical bills	\$ 429,071
Property damage	3,707,751
Average medical bill per person	97
Average property damage per accident	657

Mr. Chairman, this gives the hon. members of this House some conception of the hazards which there are on the farms of this province at the present time, and the great need for a well balanced farm accident and safety organization.

Here is a statement as to future plans.

(1) Fourth quarter forms are now being coded. A fourth quarter statistical report will be issued.

(2) An interpretative report of the 12-month statistics will be issued during the summer of 1960.

(3) Each county and district will be provided with a statistical report of accidents which happened in their county or district.

(4) Ten counties and districts are continuing the accident survey for a second 12-month period.

(5) A farm safety council has been or is being organized in each county and district to carry out a safety education programme based on results of the survey.

(6) A provincial farm safety council will be organized on March 21, 1960, to co-ordinate farm safety education programmes. The council will include one farm person from each county and district in Ontario, representation from organizations within the field of agriculture, and Ontario Department of Agriculture officials.

Since their inception, the Ontario agricultural college, the Ontario veterinary college and Macdonald institute have made a great

contribution to agriculture, both on the farm and in the farm home.

It is with full appreciation of the importance of the work being carried on by these institutions, and their impact on the economy of agriculture, that it has been decided that a complete review of campus activities be undertaken, in order that even greater efficiency in teaching, reasearch and administration may be obtained.

With that thought in mind, a complete review of the institutions has been undertaken by Woods, Gordon and Company, of Toronto.

Under the terms of reference, this organization will make a study designed to provide for greater co-ordination in the operations and services offered by the 3 institutions. Particular emphasis will be placed on the possibility of centralizing certain of the administrative aspects of their operations, which are now carried out individually by each institution.

At the same time, an analysis of the cost of operating each institution will be undertaken, in relation to the revenues derived from charges made against persons receiving such services. Included in this category will be the cost of general tuition, teaching, research, extension services, conference facilities, accommodation and food services.

It is the feeling of the government that such basic information should be obtained before any consideration is given to a programme of reorganization which conceivably might result in a change in the status of the two colleges and Macdonald institute.

I might say that a representative of Woods, Gordon and Company has been working on this survey for nearly two months at the Ontario agricultural college, and he expects to complete the study some time in the month of May.

Mr. F. R. Oliver (Grey South): May I ask the hon. Minister one question relative to that?

Assuming for the moment that the agricultural college did become a university, what would become of the extension and the research services presently carried on in the interests of agriculture?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Well, if any step is taken along that line, of course they would come directly, as they do now, under The Department of Agriculture. Well, they would be located there but the administration would be through the department. There would be no changes in that respect.

Each day it becomes clearer that agricultural development in northern Ontario requires careful planning for the future. In the north, good soil and proximity to existing markets are two of the important factors requiring careful attention.

With this in mind, the Ontario government plans to expand its programme of agriculture development. It is the intention to develop a co-ordinated programme involving various departments of the government.

Land which has been determined as suitable for full agricultural production will be made available for future development as required. Existing lands that are felt to be unsuitable for agriculture will be gradually diverted into more suitable uses.

Plans are underway whereby concentrated agricultural development will be encouraged where there is suitable land near existing marketing potentials. A uniform method of appraising land, suitable for agriculture development, will be established by a provincial private lands liaison committee, composed of personnel of The Department of Lands and Forests and The Department of Agriculture. It is intended to consolidate agricultural development, and to encourage farmers who are located in remote areas to relocate in existing communities.

A recent study conducted by The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, and The Department of Agriculture, in Glackmeyer township in the Cochrane district, will be used for the basis of this expanded agricultural programme.

The Glackmeyer survey indicates that certain lands, remote from necessary services, which are otherwise suitable for agriculture, be reserved for future development, and that the expanded use of existing cleared lands in suitable areas on good soil types be undertaken.

Surveys will be conducted in the remaining sections of the north with a view to more adequate land use and expanded agricultural development.

Hon. members of the House are aware that last year the Parliament of Canada passed a crop insurance bill, providing for the making of agreements with the provinces, to provide for payments by Canada to each province that passes a provincial Crop Insurance Act. The payment is to take care of 50 per cent. of administration costs and limited loans based upon losses suffered.

Up to the present, the only province to pass the necessary provincial legislation is Manitoba. Its Act is on an experimental

basis, and applies only in specified test areas for 3 crops—wheat, oats and barley.

I would like to inform the House that the law officers of my department feel that the suggested participation of Ontario should be given more study before enabling legislation is presented to the House.

I am therefore suggesting that consideration be given to a select committee of the Legislature being appointed to look into the matter. It is obvious that any insurance scheme must be set up well in advance of the beginning of any crop season. It is therefore obvious that any bill presented to the House at this session could not result in workable operation for 1960.

In view of the importance of the matter, I feel that it should have the careful consideration of a committee of hon. members of this House before any further step is taken.

I might say, for the information of the House, Mr. Chairman, that the agricultural committee of inquiry into the broad field of marketing has been meeting. The committee inquiring into all phases of production and marketing of Ontario's crops, which was appointed last year, is continuing its exhaustive study into all aspects of the production, marketing, transportation and consumer buying of farm goods.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): When can we expect this report finally?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I was just going to come to that.

In this connection, I would like to inform the House that it is not the intention to carry out any comprehensive reorganization of marketing in this province until such time as the committee's findings are before us for consideration. Only those things that are essential, in the interests of our marketing plans, will be dealt with, until such time as there has been an opportunity to consider the suggestions and recommendations of the committee of inquiry.

And I might say, Mr. Chairman, I have an interim report from the committee of inquiry, if any hon. member of the House would like to see it. It is rather comprehensive in connection with the work, the meetings, and the briefs they have heard during the past year, since they began operations sometime in mid-summer.

And I might say in reply to the hon. member for Brant that they feel that it will possibly be April 1961 before they can bring in their report.

Mr. G. W. Innes (Oxford): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister has told us that he has the most important department in the government, and with that I concur. I feel that agriculture in this province is going through trying times, and that it is a very important department. However, when he tells us that nothing is wrong, I am sorry that I cannot concur with those remarks.

I do want to congratulate him on the farm safety programme that has been carried out throughout the province this year. I do feel that this was one place where we did need a great deal of study and a great deal of initiative on the part of this provincial government.

Reference was made to the Ontario agricultural college, and I want to congratulate him on taking the initiative in trying to reorganize that department and make a study of it, because I do feel that it was long overdue. I do feel that the farmers across this province will certainly welcome such a move.

As hon. members will remember, 3 years ago I brought a resolution before this House, and I notice this comment in an editorial in the Farmer's magazine in December:

NEW STYLES FOR ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Premier Frost announced that the Ontario agricultural college will emerge as one of the 4 new Ontario universities through the addition of an arts college at the Guelph campus. Friends of the Ontario agricultural college may be tempted to ask at first uneasily: "Will the college lose its agricultural tone, its place as a centre of farming and educational life?"

Our ultimate reaction is enthusiastic. The establishment of the decentralized series at the universities throughout the province will offer a welcome alternative to the expense and the inconvenience of going to the two or three Metropolitan centres for college education. Those farm boys and girls who may be interested in a course other than agriculture will especially welcome the chance to live on the attractive campus at Guelph.

From the general standpoint of agriculture education, it seems to us that in these days of swift and complex changes, the agriculture students will find great benefit in working out on a campus where the art subjects—history, physiology, economics, philosophy, languages and literature—will get increased emphasis.

And so it goes on.

I do want to say that I feel it is a step in the right direction. But I would also ask the hon. Minister if he will give due consideration to maintaining the agricultural status for which this college has been known throughout the years. To that end, I would very humbly suggest to him that he should give the head of the animal husbandry department, or the head of the field husbandry department a little bit more authority in the running of that college. If it does become a university, I feel that it is inevitable that they must have more control over the farm projects at that university.

I do feel in this respect it will gain a great deal of prestige, and will still maintain the great reputation that the graduates have had throughout the province and throughout the world, for that matter.

In looking over the budget for agriculture this year, we do find that the budget continues to take a very small slice of the pie, so to speak. When the budget did come out in the Toronto papers, we saw the diagram and the pieces of pie. But the agriculture piece has got so small it was not even mentioned this time.

I do feel that we must take a greater sense of responsibility. We have realized that it is a depressed industry, and if it is a depressed industry I think it is about time that we get a little bit more than the 1.5 per cent. of the budget. Half of that goes to colleges and schools throughout the province, so actually we are getting about .75 per cent. of the budget for agriculture.

I was sorry to note, in going over what the hon. Minister had to say, that he made not one reference to the farm marketing in the province. Actually, I was really concerned, because I do feel that in this province in the last 3 or 4 years—in fact, since I have been in the House—this has certainly been one of the main issues of discussion. If the hon. Minister has read the newspapers at all in the last few days he certainly cannot ignore it.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I thought a change would be as good as a rest.

Mr. Innes: I thought the hon. Minister was certainly very lax in not saying one solitary thing about marketing. However, I do want to refer to some of the remarks he has made previously.

A couple of years ago, before the hog marketing plan came into effect, in a speech to the Ontario federation of agriculture at the King Edward hotel, the hon. Minister

told farmers that he favoured producer control marketing plans. He had little regard for back concession farmers who complain but do nothing to help the cause. He felt there was no room for two farm organizations in Ontario.

He went on: "I do not propose to sit on a fence," he told a cheering group of some 400 farmers, "and I reserve the right to express my own opinion. Also, I hold no brief for any interest trying to take advantage of this province's basic industry, which is agriculture."

He went on and said: "It browns me off to see farmers from the back concessions—and I am a back concession farmer myself—complain and criticize all the time, when they should get out and do something about the problems themselves."

"Provincial marketing legislation," he said, "gave farmers the power to do just about anything they pleased in selling any product."

"But I ask you," he said, "to get out and do a selling job," and then, "I do not know anyone who can do a better selling job than Charlie McGinnis."

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I had forgotten I ever said that.

Mr. Innes: Now, in an editorial, the *Farmer's Advocate* says:

Last fall at the Ontario federation of agriculture, the hon. Minister of Agriculture stated in no uncertain terms that the present hog selling method used by the hog co-op is not in the best interest of orderly marketing.

It went on at some length, but I will not bother going into it, only to say that it is just about time that he, or some of his representatives, got down and did a little co-operative work with this organization. I would suggest that he go down to the office of the hog producers and get some of these facts himself.

I was amazed last month—February 17—when the assistant Deputy Minister delivered an address to the Holstein-Friesian association at the Royal York hotel, in which he condemned the methods of the Ontario hog producers marketing board—mind you, at the Holstein-Friesian association meeting. These were very harsh remarks made, not by the hon. Minister himself but by an assistant Deputy, and I would honestly think that it is just about time that some of these policies of the government would come out, and would be

given at a hog producers' meeting and by the hon. Minister himself.

I understand that yesterday the assistant Deputy Minister was to make some remarks to the representatives of the farm marketing groups at the King Edward hotel, and that he was instructed not to make too many remarks because this was getting to be a political question, and that he excused himself and did not make too many remarks.

I do not know, Mr. Chairman, but I think that it is just about time that the hon. Minister made some of these remarks himself. If he has something to say, and it is government policy, I think he should say it.

Some of the controversy that has been going on, some of the remarks that were made at the Royal York hotel, have been streamlined and are catching fire. In last Friday's paper, we read that the Ontario hog producers are contemplating setting up their own slaughtering method.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): What does the hon. member think of that? Does he think it is a good idea?

Mr. Innes: I think it is a pretty good idea.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Nothing sillier than that was ever advanced by anybody.

Mr. Innes: I am awfully glad to see the hon. Prime Minister back in his seat taking an interest in this, because I am sure the hon. Minister of Agriculture is not taking too much interest in it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, I have been listening. The hon. member has not said very much so far.

Mr. Innes: Now, I know that every hon. member in this House has had a delegation to see him over the last weekend.

When the farmers of this province get together and prepare resolutions against the legislation of this province—legislation that is detrimental to their democratic way of operating their markets—it is just about time they got up and, in no uncertain fashion, criticized this government which is in power at the present time, and this is what they did.

Without referring to this legislation that is coming out, and without being ruled out of order, I would like to read this resolution into the record of this House:

Whereas legislation would, upon receiving Royal assent in its present form, place

virtual control of producer marketing plans and commodity group finances at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council, would make it possible for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council to disregard, ignore, or revoke any and all powers presently vested in producer elected local boards, and under the Act empower the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council to nationalize, seize, abolish, change or administer marketing plans and plans applicable to any other farm market in Ontario, for any part of the plan or plans, either through the farm products marketing board or any person or persons designated by him, to perform any and all such functions without in any way requesting, considering or accepting the wishes, recommendations or decisions of the farm producers and their elected representatives on the local board.

Therefore, be it resolved that we unconditionally, and without reservation, protest and oppose the purpose and draft of the amendment contained in bill such-and-such, and will do everything in our power to persuade the hon. Minister of Agriculture to withdraw, or failing withdrawal, otherwise postpone second reading of the bill until the Ontario hog producers marketing board has opportunity to study the full implications of the proposed amendment.

Well, Mr. Chairman, this is going quite a distance from where we first started out in our original co-operatives in the province. And just to give hon. members a little comparison, here in Canada, co-ops have become big business.

The total turnover for the crop year ending July, 1958, was \$1,244,558,000, an increase of \$92 million over the previous year. There are now well over 2,000 active co-operatives across the country, offering a wide range of services. In some fields—marketing, credit, and insurance—growth has been rapid. In other fields, progress has been steady but not remarkable.

Now, I want to refer to some remarks by Mr. Hugh Bailey, and I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that every hon. farm member of this House knows Mr. Hugh Bailey, who, for many years, was general manager of the united co-operatives of Ontario, described as a true co-operative, as an organization formed to equitably distribute in a democratic way responsibility, result and ownership among the people.

To him the ideal society is one in which primary producers, consumers and co-opera-

tives work together, with the producer growing or manufacturing the product, the co-operative distributing it, and the consumer benefiting from a first-class product made available at the lowest practical cost.

Co-operatives can be designated to serve either producer or consumer. In actual effect, they often combine both services. Producers and marketing co-ops help the primary producer to secure a fair return for his product and his labour. Consumer or purchasing co-operatives make savings for their members in the purchase of goods or services.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I humbly submit that if government intervention, such as is proposed at the present time before this House, had been inaugurated back when the co-ops first started to climb, then we would not have the growth of the co-operatives and the farm movement that we have in the province at this time. This is a perfect indication how, with no government intervention, and in a democratic way, they have progressed throughout this great Canada of ours.

I would be remiss if I did not pay some compliments to our Ontario agricultural representative service. I do feel that these representatives throughout the province are doing an excellent job. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to just possibly give them a little bit more experimental work, and not confine so much of it to our agricultural schools and our agricultural colleges in the province. In this way, I think we would be doing a service to an individual community which would be strengthening our own local organizations. Anything that was controversial could certainly be taken to a main body. In this way, we would be stimulating agriculture in our local centres.

I noticed in the paper this morning an interesting item stating that only yesterday or the day before—on March 14—a bill came up before the Quebec Legislature whereby Quebec farmers will receive government grants totalling about \$5 million for the purchase of fertilizer. Farmers will be eligible for grants amounting to 30 per cent. of their fertilizer costs, but not exceeding \$100 per man in one year.

I do feel, as I mentioned, that our budget is going down every year. I do not think we are going out and doing the job that we should for our farmers.

I think that there should be a greater service in the analysis of our different soils in every locality. I think the time has come when we should have a soil analysis of every farm across the province of Ontario. I believe the sooner we get to this the better, so that

the farmers will know the type of fertilizer to apply to their respective soils. They are going to be more efficient farmers, and are not going to be wasting money in putting on fertilizer that is of no benefit to them. They will know the proper analysis to apply.

I am not going to say too much about deficiency payments. I think one of my hon. colleagues will deal with them very properly because I personally am not too happy with the plan. I know it has worked just exactly backwards to what it was intended to do. The small producer has been put out of business, and the large producer is losing money. But he cannot afford to lose it all so he says, "I will hang on until such a time as the price goes up" so there you are, you have it just about exactly opposite to what was intended.

I did want to say a little bit about the expropriation proceedings that are going on from time to time throughout this province. Many, many times we see hydro, we see pipe lines, we see highways going through property, and invariably some of these expropriation proceedings are lengthy, the farmer gets annoyed and he decides to get a lawyer.

So he finally ends up with a lawyer and he is fighting a government jurisdiction. I know of several cases where he has been offered a certain sum of money and, by the time he finally ended up paying his lawyer and court fees, he would have been better off if he had given the whole thing to The Department of Highways or to some of the pipe line firms in the province.

I say to hon. members that I certainly believe it is high time we looked into these expropriation proceedings, to make sure the farmer gets greater protection—especially some of the widows on some of the old farms in the province who are practically helpless when they come to some of these proceedings.

I did want to touch a little on the milk industry board. As hon. members know, the milk industry in the province is one of the biggest industries of agriculture. Approximately 70 per cent. of our revenue is derived from milk products in some form or other.

I do feel that the dairy branch in this province, particularly the inspection branch, has not been carrying out the work that I think the hon. Minister would like them to carry out.

I say this wholeheartedly because in several cases I have found where trouble has occurred, that invariably if these cases had been checked and stopped right at the start,

we would not be running into our milk industry board hearings and some of the other inconvenient aspects of the whole situation.

I know that the Brantford situation particularly, was a long, drawn-out procedure over which I was personally very unhappy.

I happened to be there at the first hearing, and at that particular hearing—this happened to be on a Friday—at 11 o'clock one of the members of that board told the members there, before he started: "I am sorry, I have to catch a train at 4 o'clock and if you do not get finished today you will just have to sit again." That was not a very nice thing for farmers, producers and distributors to hear from a member of the milk industry board when they came there to try to settle their problems.

I personally was very disgusted with the proceedings that day.

Not only that, but the members of the board disagreed among themselves right before the crowd of 200 people. They were arguing about the colouring of milk. One member said, "Well, it is all right," and another member said, "It is not."

I had no quarrel as to whether it is wrong or whether it is right, but I was disappointed that the board did not come there with a purpose in mind, that they had not reached agreement among themselves before they tried to explain matters to a crowd of dissatisfied producers and distributors. I can say for myself it was very disheartening.

They had another subsequent hearing in November, which I was unable to attend. But I did come down to Toronto here, the day before the session opened, and I was told that the hearing was going to be here, and they were going to have the hon. Minister or the Deputy Minister and some of the department there. So I came down and, lo and behold, I did not see the hon. Minister, the Deputy Minister or the dairy commissioner there—not one of them.

It does distress me, to no uncertain degree, to see the hon. Minister and the Deputy Minister and the dairy commissioner being so lax on a subject that is of so much importance to every farmer in this province. The outcome of it, one would have thought, would have been of sufficient interest to them that they could at least just sit there. But no, they deal with everything by remote control, and I am not referring only to this department. This is only a first example.

Indeed, I think it is just about time, if they are not getting enough money, that

possibly we include some in the estimates so that they can get time to go to these things, because I would like to see them there.

So much for the milk industry board and its aspects.

I just want to touch on one more subject and then I am going to sit down and let some of my hon. colleagues speak.

But I was a little concerned about the mention of the junior farmer loans. I understand that possibly it does have some overlapping aspects to some degree, and I am not going to criticize it one way or the other.

But I would say that it is just about time that we did something realistic for the junior farmers in this province. We should set up a development bank where they can go and borrow money.

They should not have to be hamstrung and go to a lending organization where they have to pay 20 per cent. If they go to a bank they are told: "Well, I am sorry, we cannot give you a loan." So they go to one of the finance companies, Household or some of the others—I am not saying anything against them as they are doing a good job in their own aspect. On the other hand this little farmer has to go there and say, "I am right up against it, I have to have it." "Well," he is told, "all right." So he goes ahead and has to pay about 18 per cent. to 20 per cent.

Mr. Chairman, I think there are a lot of things that the hon. Minister can get down to and do a little more work on in this department. When he says that there is nothing wrong, either he is fooling us or else I am all wet. It is just about time that we got down to a little bit of serious work.

The farmer is a little bit more important than the hon. Minister thinks he is, when he says there is nothing wrong in this province, and that marketing, in his estimation, is not worth mentioning in the estimates. I was surprised that he would not have had something to say, I really was, but I will carry on and I will have something to say in the individual estimates.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Well, Mr. Chairman, I submit that everything else in the agricultural estimates is pretty seriously overshadowed by the one question of farm marketing and I propose therefore to deal with only that, and ramifications of that, in my general comments at the outset of the estimate.

Mr. A. H. Cowling (High Park): Is this the old sodbuster?

Mr. MacDonald: Well, maybe that is the appropriate term this time. I am 25 years off the sod but doing a little bit of fighting for those who are on the sod. Heaven knows it is obvious, from what we have seen in this House this afternoon, that somebody needs to fight for the farmers even if a few of us so-called city slickers have to deal with the country lawyers on the front benches, and others, who are coming forward with some of the most incredible legislation.

Mr. Chairman, there are some new hon. members in the House who may not have heard a story which I told a year or so ago, which I think epitomizes the whole problem that we are faced with on farm marketing here.

It was an incident that took place about two or three years ago at an Ontario federation of agriculture convention down in the King Edward hotel. The hon. Minister had delivered one of his inimitable folksy, back concession speeches in which he appears to be saying a great deal but left his listeners puzzled to discover exactly what he had said—although he said it in a most delightful, rural, philosophizing manner.

However, after he had finished, one of the former presidents of the Ontario federation of agriculture, a pretty formidable looking man, Jack Broderick by name, about 6' 4" or 6' 5" —a good lineman for Argos last year, for with him they would have done better than they did—got up to the microphone and he said, "Mr. Minister we are grateful for what this government has done in providing us with farm marketing legislation. We are very grateful. However, Mr. Minister, it is obvious that legislation on the books means nothing. You have stood shoulder to shoulder with us in getting this legislation—now, are you going to stand shoulder to shoulder with us in putting this legislation into effect?"

The hon. Minister rose and gave a reply in an equally inimitable way—he talked around the question, he philosophized on the topic, but he did not give a reply. Then, amid a hushed silence, in which one could have heard the proverbial pin drop, Mr. Broderick rose and went back to the microphone. Now, everybody knows what Mr. Broderick's politics are. He does not hide his political light under a bushel, and he went back to the microphone and he bluntly stated: "Mr. Minister, you have not answered my question. Are you going to be standing shoulder to shoulder with the farmers in putting this marketing legislation into effect?"

Well, once again the hon. Minister did not answer him, but I submit to you, Mr.

Chairman, that in the last two or three years this government has given the answer to that question in actions—that is, that when the chips are down this government is not with the farmers as they are out trying to put their farm marketing legislation into effect.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): That is not what they said to us this morning.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): They will not be with you either.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: You bet they will.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, the best answer to the problems that are faced by any segment of our economy, including the farmers, is self-help. There is an old adage that the hon. Minister of Agriculture could add to his repertoire of rural stories, the old adage that “God helps those that help themselves.”

In the instance of farmers, as in the instance of trade unions, or any other group, it seems to me that, when they have problems, it is our responsibility as legislators to provide the legislation which will make it possible for these people to meet their own problems.

Out of this concept emerged the idea of producer-controlled marketing legislation, and we have had it on the books for years. We have been moving toward putting it into effect. But the significant thing, Mr. Chairman, is this, that whenever the chips are down, whenever we got to the point where a producer group was in a position where they finally had secured control of the market, and the industry involved begins to fight back, then the government has to choose between the farmers, whose votes they are seeking, and the industry which is around, for example, when party funds are being collected at election times—the pals of a Tory government. It is at that point that the government begins to waver, and this is where they are wavering now on the whole hog marketing deal.

I am told, for example, that out in the country today PC does not stand for Progressive-Conservative, that it stands for Packers’ Chums. As a matter of fact it is a very, very good description—Packers’ Chums.

An hon. member: Packers’ Chumps, you mean.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, they may be after a time. But at the moment they are chums, because the packers do not need to get up and fight their battles, this government is

doing it for them. They can sit back, remain quiet, they do not need to come out to the front. This government here is fighting for the packers.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Why does the hon. member not read the farmers’ union—

Mr. MacDonald: Well, I will say this to the hon. Prime Minister, and I will say it to my friends in the farmers’ union or in the federation of agriculture—that any farmer who has not yet twigged to the fact that his battle is with the corporations in the field, and that he must keep that clearly before him, has not yet grasped the basic facts of economic life.

The problem of the farmers today, as far as the hog producers are concerned, is with the packers. But bedevilling them along the way is the fact that the government has stepped in to fight the packers’ battles. They can settle their problems ultimately, but what the government is doing, as I said in my Throne speech is to play the game of divide and rule, like the old Roman emperors.

They are setting off one farm organization against another farm organization. They are setting off farmer against farmer within the same farm organization.

What this government has done is to attempt to enslave farm organizations and make them part of their political machine in this province.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Nonsense.

Mr. MacDonald: And they do it in an utterly unscrupulous and unprincipled fashion.

The many interests of the farmer are not their first concern. Their chief interest in the farmer is the manner in which they can most effectively harness farm organizations for the strengthening of their own political machine. And the best example of it is—if I may go back to it—is what happened to Jack Broderick.

When Jack Broderick dared to get up and challenge the hon. Minister in an Ontario federation of agriculture convention, strange as it may seem, two or three days later when the board of governors was chosen in the Ontario federation of agriculture, this man who had pioneered, this man who was a past president, was not elected to it.

That is just how ruthless the Tory machine is.

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): How stupid can he get?

Mr. MacDonald: Either you obey at the crack of the whip from the Tory party or else you will be licked by those in the organization who are willing to abide by it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Did you ever listen to anything like that? Well, for goodness' sake.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Why does not the hon. member become a farmer and find out how they run their organization?

Mr. MacDonald: The sooner farmers today recognize that their battle is with the big corporations—in seeking a fair share of the fruits of their labour—the better. If they are willing to let the government run interference on behalf of these corporations, they will have to learn the hard way. And I will say that to my friends in the farmers' union and the federation of agriculture or anywhere.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The next thing the hon. member will be saying is that we should nominate and elect the officers in trade unions.

Mr. MacDonald: Great heavens, that is what they are doing in many instances in the farmers' organizations.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Where? Well now, listen, that is about the silliest argument from the hon. member I have heard, and I have heard plenty of them.

Mr. MacDonald: I will tell you what is being done, Mr. Chairman, without going into the details on this question of farm marketing legislation—this government granted legislation that provided some opportunity for producer control. They are now moving to destroy the whole basis of producer-controlled marketing.

We have in this Legislature today, Mr. Chairman, something that is just as clear-cut and just as effective as a move to take over an economic organization as when Joey Smallwood moved in and took over the international woodworkers of America.

And furthermore, I will say this, and I will not shout it from the rooftops because I say it in sadness, that when we study the legislation which Hitler put on the books, when he was enslaving the economic organizations of Germany, we will find that it was generally the kind of powers we have in this legislation at the present time.

Whether or not this government will exercise them is an open question, but the point is—it is putting them on the statute books for

use when and if it sees fit to use them. That is just how serious this situation is at the present time.

If the farmers do not waken up to how serious it is—and I trust they will waken up before it is too late—then the future is grim. I will say this to my friends in the farmers' unions or the federation or anywhere else.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: That is what the hon. member said in the House last year, he repudiated his party at every turn.

Mr. MacDonald: We will see.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: They have done—

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): No, they are not.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: They certainly are.

Mr. MacDonald: In adolescent circles, when somebody is as excited as the hon. Minister of Health, the query usually is: "Have you got ants in your pants?" I wonder if that is the problem of the hon. Minister over there. Just do not pop up and down so much.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: It could be, it works the same as itching powder.

Mr. G. Lavergne (Russell): Jumping jacks speak that way.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I just want to make one reference, within the context of this whole situation, to the recent speech of Everett Biggs. I have a great respect for Everett Biggs. He is one of these rare civil servants who has a mind, and who is willing to speak it. I wish more civil servants were not quite so sycophantic *vis-à-vis* the government and would speak their mind.

However, I will say this, I seriously doubt the wisdom in as controversial a situation as we have at the present time, for the Deputy Minister to speak as he did. What really puzzles me is that he should have predicated his case on what I have since learned to be a completely erroneous basis. For example, Mr. Chairman, one of the main points—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. member does not disagree with me now, does he?

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, a few weeks ago the hon. Prime Minister expressed some public envy of my pipe. I would suggest that his friends should take up a collection and buy him a pipe, because he needs some sort of a tranquillizer at the moment.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I know a better one than that.

Mr. MacDonald: Perhaps the hon. Prime Minister knows a better one, he knows his own needs, and I would suggest he use it. Once again, I would suggest that the hon. Minister of Health should not get so excited, behind there.

Now, just to take one example, if I may get back on to the theme of my presentation, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Biggs' comments. He referred to the suggestion—and attributed it to the hog producers—that the legislation was just windowdressing.

Now, the incredible thing here, Mr. Chairman, is, that this was not any pronouncement of the hog producers, this was the final paragraph in a letter to the editor, written by John Hebgin, president of the Simcoe hog producers association, in which he said:

My own feelings which I have expressed quite freely before is that the whole of the much-wanted marketing legislation is just windowdressing. It is meant for ornament but not for serious use.

Why did Mr. Biggs take the concluding paragraph from a letter to the editor and attack it as the views of the people who happened to publish the magazine? Great heavens, if I were to quote some of the concluding paragraphs of the letters written to the editor of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* and attribute them to the *Globe and Mail*, either the *Globe and Mail* editors or the people writing the letters should sue for damages. This is a preposterous situation; yet this is the kind of attack that was made.

However, Mr. Chairman, I am not going to concentrate my fire on Mr. Biggs, because the significant thing is this: that the hon. Minister saw fit the next day to rise in the House and to read most of what Mr. Biggs said and add, "I agree with it." In other words, either of his own volition or under orders, Mr. Biggs was pronouncing government policy. So let us concentrate fire where the blame lies.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Mr. Chairman, I might say that Mr. Biggs is a very bold young man who has a lot of ability, he is a very conscientious fellow, he has only one interest and that is the welfare of the farmers of this province.

He came to me with his speech and I said to him, "Ev, I think there are some words there that are pretty far-reaching." He said, "Mr. Minister, I think these things should be said, and now is the time to say it, and I am

saying it on my personal responsibility." And the next day in the House I said that I concurred with what Mr. Biggs said. That was Mr. Biggs' stand, and I am proud of a young man who will take the stand as he did.

Mr. MacDonald: I have already said, so I am not making my comment in following the hon. Minister, that I respect Mr. Biggs for having the intestinal fortitude to speak his mind.

However, the point I am unhappy about is what he was saying in this instance and I do not propose to turn my fire at him, I will direct it to the government because the hon. Minister conceded that this was a government policy. And this is basically where our problem rests.

Having given the farmers the right to build producer-controlled marketing, the government is now taking this power away. They are withdrawing it to a central organization which is an agency of the government, in a fashion which is very, very close to the moves upon which fascist states were established.

Now, I do not throw these words "fascist" and "communist" around carelessly—hon. members could look back through any speeches I have made to confirm that—because these are not just smear terms, these are subversive terms.

But I would suggest to this government, seriously, that when they withdraw these powers to a government agency in the fashion that they are doing in their present legislation, so that they can slowly or overnight get complete control of marketing boards—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: No, they cannot.

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, yes, they can.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: No, there are precautionary—

Mr. MacDonald: Precautionary? Well, there was something I was going to say.

Mr. Chairman, we are getting on the bill and I am a little bit out of order, but I would like to make this observation in regard to the hon. Minister.

If this was precautionary to deal only with the vacuum that may be created when a marketing plan was voted out, why was that not explicit in the Act? I cannot conceive of the officers of the Crown, or the solicitor in his own department, making the mistake of not making this explicit—that this was to deal only with the circumstances when a vote had, in effect, washed the scheme out.

The hon. Minister has left these powers so that they can be used at any time, and this is the kind of threat that he is now hanging over the farmers—just as he hangs the threat over his own back benchers: “Either you be good or we will crack the whip and you will have to take the consequences.”

That is the kind of thing that red-blooded men and women in the province of Ontario will not take, and I predict to the hon. Minister that there will be some revolts in the rural areas, some serious revolts, and there should be.

Mr. Chairman, there is only one other example of the way in which industry is lining up with this government to concentrate its fire on farm organizations. I refer to one incident which I think should be drawn to the attention of this House in connection with the squabble in the Brantford area over the milk co-op.

These few score farmers who were seeking to build their own co-operative for shipping milk had to fight the dairies, and they had to fight, to a degree, the milk industry board.

I have already stated in the House that it was as clear as crystal not only that they had the board fighting among themselves publicly in an undignified fashion in the manner described by the hon. member for Oxford, but they had the board taking a stand which was clearly one of greater sympathy for the dairies than it was for this little co-op that was trying to come into existence.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Mr. Chairman, after all, the board takes their own stand, but as far as policy is concerned, and right from the beginning when I heard about the Brantford situation, our position was that if the farmers of this province want to organize to transport milk co-operatively, that is their business, and they should be permitted to do it.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, if this is government policy, I invite the government to take a look at one aspect of it. If farmers have the right to organize their own shipping, what of the ruthless lobbying against them, lobbying by an organization in this province which has so far effectively lobbied this government out of taxes that should be imposed upon them? I am referring to the automotive transport association.

The automotive transport association was in there fighting more vigorously than anybody else against this group of farmers being able to establish their own co-operative. The automotive transport association seized

the occasion to send out to all the members, and to all those whom they were seeking to enlist as members, a release of September 15, 1959, entitled, “You Are in Danger.” Let me read a couple of paragraphs of this release.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Yes, but the farmers are trucking their own milk.

Mr. MacDonald: I am quoting from the release:

This letter is not a pitch or a gimmick designed to scare milk truckers into joining the automotive transport association. It is a warning, though, it is a warning that unless you and all milk truckers like you don't take action now to protect your livelihood, there will be precious little to protect a year from now.

When powerful interests like the Ontario whole milk producers' league, the Ontario concentrated milk producers' association and the cream producers' marketing board conspire together, with the blessing of the law-makers, to destroy free enterprise in this province, there are only two alternatives: You either take it lying down and you will be forced out of business, or you will fight back. We like to think that the Ontario milk trucking population will elect to fight back.

What in effect they are saying is that a group of farmers who are shipping their milk, and who have, in effect, given a vested interest to a trucker—the farmers have not the right to reclaim this vested interest and operate on a co-operative basis.

This is what they are arguing. One would think, as one listens to the dairies and to these people, that everybody has a vested interest in farming except the farmers. If farmers try to reassert their vested interest in it, then somebody is going to clip them and the government stands idly by in many instances. In fact, if they are not standing idly by, they are sometimes shoulder to shoulder with them as in the instance of the “Packers' Chums” at the moment—PC's.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: The Brantford milk producers are transporting their own milk, and that is their own business, and that is the way it should be.

Mr. MacDonald: That is what the hon. Minister said two years ago with regard to marketing schemes.

“How they market is their own business.” That lovely quote by the hon. member for

Oxford, "How they market is their own business and I know no better salesman than Charlie McGinnis," and all the rest of it. How far the hon. Minister has travelled in the last couple of years.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I learned the hard way.

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Minister is only beginning to learn the hard way. Wait for the reaction to this marketing legislation.

However, Mr. Chairman, I do not want to pursue this any further now. I just wanted to point to the fact that the farmers today are in a desperate battle to get effective collective bargaining. They are faced with essentially the same problem as the trade unionist.

This government, this good old Tory government, is bringing in legislation to make it difficult, through The Labour Relations Act for trade unions to have effective collective bargaining, and now they have matched it for farm legislation in a fashion that makes my words in my Throne speech of February 9 more prophetic than I ever dared to believe. They are now bringing in legislation to make it difficult for the farmers to establish effective collective bargaining—in fact to destroy the bargaining agents they now have.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, what I wish to say might be irrelevant and if it is, I would be glad if you would rule me out of order. It might be better said in connection with the bill that we will be considering in a day or two in connection with farm marketing.

It is a matter the hon. member for Oxford referred to, the matter of the hog producers, for instance, operating packing plants and cold storage plants themselves. That is a matter in which I went to no end of trouble for the hog producers.

I am, of course, a layman, I was not brought up behind the plough like my good friend, the hon. Minister of Agriculture, and some of the others. But nevertheless I have all my lifetime been associated with farm problems and I have been associated, as the hon. members here know, with the appeals to the courts where we have fought the farmers' cases, the representations in federal-provincial conferences which are really the basis of much of the farm legislation that we have today.

I have had a very great deal to do with very many of these marketing plans. One of the greatest and most difficult problems I ever faced was the problem of the tobacco marketing plan. I said this morning, to a

deputation of fine-looking farm people from across Ontario, that that was one of the reasons for my prematurely grey and white hair—the fact that I have had so much to do with some of these things.

I see my friend, the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. McNeil), here in the House. I had the dealing with that very complicated matter of the tobacco marketing plan in the month of January, 3 years ago, and I would say to the hon. member for Brant that my problems in dealing with that were very much complicated by the fact that right in that very area, right in the tobacco area at the time, there was a by-election and my friend, the present hon. member for Elgin, was the candidate. I can assure hon. members that was a very difficult situation, particularly in view of the fact that the CCF candidate lost his deposit. I am delighted to see—

Mr. MacDonald: Sure, they had a coalition candidate.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now, may I say this, that my problems were not made less difficult by the fact that the Opposition shouted the same things that they are shouting today. But the people did not believe them, and the people voted for the candidate of good government.

Mr. MacDonald: The people are getting their eyes opened in a hurry now.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, I tell the hon. leader of the CCF (Mr. MacDonald) his by-election in this campaign was about 20 to nothing.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I do not know how many chances he wants. He has backslid so many times. How many chances does he want?

However, Mr. Chairman, may I say this, that out of that plan this year, came the complete sale of the tobacco crop, good feelings between producers and purchasers, the end of many of these difficulties that existed for years. Moreover, I would say it has "sprung" the point of view that we heard expressed here, particularly by the hon. member for York South, who knows nothing about farming, and cares less.

May I say this year a price was obtained by those people on an auction system accepted by everybody of something around 56 cents a pound, whereas, when we were discussing this matter for only 3 years before, I think

the prices were running around 47 cents. I would say that that was a concrete achievement for the people of this province.

I would say this to my hon. friend, the member for York South, that I come here with great humility, I say that was brought about by this fact, that the producers and the processors started to work together. In anything that we may have done, the fact stands out that we were able to get them to work together.

I would say that, in the matter of the hog marketing plan, I personally have spent hours with these people trying to work out their problems. I say this to the House, this afternoon that I do not think those problems are insurmountable by any means. I think that they can be worked out. But I say it has to be worked out, first of all, on this premise that we recognize that people who have something to sell must have somebody who is going to buy it, and we have to satisfy two sides of the picture. As a matter of fact, very easily, we can drive the centre of the hog business, here from Ontario out to the Canadian west. It is quite easy to do that—

Mr. Whicher: How?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, sit down and ponder that tonight and come back and tell teacher the answer tomorrow.

Mr. MacDonald: No, why does the hon. Prime Minister not tell us now, because he has pondered. Let him tell us.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now, let me tell you this.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Frost: All right, just let me give this.

I sat with the hog producers in connection with the matter of going into the processing and storing of hog carcasses. I went to the packers and to the processors, and I arranged a deal for them whereby they could do that very thing, if they wanted to, at cost.

I may say to the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer), I dealt with a great packing plant in his own city, you see, and some others, a number of them.

Now, here is the problem of getting into that class of business. It is not necessary for the hog producers to go out and build storage places, or packing plants, or anything of the sort. That can all be arranged on a cost basis with these people.

The matter arose this way. If there were an auction system, or if there is a system of sale, is there an advantage in being able to kill and store hogs, which are not placed on the market, instead of sending them home, or doing something else with them, such as keeping them in the stockyards or some other place?

Now, here is the problem, and here is where the matter is left. I, myself, arranged with the packers—of which there are large and small, some 30 or 40 here in Ontario—that storage space could be had on a cost basis. Incidentally, I may say that one of the organizations which gave me the greatest of co-operation was the Barrie co-operative, which is operated by the farmers in the community, and it is a great institution. The manager, Mr. Simpson, is a very fine person.

As I say, there is no problem in obtaining the use of these plants on a cost basis. If it were a matter of storage only, in marketing of these hogs, all right. But here is the problem.

First, we cannot keep a hog carcass unfrozen for more than two or three days. I think that is right. I mean we can keep it in a chilled condition for two or three days. Now, if we go beyond that, then we have to cut the carcass up, we cannot freeze the carcass, as a carcass or otherwise, or it becomes unsaleable. Instead we would have to butcher that carcass, and we have to put it in the various forms in which the public would buy it.

Now as to those various forms, I could not begin to tell hon. members; perhaps there are some here who are more familiar with the hog business than myself, who could tell us about this, but in any event, the carcass has to be butchered and cut up and wrapped and stored.

Now, the problem is this. The minute we do that, then we are into a completely new business. We are not in the business of marketing a product. We are then into another class of business in which we have to compete with all of the surpluses that apply in the pork business and the hog business.

Now those surpluses are so great, at the present time, that the federal government itself is taking pork products, which have been stored up and accumulated over years, and are prepared to actually give them away to institutions and other people here in Canada. Hon. members can readily see the very great problem with which we are faced immediately we start talking of getting into the packing or the storing business itself.

Mr. MacDonald: They can do as well as the rest.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now, I would say that was the problem, the situation was this. Arrangements were made that hogs could be slaughtered and stored at cost throughout Ontario.

Now the conditions which would apply, if that happened, are the conditions that I give hon. members here. I would say that the conclusion—and this was not in collaboration with anybody else, it was arrived at from talking among the farm representatives themselves—was reached that nothing would be so unsound as to do that.

It would not cost anything from a standpoint of plants, we did not have to go and raise millions of dollars in plants, but we had to take the risk then of marketing products in a highly competitive and difficult market under very difficult conditions. And the advice was this, that by entering into that field they could very easily meet with fabulous losses. Indeed, they would be in a field that is highly competitive, and on which the margins are so very small, and in which, at the present time unfortunately, there are large surpluses in the warehouses and cold storage plants here in Ontario and in Canada.

Now, we are meeting at the present time in regard to that problem. As I say the federal people, for a great many years now, have been purchasing and storing pork products.

Mr. Chairman, I give hon. members that explanation so that it can be of value to them in considering some of these problems. I think, when they see that, they see how utterly misleading and futile is the heading that says here:

RATHER KILL OWN HOGS THAN SUBMIT
TO THREATS, ETC.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, I have gone through that from beginning to end for days and hours on end. In discussing that problem, and trying to work it out, I would say I have come to the conclusion that it is completely and totally unsound from a standpoint of the producers, and I say that the very best of authorities support me in this.

Mr. MacDonald: Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to go back to one point that the hon. Prime Minister made in the course of his remarks. Theoretically he is undoubtedly right, but in practice there is a lesson to learn.

He says that the producer and processor have to get together and work it out among themselves. He cited the case of the tobacco difficulties two or three years ago, when the government sat down with them and worked it out.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let us recall what happened and what provoked this.

The tobacco producers had a vote. They voted—I think it was—two to one to set up a scheme.

And what did the tobacco companies do? The tobacco companies, in effect, said, "We will not buy your product." They boycotted the whole scheme, and after this had gone on for—do not shake your head—

Hon. Mr. Frost: We settled it here—we can settle anything if given a chance.

Mr. MacDonald: Just a minute. Let the hon. Prime Minister not mumble and fumble over there.

They in effect thumbed their nose at the whole scheme, and said, "We will have nothing to do with it." In other words, they said, although this is the law of the land, in accordance with The Farm Products Marketing Act, with the backing of a two-to-one vote, they would not buy the tobacco.

After this had gone on for a couple of months—well into the marketing season—and a crisis gripped all of the tobacco communities, then the government had to do something to bring both sides in.

I do not know exactly what happened. They sat for a whole week, and then finally at the end of the week somebody had to crack the whip. I suspect it was the hon. Prime Minister who—either at the table or behind the scenes—had to crack the whip, and the tobacco companies were forced to accept the plan. There is a moral in this, and let us transfer it over to the packers for a minute. The moral from this was that the hon. Prime Minister, after one week of bitter negotiation, finally persuaded the tobacco companies that they had to obey the law of the land as was worked out by the tobacco growers.

Hon. Mr. Frost: That is not the point in those—

Mr. MacDonald: That is the point. That is exactly what happened, and if they have learned their lesson, Mr. Chairman, so that they are now willing to negotiate with the producers and buy their crops at a good price, this is wonderful.

But, Mr. Chairman, our problem, as far as the hog producers are concerned, is that

this basic agreement has not yet been achieved. The packing industry has never really accepted the hog producers as the agency which is going to bargain on behalf of the producers, and this government, down through the years, has encouraged them in getting away with a hostile attitude.

The hon. Prime Minister shakes his head but I will remind him of this, that after the first 6 or 7 years of this scheme, from 1945 to 1951, when the producers were negotiating on a minimum price, The Farm Marketing Products Act stipulated that if they could not negotiate a minimum price, an arbitration board would be appointed by this government.

In 1951 the packers refused to negotiate minimum price any longer, so the hog producers sought a board and appointed their representative to the board. The government appointed a chairman to the board, but the packers in effect said they would have nothing to do with it.

In other words, the packers once again thumbed their nose at the law of the land and this government.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Might I just give my hon. friend—

Mr. MacDonald: Just let me finish and the hon. Prime Minister can make his speech in a moment now.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I was only going to correct the hon. member. There is no need to read me a lecture on—

Mr. MacDonald: The hon. Prime Minister has acquired a lot of grey hairs in the last 8 or 9 years in trying to cope with this situation. I would suggest that the hon. Prime Minister, to a very great extent, has nobody to blame but himself because, back in 1951, they let the packers get away with violating the law. This government has been running interference for the packers all down the line, right up to the present day.

The impetus for changing the selling procedures at the present time came, beyond any shadow of a doubt, from the packers. This government has espoused their cause, and is fighting it on behalf of the packers against the producers.

Just this one final observation.

It is all very well for the hon. Prime Minister to rise and say that would be nonsense, for the producers to go in and process their own product. But, Mr. Chairman, if this government is not willing to make industries sit down and negotiate, and accept a

marketing scheme when it has been set up, ultimately the producers are going to be driven to this. The hon. Prime Minister thinks that, in theory, this is not a feasible proposition.

But take a look at the problem the fruit growers face in the Niagara peninsula. In the Niagara peninsula an American company moved in, bought up most of the processing plants, and closed them down—because they are not interested in processing here in Canada.

I am not certain what the situation is at the present time, because it is a year ago since I had a chat with these people. But, in their own minds, many of the fruit producers in the Niagara peninsula are saying that ultimately the only answer may be that they will have to set up their own processing plant because this American monopoly—at least it is one of the big processing plants on the American side—had come in and bought up the plants and closed them down.

Now what is the producer going to do under those circumstances?

Ultimately—because of the corporations and their irresponsible power, and the willingness of the Tory government to play along with these corporations—ultimately producers are going to be forced to go into the processing business. They will have to have their integration right through to the market.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, might I tell my hon. friend that, in marketing, this is the simple principle involved and I will take the tobacco plan as an example.

The problem in the tobacco plan was not a matter of boycott, as my hon. friend describes it. The point was that, first of all, here were the producers in a new plan, in a new marketing scheme in which, as those from that area know, there were some differences of opinion amongst the producers themselves.

One of the situations that was involved was the method in which the tobacco was baled and the method in which the tobacco was graded, and things of that sort.

Now, I would have to go back and look at the notes of what I did at that time. I could not exactly describe the situation, but it was a matter of the way these things were baled and the wrapping of the bales and so on.

Now, the great difficulty was this, that when those bales came into the auction market, of course, the purchasers would want to see the tobacco. It caused untold friction when these things had to be opened up, and

the wrapping had to be stripped off in order that they could see it.

Mr. MacDonald: He was falling for the tobacco companies' excuses.

Hon. Mr. Frost: The question also was the number of bales that could be sold by that method and the purchasers, to my recollection, were taking the view that, by this method of wrapping and so on, we would have to sell one bale at a time, and it would take five years to sell one year's crop.

Mr. MacDonald: That was their excuse and the hon. Prime Minister fell for it.

Hon. Mr. Frost: All right, never mind talking about excuses, let us get down to facts.

I would say this, that in discussing the matters with the producers, the principle was very simple. They had something to sell and they, the other people, undoubtedly wanted to buy. The question is this, that any person who has something to sell has to cater to the tastes of the person who wants to buy. Any marketing plan is just as simple and just as straight as that.

If we get that principle, and then we follow that principle out, the thing can work. So the question then resolved itself into this, the purchasers did not want the tobacco wrapped, the tied tobacco was not acceptable and suitable for certain of the processors. Therefore, the discussion with the producers was on the sensible basis of finding ways and means in which they could meet the requirements of the processors and, in so doing, get a better price.

Here were the processors with something to buy, with fine plants down at Aylmer and around the country, fine plants that were owned by the various processors, and it was certainly apparent that they wanted to buy that crop because from that crop came the means with which to make very fine cigarettes that some hon. members here use, and which our people seem to use in profusion in this province and in this country.

Now, our approach with those people is just as simple as this: "Now look, gentlemen, here you want to buy a crop, these people have a crop to sell. They want to market it in a way which is fair to them. I will not go into all of the details of the marketing arguments. You want to buy that crop, or they want to market it, according to certain methods." Now, what we said to them was this: "This marketing plan is here to stay."

Mr. MacDonald: Why does the hon. Prime Minister not say that to the packers?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I will come to that. Do not talk out loud. I will tell the hon. member about that.

We said: "This marketing plan is here to stay and do not forget that it is here to stay. It is far better for you people to get goodwill and to get understanding and to get co-operation and make this plan work."

I would say to you, Mr. Chairman, that by the time we were through that week of negotiations, we reached an agreement.

That week, incidentally, was a very heavy one, between having to conduct all these negotiations and then address by-election meetings at the same time and in the same area. I may say that was a very tough week.

But in the end, we brought this out of it, that there was agreement between tobacco producers and processors on those things. We arrived at an agreement on those things, and we sold not one bale, but my recollection was 20 bales in one auction block.

How does one bring that about? One brings it about by getting the parties together and arriving at an arrangement. Now let me say this, in connection with the hog plan—

Mr. MacDonald: Well, why does he not save that for the hog producers then?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, all right now, wait until I tell him. Here is the problem of the hog producers, and it is just about as simple as I have told him.

In Ontario our people have hogs to sell, something, I think, to the order of 3 million hogs. Well, that is a powerful lot of hogs. The problem, from a standpoint of marketing, is not quite as simple as that faced by the tobacco people, because all the good tobacco that is grown in Canada, is very largely from the hon. Minister's riding or county down to Windsor. I think I am right in saying it, although there is some tobacco grown in the great old province of Quebec.

With our people here, they are faced with this. In Quebec is a large producing province, a very substantial hog producing province, and there are hog packing and processing plants there.

In the meantime, there has been a great upsurge in the Canadian west in the production of hogs, due to the move on the part of the western farmer to get into a diversified

business. Hog production out there is becoming a very substantial thing, due to conditions which we all know about. We have a very substantial production in the Canadian west, and therefore, we are bound in Canada to meet competition from that area, which obviously complicates the picture more than in the tobacco business.

Now, of course, the hog producers here in Ontario, have 3 million hogs to sell. We have, in Ontario, very fine processing plants owned by some 40 processors, large and small.

As a matter of fact, this argument, at the present time, comes from the method of sale, and one of the things that is causing a very great division in agricultural Ontario today, is the question of the method of sale. The processors would go for an auction system of sale very much after the fashion of the tobacco auctions.

On the other hand, the other people insist upon a treaty method, and, as a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, in a treaty method of selling, one can never get the public support or public satisfaction on the part of the producers that one can from a method of sale which shows no favour to any individuals.

Mr. MacDonald: What is the favour at the moment?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say this, if my hon. friend would spend a little time with some of these people—

Mr. MacDonald: I have and there is no favour, he cannot prove that there is favour. This is no point.

Hon. Mr. Frost: My hon. friend is hopeless. His capacity for understanding is so limited that there is not very much use of me spending any more time in trying to explain anything to him.

There is this however. We have discussed the matter with the packers. The packers accept, without reservation, the marketing plan. There is no question at all about that. As a matter of fact, I have found this, that they would go all out to assist, as has happened in the tobacco business, because we told them—and this is the point I come to—"The marketing plan is here to stay and you might as well understand that. You have to accept that. We do not intend to quarrel about that. The marketing plan is here to stay."

Now, I would say to you, Mr. Chairman, regarding the bill which we should not be

discussing at this time—most of this discussion is out of order, but after all, we are not adverse to discussing it at any time—the purpose is this, that we have no intention of letting the hog plan fall into discard. Now that is why the answer is there. We are going to carry this thing through. If it falls down one way, we are going to strengthen it, and we are going to carry it through until the hog producers of this province have the best marketing plan that can be devised by human mind.

Mr. MacDonald: This is a form of verbal appeasement. Do not make any mistake about that.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): The hon. Prime Minister has had 3 years to do it, why does he not do it?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, all right. Now I would say this, that that is what we intend to do, and hon. members can write that right on the wall.

Mr. Whicher: What sort of system is he going to use for selling? What system?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well now, I would say this, Mr. Chairman, I am perfectly satisfied. These people across the way, I know that they are like the cavemen of the dawn, they are all dissatisfied people—

Mr. Wintermeyer: Killers?

Hon. Mr. Frost: They carried in books this afternoon and then they quarrelled and fought among themselves and so on.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Look, I am here to tell you how to run the province.

Mr. MacDonald: His respect for the law books is illuminating anyway.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I would say this, that between the producers and the processors there is this simple basis that one side has a product to sell, which they desire to sell at the best price that they can get and under the best conditions that they can get, and on the other side we have processors who want to get that crop and process it and sell it to the consumers of this country and other countries. Now it is as simple as this. One side will never get anywhere by pushing the other side around. Either way, they have to sit around a table, and they have to come to a decent logical conclusion.

Mr. Whicher: Well, why does the hon. Prime Minister not do that as he did with the tobacco—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, I would say this, Mr. Chairman, that on that I am full of optimism. I think that situation will come about. I am satisfied that under this government we will unite the divided elements in the agricultural communities. I say with confidence to my hon. friends opposite that this plan can be made to work, and this government is the agency that can make it work.

Mr. Whicher: Why does he not do it then?

Mr. MacDonald: He is trying to still the doubts in the back benches.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I have listened to the fairy story that the hon. Prime Minister has been telling. He may be able to fool all those trained seals that he has on his side, but he is not going to fool us over here.

My simple question to him is this—

Hon. Mr. Frost: The hon. members opposite fool themselves, that is the trouble with them.

Mr. Whicher: For the last half hour, he has taken us back into ancient history, and told us how he solved a problem 3 years ago.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Not “problem,” problems, plural.

Mr. Whicher: That is what I said, a problem of 3 years ago dealing with the tobacco growers and the tobacco buyers of certain counties in the province of Ontario.

Now, my question to him is this: This happened 3 years ago, and since that time we have had problems between the hog producers and the packers in the province of Ontario, I would say that even 3 years should be a long enough fullness of time for the hon. Prime Minister to solve this problem.

The only thing he has done this afternoon—and last year in many speeches that he has made in this House—is to sow more seeds of discontent between the people who raise hogs in this province and the people who buy them. He has suggested here this afternoon that his government is going to settle the problem.

Our question, Mr. Chairman, is simply this: When is he going to settle the problem?

Mr. MacDonald: In the packers’ way.

Mr. Whicher: As a matter of fact, I would like to see him settle it in some way at all, because now I have never seen anything in the agricultural world where there are more people fighting each other, packers fighting the farmers, farmer fighting farmer, and everybody, it seems, fighting the hon. Minister of Agriculture, for which I do not blame them. But I have never seen more—

Hon. Mr. Frost: He just thrives on what the hon. member says.

Mr. Whicher: I beg your pardon?

Hon. Mr. Frost: He just thrives on what the hon. member says, it is just like fertilizer.

Mr. Whicher: Well, we do not thrive on what the government opposite says.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: I wish to get back to this before getting into the estimates, and I am asking the hon. Prime Minister the very simple question—he has told us that he is going to settle the problem, he has had years to settle it—now when is he going to settle it, when?

Hon. Mr. Frost: Very shortly.

Mr. Whicher: Very shortly. But, Mr. Chairman, that is what the hon. Prime Minister told us last year. He has got to the point now where he has been trying to lead the hog producers along up till last June 11. Of course, so many of the hog producers of this province thought, well, the hon. Prime Minister has settled the odd problem in this province and perhaps he will go to bat for us.

But in this instance he did not go to bat for the hog producers. In every instance he has supported the processors, the packing houses of this province. When he gave his speech to us this afternoon, he said that he had spoken to the hon. leader of the Opposition and said that he had gone to a packing house down in Kitchener.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I did not. I never was there in my life.

Mr. Whicher: The hon. Prime Minister said that he contacted a big packing plant in Kitchener.

Hon. Mr. Frost: No, I did not. I said there was a packing house in Kitchener that was a good one, run by the Schneider family, did the hon. member ever hear of it?

Mr. Whicher: And the hon. Prime Minister said he was in contact with them—all right, they were in here—the hon. Prime Minister was in contact with them. My question, Mr. Chairman is this: How many hog producers from the Kitchener area did he contact?

Hon. Mr. Frost: A good many.

Mr. Whicher: Oh no, we have a great big office out here at the end of Keele Street who handle more hogs than any other processors in this province, and I suggest that that is the favourite office of the hon. Prime Minister, and the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I have never been there in my life.

Mr. MacDonald: Wrong side of the fence.

Mr. Whicher: All right, they have been in here. Do not say they have not been in here, because the hon. Prime Minister this afternoon—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Does the hon. member mean the packers?

Mr. Whicher: The hon. Prime Minister said this afternoon that he has been in constant touch with the processors of hogs and he has been trying to do something and then he brings the same old promise to us here this afternoon. He says this is a problem, it is only a small problem, somebody wants to sell and somebody wants to buy.

The hon. Prime Minister said that about 45 times. He is on the hot seat in between them, and I would like him to get off that seat and get him to do something about it.

His fairy story that he has been shooting all over this province for the past 15 or 20 years is not good enough, they are finally catching up with him. They have caught up with the hon. Prime Minister in the action of the hog producers of only last week, in the action of the marketing board of this province in one of the hotels in this city only yesterday when, without one single vote against what they said, they condemned the idea of bringing in this preposterous and vile dictatorial bill which he is about to bring in in the next two or three days.

Hon. Mr. Frost: I think really it is quite a bill. That is quite a bill.

Mr. Whicher: That is, if the hon. Minister has the stomach to bring it in.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, I would

say this, I feel that the hon. Prime Minister, with his political experience that he has had in the past, I do not think will have the stomach to bring this bill in. I do not think that the grand old dictator, that sly old fox, the Killaloe killer—I did not say anything there disrespectful, Mr. Chairman—will have the stomach for that.

As a matter of fact, I told you I have a great deal of respect for the hon. Prime Minister, I just think that he is completely and utterly wrong.

I do not think that the hon. Prime Minister will herd his rural Tory members into that caucus room and lay down the law and say that they will have to vote for this bill. Surely he will not do it, because it will be political suicide.

It may be the time when the hon. Prime Minister has reached the age when he wants to retire. But, Mr. Chairman, some of the rural hon. members of this Tory party do not want to retire yet, so do not let the hon. Prime Minister make them vote for the bill. Because if they do, the people of the ridings they represent will see that they retire and very shortly. That pension plan the hon. Prime Minister is talking about, had better go in during this session, because they will not be here to draw it after the next one.

Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to get involved in this. The only reason that I did was because of the fairy story attitude of the hon. Prime Minister.

Before getting into the actual estimates themselves, I wish to say that the only reason I entered this so-called discussion, as the hon. Minister of Agriculture described it this afternoon, is because, as a representative of a rural riding, I am completely and utterly dissatisfied with the manner in which the Tory governments in Ottawa and in Toronto are treating the little farmers of the province of Ontario.

I listened this afternoon, and I listened most attentively, to what the hon. Minister of Agriculture had to say. And he said this, that he thought perhaps we could get more satisfaction here this afternoon or this evening by having what he called a discussion, and that he would discuss the various estimates. That was the impression that he left with me.

But I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that the farmers of the province of Ontario are fed up with all these discussions. What they want is a little bit of action from the Tory government in Ottawa and the Tory government here in the city of Toronto.

For too many years we have listened to the hon. members opposite. Back in 1957, as a matter of fact, as I sat over here myself, they practically caused tears to run down my face when they told about what those terrible Grits, as a government, were doing in Ottawa at that time, to the farmers of Ontario, and indeed, to the farmers of the whole of Canada.

But, do hon. members know something? When I think about the tears that I shed in those days, why now I can hardly stop crying because of them, because these hon. members across have not kept one single promise.

When I think of the promises that were given by them by the various Ministers of Agriculture who think that they have the ability to discuss agriculture; when I think of how they said they were going to guarantee the farmers of the province of Ontario a fair share of the national income, a fair share of the personal income; how they were going to stop all the millions of dollars of foods that was imported from the United States of America; I weep all over again. Indeed, they were going to bring in marketing legislation to guarantee that surpluses would be done away with. They were going to sell this produce of ours overseas. But, Mr. Chairman, they have done one thing. They slipped 100 per cent., because they did not even keep one promise, not one that I can think of, as far as the agricultural people in this province are concerned.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Did people vote that way?

Mr. Whicher: Never mind, it is the next time that I am thinking about.

Hon. J. Root (Minister without Portfolio): Mr. Chairman, would the hon. member permit a question?

Mr. Whicher: Yes, I will permit one from the hon. Minister. Does he have a sensible one?

Hon. Mr. Root: Yes. I wonder if the hon. member would tell the House how the hog producers in Waterloo North voted in the last plebiscite.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I do not think that that has anything to do with it. I cannot be answering questions here all the time, I have about an hour-long speech to give.

What I would like to ask the hon. Minister from Wellington-Dufferin (Mr. Root) is not how the hog producers in Waterloo North voted, I would like to ask how the hon. Minister from Wellington-Dufferin voted when the hog producers were up.

Mr. Chairman, I will continue after the recess.

It being 6 of the clock, p.m., the House took recess.



Legislature of Ontario Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT—DAILY EDITION

First Session of the Twenty-Sixth Legislature

Tuesday, March 15, 1960
Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable William Murdoch
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1960

8 O'CLOCK P.M.

The House resumed.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(continued)

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Mr. R. Whicher (Bruce): Mr. Chairman, firstly, in getting started this evening, I wish to reiterate what I said this afternoon. There is only one reason why I wish to talk about these estimates at all, and that is because of the deplorable state in which the Tory government in Ottawa and the Tory government in Ontario have left the small farmers of the province of Ontario.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Right, right.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I assure you that I have no desire whatsoever to get involved in Bill No. 86. But, inasmuch as the hon. Prime Minister of the province of Ontario (Mr. Frost) has talked about it for about an hour and a half this afternoon, and the leader of the CCF party (Mr. MacDonald) has brought it into the various statements that he has mentioned, why, of course, I have to do the same thing. I hesitate to do it because it brings nothing but sadness in my heart, as it brings sadness to all the farmers in this province.

Mr. Singer: Right.

Mr. Whicher: But before I do get into this very important bill—

Mr. H. L. Rowntree (York West): Why does he not deal with it as he sees it?

Mr. G. Lavergne (Russell): Tell him he should—

Mr. Whicher: Would you like to go out and have another glass of water, there? You are a very good chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Order. Proceed.

Mr. Whicher: Well listen, do not let the hon. member for York West interfere with

me, because I do not want any lawyer from Toronto telling me how to run a farm. I can tell him that right now.

Mr. Rowntree: We might say the same thing about him, about some other things.

Mr. Whicher: I read an article about the hon. member, saying what a great man he was as chairman of some committee in this House.

Mr. C. E. Janes (Lambton East): He is a great man, that's my boy.

Mr. Whicher: But the only thing is that somebody pulled a great big string, you know. The day that hon. member starts talking about agriculture is the day when many of us should leave this House, and just let him talk to himself, because nobody else will listen.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Well, he has been living here for a while. Tell us about what happened on the subway.

Mr. Whicher: Well, Mr. Chairman, I do not want to deal with the hon. Prime Minister, because he is a very big problem. You know he is a problem that we can attend to, he said this afternoon, a problem that can be surmounted.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Right.

Mr. Whicher: As a matter of fact, this problem, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Janes: A point of order, Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

Mr. Whicher: I am not out of order at all, tell him to sit down.

Mr. Janes: A point of order.

Mr. Chairman: Oh, sit down. Let us get—

Mr. Whicher: I will look after the hon. member, along with the hon. Prime Minister.

Mr. Janes: A point of privilege then, personal privilege?

Mr. Chairman: Let the member state his privilege.

Mr. Janes: Personal privilege.

Mr. Chairman: On a point of order, or personal privilege?

Mr. Janes: Both.

Mr. Chairman: Please state it.

Mr. Janes: I want to offer my hon. friend from Bruce a wager.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): These are laws of Killaloe.

Mr. Janes: Come on, that is a personal privilege.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I am sorry. Will the member please be seated.

Mr. Janes: The hog marketing problem will be present in 6 months after this bill is passed.

Mr. Chairman: Order. Will the member please take his seat? I would like to read a lecture to the members of the House. We all like a little bit of levity in both sides, but I am sorry that I will have to call you to order if you do not let the speaker continue with his address.

Mr. Singer: Right.

Mr. Whicher: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and what I wanted to impress on the House is that I am the speaker.

Mr. Chairman: You stay in line, too.

Mr. Whicher: I would be afraid that it would embarrass not me, but the Tory party, so please sit down.

Now, Mr. Chairman, do not let the hon. Prime Minister go away because I said he was a problem, because he is only one as far as I am concerned. So do not let him leave.

Mr. Chairman, this afternoon we were listening, for some length of time, to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Goodfellow) as he gave his original first speech before introducing the estimates to this House. As I mentioned before, he started off by saying that, instead of giving a speech about the estimates he proposed to bring to this House, he felt that it would be a very good thing for the hon. members of this House to listen to a so-called discussion. By that, I gathered that he meant that, during the various votes that we are about to bring forth tonight, if any of us had certain questions, we should stand up and ask them.

Now, what I wish to say is this. The farmers of the province of Ontario, and particularly the farmers of Bruce county whom I have the honour to represent, are sick and tired of the discussions of the hon. Minister of Agriculture. They are sick and tired of the discussions of the hon. Prime Minister. I would like to point this out to you, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Mr. Chairman, might I ask this—

Mr. Whicher: Well—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Does the hon. member realize that some of us are sick and tired of people being out of order perpetually?

Mr. Whicher: Well, I am not in the least bit out of order, sir, and the hon. Prime Minister can just sit down, because if Mr. Chairman said that I had the floor, then I am the speaker here.

Will the hon. Prime Minister—yes, what is he going to do? Turn to Mr. Chairman. I am not going to give in to the hon. Prime Minister, I will tell him that much.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Well, what has this got to do—

Mr. Whicher: Well, just sit down. I am not spoken out.

What I wanted to say, Mr. Chairman, is that the hon. Prime Minister in the last election, I do not know why it was—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: You just sit down, Mr. Chairman, you and the hon. Prime Minister just sit down. Kneel.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order.

Now, once again, I would like to repeat that I would like the co-operation of the members on both sides of the House. I will ask the member for Bruce to try to confine his remarks to the estimates in question, and not vary too widely from the subject. I would ask the members on the other side of the House to please give attention and a little bit of order.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I want to bring this right now to your attention. I have not got the slightest intention of sitting down here tonight without putting the needle into the hon. Prime Minister of the province of Ontario, the man who is responsible for the

deplorable agricultural condition in this province, now there he goes. Now that is a very easy way to go. A very easy way to go.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: Now, as far as the rest of the small fry are concerned, I am not even interested in them.

Interjection by hon. Mr. Dymond.

Mr. Whicher: Now, the hon. Minister of Health had better look after the health situation of the province. He has a big job there. As far as agriculture is concerned, he only knows one thing, and this is unparliamentary—

Hon. M. B. Dymond (Minister of Health): It is feasible.

Mr. Whicher: Thank you. Well look, I think I am doing the talking around this place, and just because the hon. members opposite happen to outvote us by 71 to 22—

Mr. Chairman: Will you please get on with the estimates?

Mr. Whicher: I am on the estimates.

Mr. Chairman: You could have fooled me. Order.

Mr. Whicher: The point is this, Mr. Chairman, as I have said in this assembly before—something that seems to hit at every Tory in this province, every Tory who is sitting in this legislative assembly—as far as the farmers of this province of Ontario are concerned, Tory times are hard times.

Not only, I say to the hon. Minister of Health, not only are Tory times hard times now, but they have been hard times in the Bennett government, they were hard times in the Henry government and they are hard times in the Frost government.

An hon. member: Now, slow down—

Mr. Whicher: I am not going to slow down the least bit. Listen, there will have to be a whole lot more than 71 Tories in this House to slow me down.

Another hon. member: He looks pale.

Mr. Whicher: I am not the least bit pale.

This afternoon we heard the hon. Minister of Agriculture, in discussing his estimates, tell us that there was nothing wrong with the farmers of the province of Ontario. I wish to agree with the hon. Minister of Agriculture. There is nothing wrong with the

farmers of the province of Ontario, what is wrong is with this government, that is what is wrong.

When I remember the stories that were given by the hon. Minister without Portfolio, who was not a Minister in those days, the hon. Minister from Wellington-Dufferin (Mr. Root), as he stood up in this House in 1957, when he was trying to get that man who has done more to be against, unfortunately—I say this most unfortunately with sadness in my heart—when he tried to get this man, who is now the hon. Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. Diefenbaker), to sit down there to help out the farmers of Ontario, and the farmers of Canada.

At that time, the hon. Minister exaggerated everything that it was humanly possible to exaggerate. He said that we were bringing millions of dollars' worth of food stuffs in from the United States, that we were importing lamb from New Zealand and from Australia. He said that we were bringing in lettuce and grapefruit and oranges from California. Yes, he said that the reason why the farmers in this province were not getting a fair deal was because we had a Liberal government in Ottawa.

Now, I ask him what about today?

Why is it that in 1957 we had pork worth 30 cents a pound to the farmers of this province, liveweight, and today it is worth something like 18 cents a pound, under this Tory government?

Mr. Chairman, is it not true, and I say this with all humility and with all honesty, is it not true to the rural Tory hon. members of this Legislature that, as far as the farmers of this province are concerned, Tory times are really hard times? They will see how far that broken record will go, it will go a long, long way.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, this afternoon we heard something that the hon. Minister of Agriculture was going to do, something that I mentioned, not only in the speech from the Throne, but in the later speech that I made. This was the fact that the only way we are going to help the farmers of this province, and the farmers of Canada, is by exporting and getting rid of the surplus products that we have in this province and in the whole of Canada.

The hon. Minister said—and it was surprising, because this is the first speech that I have ever heard him give this added exaggeration—he said that they are going to show a

lot of the food products of Ontario in the Ontario House in London, and that they are going to have a big show case over there like they have in Loblaw's grocery or in the Dominion stores or IGA or whoever it may be.

My only question, Mr. Chairman, is this. How many products, from the province of Ontario, have we sold in London House? We have not sold any. We have not sold any. I tell him that. We have not sold one pound of butter or one pound of margarine or one blade of grass in spite of what the hon. Minister told us this afternoon.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: The only thing I can say is this, that Mr. Chairman might have a little difficulty controlling the hon. members on the other side here tonight, but he certainly will not have this trouble after the next election because there will not be so many of them.

I want to know this. We are not going to ride this thing out for 3 years. We are going to ride it right tonight. We have a real good horse to ride, you know. The horse that we are riding is simply this, that we are right and they are wrong.

An hon. member: He is wasting the time—

Mr. Whicher: Well, I must tell you, Mr. Chairman, that I have all sorts of time.

The hon. member: He is monopolizing it.

Mr. Whicher: No, no, but they have a monopoly on smart cracks, I might say that, but they are not very smart, they are just cracks.

One thing that I was asked by the hon. Minister without Portfolio from Wellington-Dufferin this afternoon was something about how the voters voted in Waterloo North in the last election. And one thing I would like to do, and that is to get an answer to the question I asked him.

I realize that he has gone away and hidden somewhere, but what I want to ask is this: How did he vote when the last hog vote was taken in the riding of Wellington-Dufferin? And I would like to ask the hon. Minister how he intends to vote in the next election because I want to tell him how I would vote if I had a vote.

I would vote for the hog association the way it stands now, because I feel that they have done an excellent job, curtailed only by the animosity of this government in trying to stick up for the packers in this province of Ontario.

One of the things with which I have been very much in agreement in the past number of years, is the fact that The Department of Agriculture has set up marketing agencies for various commodities. I believe there are about 18 agencies. I mean they have a bean board agency and they have a tobacco board agency and they have a hog board agency; anyway, the fact is that they sell various commodities.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Whicher: I am quite willing to accept advice where it is given in the proper form, that is about the first that I have heard, but I am certainly willing to take that advice.

The point is that we have various agencies that are set up to market the various agricultural commodities in this province. I am very much in favour of it.

I feel this is similar to the labour unions. The only way that labour got ahead—not only in Ontario or in Canada, but in the whole world, particularly the North American continent—is the fact that they were given the right to organize. Not only did they organize individually, but they organized collectively. When they got a 15 cents per hour increase from the Ford Motor Company or General Motors, they did not just get it for the one individual, they got it for all the labourers of the Ford Motor Company or General Motors or Westinghouse or whoever it might have been.

This is the way that it must be in the agricultural industry. And this is the only way that it is possible to develop the agricultural industry in this province and in Canada, by allowing such things as farm marketing organizations.

It would be very nice if The Department of Agriculture would back up this farm marketing organization the same way that The Department of Labour, under my very good friend, the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), has in many respects backed the unions of the province of Ontario.

But unfortunately such is not the case. The similarity is simply this, that we have men who are working as so-called labour forces many of them very, very skilled and many of them making excellent livings, but we have this situation, that here we allow organization, backed to the hilt by the government.

On the other side we have the poor farmers of this province, organized if verbally only, by this government, and particularly by this hon. Minister of Agriculture—organized yes, verbally—but when they run into the least

bit of trouble, he runs behind the wheels of big business, which has happened on many occasions.

Hon. W. A. Goodfellow (Minister of Agriculture): There are 16 marketing boards in this province who are doing an excellent job and we have given them full support.

Mr. Whicher: So be it. Thank heavens there happens to be two sides to every story. The important thing in this Bill No. 86 is that there is only one side, and we will get into that in just a minute.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say this. In the little town of Wiarton where I happen to live in Bruce county, we have a co-operative there that has been most successful.

This is the reason that I really am in favour of marketing organizations. About 5 years ago we started, in Wiarton, what was known as the Grey-Bruce co-operative cattle sale. Cattle were brought in from all the surrounding districts on any one particular day. As a matter of fact, the hon. Minister without Portfolio from Wellington-Dufferin—

An hon. member: Who organized the sale?

Mr. Whicher: Does the hon. member want to know who organized it? I organized the sale, along with other directors. There was no one else who organized it. I am sorry to have to tell him that.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I think it is only fair to say that some of the officials helped the hon. member and we paid 50 per cent. of the costs.

Mr. Whicher: I wish to say, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Minister of Agriculture is completely and absolutely wrong and has no foundation whatsoever to say that. Mr. Chairman, I am right and the hon. Minister is wrong.

I have just been waiting for something like this, because the hon. Minister has exaggerated this in his typical fashion.

This sale has cost us \$25,000 to organize, in yards, in water, that we brought out from the town of Wiarton, in bringing in electricity and so forth.

And, Mr. Chairman, this hon. Minister of Agriculture has the nerve to stand up and tell me that they paid 50 per cent. I have the cheque, I signed the cheque—the hon. Minister gave us \$1,000, that is what he gave us.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I am sorry, I am advised by my Deputy Minister it was \$5,000.

Mr. Whicher: Well, I am advised—I wish to tell the hon. Minister of Agriculture that with all due respect—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I will check it.

Mr. Whicher: The hon. Minister had better check it.

I wish to advise, Mr. Chairman, and I hope the hon. Minister will take my word for this—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I have asked him to check into it.

Mr. Whicher: Well, listen, I do not need to check into it because I endorsed the cheque. I signed the cheque. The cheque that the hon. Minister gave was for \$1,000. And supposing it was \$5,000—supposing it was \$5,000, Mr. Chairman—the expenditure for this cattle sale was \$25,000.

And this hon. Minister, in the fashion in which he is a professional, stands up in this House, before all the hon. members here—including the Tories—and tells us that he gave 50 per cent. towards the production of this sale.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Up to \$5,000.

Mr. Whicher: Well, might I say this, Mr. Chairman, there is a considerable difference in that, and he did not give us \$5,000, because I—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: They have done an excellent job up there, they are great people.

Mr. Whicher: They certainly are. I happen to be a director of the sale, and as far as that sale is concerned, the hon. Minister is nothing. But in any event, Mr. Chairman, what I wanted to say was this: That this cattle sale has been a resounding success, with or without the help of The Department of Agriculture.

It has been successful for this reason, that all of the cattle are brought into the cattle yards, and then we have several hundred buyers, and we have an auctioneer there who stands up and auctions off these cattle. We have many, many buyers who bid on these cattle, and they may start—just to use a figure—at 19 cents a pound. And they get up and up, and my point is this, that some buyer will give an extra cent or an extra cent and a half in order to get that particular load of cattle. With this I most wholeheartedly agree, because that extra price is given to the producers of cattle in the

counties of Grey and Bruce, or from wherever those cattle may come, but most of them come from that particular area.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Whicher: With this, I most certainly agree, and this is one of the reasons, Mr. Chairman, why I agree with the marketing organization and the marketing associations of this province of ours, because when we have many buyers it stands to reason that some of them are willing to pay a little bit extra for any particular line of produce that may be sold by the farmers of this province.

However, Mr. Chairman, we have the marketing agencies of this province at the present time and these have been, and are now, under the authority of The Farm Products Marketing Act. And there are certain rumours floating around this province that this authority is to be changed, and that the authority is to be taken away from the farmer and placed under the authority of the farm products marketing board, or in other words, the government of this province.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I hope that these rumours are not true. On many occasions, I have heard the hon. Minister of Agriculture and his predecessors speak to various organizations in this province, and indeed, in this House, and they said that they did not wish to interfere with the business of farming or the business of agriculture in this province, and that they thought that farmers should run their own business. With this I most heartily agree.

On many an occasion I have listened to the present hon. Minister, as he expounded these views in talking about agriculture in this legislative assembly, when he said that he does not wish to interfere—this government has no wish to interfere—with the farmer, the marketing of products—of any kind of product—in this province of Ontario.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not think that there is any hon. member who disagrees with what the hon. Minister said in years gone by. But unfortunately, we now have rumours that this authority is to be taken away from the farmer, and that these marketing boards that, in the past have been supported by this present hon. Minister of Agriculture, that the authority of these farm marketing boards is to be taken away from them, and that it is to be put under the authority of this government.

Rumour says this, Mr. Chairman, that the farm products marketing board is to take over all of the assets, or will have the authority

to take over all the assets of any marketing agency.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Only if the agency fails, that is all.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, what I am saying is this, I am only telling hon. members what rumour says. I do not want to discuss Bill No. 86 because I realize that in discussing Bill No. 86 I would be completely out of order. I am only telling them what the farmers of this province believe, and rumour says that, under proposed legislation, this government will have the authority to take over all of the assets of any marketing agency in this province.

Now, Mr. Chairman, all of us here now, by the hon. Prime Minister's words this afternoon, when he talked about the hog marketing agency, we all, of course, know the people they are against, and the only way they can get them is by spiking them in the back and bringing in legislation that will not allow them to do certain things.

But, Mr. Chairman, by trying to get at the hog marketing board of this province, they are also spiking in the back every farm marketing agency in this province. There is no doubt whatsoever that, if rumour is correct, this government or this farm products marketing board will be able to take over at any time all the assets of any marketing agency in this province of Ontario.

Mr. Chairman, may I point out to you that these are not public funds at all. There is nothing public about them whatsoever. These are funds that are invested by the farmers of this province. These are farmers' funds. These are the same as if they were labour union funds.

Mr. Chairman, I ask you, how would the hon. Minister of Labour explain to this House that he could come around at any time and seize the assets of any labour union?

Mr. Chairman, this is what rumour says, this is certainly what rumour tells us, certainly by every farm agency in the province of Ontario. Every one of them believes that these rumours I am suggesting are correct.

May I say, Mr. Chairman, if these rumours are correct, that this would not be just a seizing of funds, this would be downright stealing, it would be downright robbery by the hon. Minister of Agriculture, by this government, this Tory government sitting over there.

What right have we, Mr. Chairman, to step into the treasury of any local union in this province of Ontario?

Mr. Chairman, I ask you, what right have we to step into the treasury of any local marketing agency of this province? Yet according to what rumour says, that is going to be the privilege of the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

That would be comparable to one of the people the hon. member for York South was talking about the other day, the white-collar people who go around stealing things and yet are within the law. But the hon. Minister of Agriculture, very fortunately, is within the law because all he has to do is change it, and that is what he is going to do in this particular Act that he is bringing up.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I do not pay too much attention to rumour, you know, I never pay attention to rumour.

Mr. Whicher: Well, the hon. Minister brought the Act up today. I have read the Act and I know exactly what it says.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Would the hon. member make that charge outside?

Mr. Whicher: I have read the Act very thoroughly. I suggest the hon. Minister of Health go back to his Health Act, he knows more about it.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Will the hon. member make that charge outside of this House?

Mr. Whicher: I certainly will make the charge outside of this House. I will make the charge outside of the House or inside of the House, either one or the other.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Well, do it, there is a place to do it.

Mr. Whicher: Does the hon. Minister of Health want me to make it once more, too? I say that the hon. Minister of Agriculture will be stealing funds from the farmers of this province if the new bill is enforced.

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, that is hardly within the order of the House, to accuse an hon. Minister of stealing.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the hon. Minister of Health sit down. I will stand up and say it. He may be a Scotsman but he is little—

Hon. Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: Once again I am going to ask the members for their co-operation. I think perhaps the member for Bruce made a

remark that was pointed towards the Minister of Agriculture, and if the Minister of Agriculture wishes to have him withdraw it, it is his privilege.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Mr. Chairman, I would not want the hon. member to withdraw it. He puts me in mind of a collie dog I had one time, and he—

Mr. Whicher: I would not withdraw it if the hon. Minister asked me to. I would not withdraw it, Mr. Chairman. I defy the hon. Minister to ask me to withdraw it.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Let him go ahead. He is getting better all the time.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, the only reason that the hon. Minister of Agriculture will not ask me to withdraw it is that he knows perfectly well that I will not withdraw it, and he has not got enough Tories in this House to make me withdraw it, because it is the truth.

Mr. A. Grossman (St. Andrew): That is a challenge to the chair.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, one of the rumours that I have heard in the past few days is that this particular bill, if it ever comes forth, will be able to freeze the funds of all marketing agencies of this province. In other words, this government will be able to stop any marketing agency from using their funds for any means that they consider fit.

Mr. Chairman, if the hog marketing board or the bean board or the tobacco board wish to give any grant to the federation of agriculture, or for that matter to the farmers' union, it would not be possible to do so.

One of the rumours that I hear is this, that the farm products marketing board, or in other words, the hon. Minister of Agriculture would be able to stop the issuing of bulletins from any particular farm marketing agency of this province. If the bean board or the tobacco board wish to send bulletins to their producers, telling them what was going on in their own particular Marketing Act, they would not be able to do it.

Mr. Chairman, most sincerely I say this to you. When we start controlling the press in this province, when we stop any particular group of agriculturists, whether it be tobacco growers or peach growers or potato growers or hog producers, then I suggest to you quite frankly that this is only one step away from the complete loss of freedom of the press.

Why should any government have the right to stop the hog marketing board or the bean

growers of this province from publishing what they see fit to their own members? After all, these agencies are paying for it.

I suggest to hon. members that any government, no matter whether it be a Tory government in Toronto, or a Liberal government, or whoever it might be, when they stop an agency, from publishing what they see fit with their own money, then there is something wrong. I suggest this, Mr. Chairman, that it is only one step further to the complete subordination of the whole press in this province of Ontario.

Mr. Chairman, a long time ago we had a great American president—as a matter of fact, we have had many great American presidents, but one of them whom all of us know said the government was for the people, of the people, and by the people.

Hon. W. K. Warrender (Minister of Municipal Affairs): That is not what he said, but it is close.

Mr. Whicher: All right, but the point is that it was going to be government by all the people. I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that if the hon. Minister of Agriculture would just go back to Abraham Lincoln and read what he really said, and he thinks of the desires and wishes, the democratic right that he is taking away from the farmers of this province, that perhaps he will change his mind and not bring this bill forward to second reading in this legislative assembly.

May I say this, Mr. Chairman, that in the last 50 years we have had many tough spots as farmers in this province of Ontario.

Just to go back a few years, I remember the so-called "hungry thirties." I am not going to complain about that. I am not going to tell hon. members that it happened to be R. B. Bennett who was in power in Ottawa; he did a pretty good job. I am not going to tell them that we had a man back here in the Ontario government by the name of George S. Henry. As a matter of fact, he had many good points, he was a fine man, he just did not know how to run this province, that was all.

But there have been many hard times for the agriculturalists, for the farmers of this province of Ontario, in the last 50 years.

But let me tell you this, Mr. Chairman, let us just carry on for another 50 years, and at the end of 50 years, if Bill No. 86 is passed in this House in the next week, the farmers who are living then will be able to look back to this date, whenever it might be, and say, in spite of the "hungry thirties," in

spite of all the hard times that they have had, in spite of the low prices right now, they will say that this is their darkest hour because this is the time that freedom has been really taken away from them, and as soon as it is taken from them it may be taken from somebody else.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there are other things that I wish to say in the estimates, as many of my hon. colleagues do, but I will let you call now vote 101, as far as I am concerned.

Mr. P. Manley (Stormont): Mr. Chairman, in making a few remarks before the estimates, I want to make it quite clear to the House that I am not making those few remarks to simply be heard. I do so with a great bit of humility.

I think, as the hon. Minister has said this afternoon, in referring to Everett Biggs, that Everett is a bold man, that he made statements on his own because he figured that those statements should be made.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I might say that I feel similar to that at this particular time. I think there is a time and a place when certain things should be said. Far be it from me to offer any insinuations, but I would like to put a few facts before the House at this time if I might.

Now, we did hear a lot of discussion back and forth on both sides of the House, this evening and this afternoon, in regard to the position of the farmers in the province of Ontario today. I think that a lot of the remarks that were made, Mr. Chairman, did not lend very much to the debate itself. I think that the majority of people here will agree with me that they have not contributed very much to the welfare, the betterment of agriculture generally.

Now I hope, Mr. Chairman, that I will not be classified in that position. I am a farmer myself. I think that I know what the farm problem is at the moment, and also I think that if we have the farmers' problem at heart, then we will get right down to the business of doing something about the situation at the present time.

I am very much concerned with the state of our agriculture, and particularly the position that it finds itself in today, not only in the province of Ontario but in the Dominion of Canada.

One of the things that does bother me at this time, and it should bother the government as well, is the position we find ourselves in when comparing ourselves with the other industries and other businesses in Canada at the present time.

Looking through some of the papers not long ago, I did find an article, and it was in the *Toronto Daily Star* and I would like to refer a few items in it to the House at this particular time.

Under one of the headings, "How is Business?" it is quite interesting to note just how business has been in Canada during 1959, as compared to the income of the farmers in this province and in Canada in general.

Now, topping the list in "How is Business?" in 1959, is British-American Oil, with an estimate of \$1.25 per share profit or \$25.6 million. Up sharply from 1958, \$1 per share net.

Now, if I go down the line, I notice the next is Aluminum Limited with an increased profit of 79 cents a share over a year ago, or \$24 million.

Then if we continue on down, we will see electrical appliances, John Inglis Company earned \$1.01 per share of \$1.1 million profit for the past year. And this is almost 4 times more than the previous year. The previous year they had 28 cents a share profit as against \$1.01 this last year.

Continuing a little further, we find New Brunswick Telephone profit up to 79 cents a share for 1959, from 64 cents a year ago.

Now, what is the situation, Mr. Chairman, in regard to the farm business in the province and in the Dominion generally today?

In this same article—and it is very interesting to read, and maybe it goes to the ridiculous but still and all it is something that we can take notice of, and probably give it a little thought.

In an earlier debate in the House, I believe the hon. member for Bruce did mention that eggs were 9 cents a dozen, and the hon. Minister without Portfolio from Wellington-Dufferin took objection to that and had different figures.

But in this same article, I just want to read hon. members a little here that will point up something that I am trying to bring to them. It may be a little ridiculous, but if you will permit me, Mr. Chairman, I would like to read it:

This was Farmer C. Brocklehurst, a chicken grower in Alberta, who went to market the other day with 24 birds. Later he wished he had stayed in bed.

Here is what Brocklehurst put in his pocket from the sale of the fowl. Two birds, graded A, totalled 7 pounds, and at 8 cents a pound fetched 56 cents. Sixteen others, graded B, weighed 55 pounds,

sold at 6 cents bringing \$3.30. Two grade C's at 4 cents a pound brought 24 cents. Three culls and a bird that died during transport showed no sale, so the total take was \$4.10.

Then Farmer Brocklehurst paid \$2 for having the birds killed and \$1.25 for expense, leaving his pocket jingling with only 85 cents in coins.

The 28 pounds of fowl would have made a good stew. "I should have thrown a banquet for my district instead of giving the birds away," Brocklehurst lamented.

Increasing numbers of western farmers are reported grumbling about low producer prices for fowl and eggs, the worst since the darkest days of the 1930's. Yet consumers are paying 3 times the price for eggs the farmers delivered to town last week, the farmers point out. Some officials of the poultry industry predict many producers will drop out of the market this spring and summer.

By September of this year, the price of eggs could leap as high as 80 cents a dozen in city stores. One Alberta farmer says he sells eggs for 9 cents a dozen to a jobber who sells them at 20 cents to the retail trade which put them on the retail counter at 27 cents. A jobber explains: "We have to grade the eggs, put them in cartons, absorb losses through breakages, we need 15 cents a dozen to cover our expenses whether egg prices are up in the sky or down in the dumps."

Now, Mr. Chairman, that does point up something, too, that I think we should take note of at this time. That is, regardless of what the farmer gets for his produce today, that the man who puts them on the counter is assured of his profits.

Now, we have heard quite a lot, Mr. Chairman, from time to time, from year to year, and especially during the time the Liberal party was in power in Ottawa. We heard it from the other side of the House here, that that federal government in Ottawa was driving us to tight money policies and what have you—into bankruptcy.

I want to say to hon. members in this House, this evening, that never in the history since the 1930's have the problems been as great as they are at the present time, as far as agriculture is concerned, and that is as it stands at the moment.

Now, there has been reference made to the bill that is going to be before the House within a few days. As the hon. Prime Minister has said, we have had quite a lot of

discussion. In the farming industry across this province, we have spent some 20 to 25 years getting organized, getting set up the various marketing boards in this province, for the farmers to sell their produce and be in a better position to bargain.

We had in this country, before the last federal election, floor prices and guaranteed prices. I think that things ran along fairly smoothly for the people who were engaged in agriculture in this province, as well as in the whole Dominion of Canada.

But before that last federal election, the hon. Prime Minister of this province and his supporters went all out to get rid of the policies that we had in Ottawa, supporting Rt. hon. Mr. Diefenbaker at the time, and the Conservatives in the federal election. I remember the words quite well which the hon. Prime Minister at that time used in saying that we would have to get rid of this man Harris, this tight money man, and that if we did not support the Diefenbaker government this time, the farmers of this province, were heading for ruin.

I want to say to the House at this particular time, as I said a little while ago, that we are facing a crisis that we never saw exist since the 1930's. We are seeing at the present time, Mr. Chairman, more and more farmers disappearing from the picture of Ontario. What are we doing about it?

Now, we were told that, in the last federal election and since then, that deficiency payments was the answer. Deficiency payments were going to look after the small producers in the Dominion of Canada and in this province of Ontario. Deficiency payments were going to do away with vertical integration and the big corporations that were getting into the farm business.

But I think just the contrary has happened, Mr. Chairman, because we do see that the small farmers—the egg producer and the hog producer—instead of staying in, are going out.

Last year we had one of the best prices for milk, for cheese milk, that existed at any time in the province of Ontario. But the situation is entirely changed. It was not the deficiency payments that contributed that large price, nor was it the federal government at Ottawa, but it was a condition that brought about the increase in cheese prices during the last year.

I remember quite well that, in September, I received for my own milk that goes into cheese, over \$1 a pound butterfat. Since then, whenever I was home on the weekend,

I received my cheque, and it was down to 77 cents. And indications are, Mr. Chairman, that prices will go lower.

Now pork is the same way. I shipped some hogs myself last week, and I received, on the average, a little over 19 cents a pound.

Now, that is a very serious situation, Mr. Chairman. Whenever I compare the trend in business across the country during the last year, I can see that all prices of farm produce are going down in leaps and bounds.

The cost of the farmers' operations today is even more than it was a year ago, because if he goes out to buy a piece of machinery, he will find that it is up in price, which means he is going to pay more. We find that every other cost along the line is increasing, yet the net return to the farmer is decreasing.

I remember during the last provincial election, that this government kept saying how much they were going to do for the young farmers in this province. But right after, even before this session, they withdrew from the junior farmer loan business.

Now, how in the world are we going to encourage young men to take their place in the agricultural field, to carry on this very important agriculture in the province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada—which is so necessary to the economy of this country—if we do not give them some encouragement, some assistance in order to carry on?

It has been pointed out to me, Mr. Chairman, that the reason that this government pulled out of the junior farmer loans business was that it was a duplication of the one that was existing in Ottawa. I have had experience, Mr. Chairman, in trying to get loans for young farmers in Ottawa. I must say to hon. members that I am very much discouraged with the results that we are getting there. I think that this government should be in a position to help the junior farmers of this province, if we are going to encourage them to go into agriculture at this time.

We have to decide what course we are going to take, Mr. Chairman, and I think the time when we should decide that course is right now. Are we going to have corporations running the farms of this province today, or are we going to have the present farmers, who are occupying the farms do so? Are we going to have farmers become plain labourers, or are we going to try to continue the small family farm as we know it at the present time, and one that is playing a very important part in our economy?

I want to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that this is something of which we must take note.

Corporations are getting bigger all the time, they are shoving the smaller farmer off the farm. They are in a position to do so because they are in the feed business, they are in the processing business, and they can certainly have things their own way.

But I can see the day, in the not-too-distant future, when the consumer of this country is going to be in a very bad fix indeed. I say this because he is not going to buy the quality of foods he is buying today. He is not going to buy it at the price he is paying for it today, because it will be in the hands of big business. I think that this is something that is most important, and something that we should take note of, at this particular time.

Now, I do want to say also, Mr. Chairman, that if this situation continues, and if it develops as I see it might develop, in another 10 years we might have a very great shortage of food in this country.

It was quite interesting to note, when I picked up the Toronto *Daily Star* this evening, that the foreign indebtedness of Canada now stands at almost \$15.5 billion. This is a triple increase in the last 7 years.

Now, I do not know, Mr. Chairman, very much about world trade. But I do know that, whenever we are getting into indebtedness in this country, and foreign indebtedness reaches \$15.5 billion, then we are in great difficulty.

We have seen commissions of this province going out of the province into the American money market, borrowing money at a high rate of interest and having to pay them in American funds. If this indebtedness continues to build up, that can bring us into very serious circumstances.

Those are some of the remarks, Mr. Chairman, that I wanted to make before the estimates were dealt with this evening. I hope that the House will take particular note of it as something that we in the agriculture industry today should pay particular attention to, and by all means try to do something about.

Mr. J. P. Spence (Kent East): Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a word in regard to agriculture in the province of Ontario. I am a farmer myself, and I am greatly concerned with the condition that agriculture is in in this province.

Looking over the estimates of the hon. Minister of Agriculture, we see 1.6 per cent. of the budget of this province devoted to agriculture in the province of Ontario. That is

an indication, Mr. Chairman, that there is not too much concern on the part of the government towards agriculture. I think there can be a lot done, and I think the hon. Minister of Agriculture knows, as well as I know, the condition that agriculture is in. The cycle it is going through at the present time is changing from support price to deficiency payments.

Now I have not heard a word said by any of the hon. members on the government side against the deficiency payment. I think the deficiency payment is something which will drive the small farmer out of business. And I am one, Mr. Chairman, that is in favour of keeping the small farmer on the farm.

Mr. Chairman, too, I am greatly concerned about doing away with the junior farmers loan board in the province of Ontario. We have, on one hand, the province educating our young boys to become interested in agriculture, on the other hand this last year doing away with the junior farmers' loans, an indication that there is no future for agriculture. I think we should have another look at the junior farmers loan board, it did a wonderful lot of good for many junior farmers in my part of the riding. I was proud of it, it did not cost too much for this government to keep it going, and I think they should take another look at it.

Now, there are many other things I would like to say in regards to the marketing of our agricultural products. I think that we should get behind all these marketing boards; however, I feel that the government is on the side of the processor or the big interests in the province of Ontario. And I think that they should get on the side of the producer.

Now this Bill No. 86 has upset the farmers more than anything I know of. I believe there was a meeting of 600 farmers in the city of Toronto last week, threatening to march on this government, protesting the passing of Bill No. 86. I think that is a warning to the hon. Minister. I do not think that this bill should ever be brought up again in this House, and I hope the hon. Minister takes real notice of that sign.

Another thing that concerns me, Mr. Chairman, is the cancelling of all burley tobacco grown in the province of Ontario in 1960. That is a severe blow to my part of the province of Ontario. The indication is that there is too much surplus on hand. I am greatly concerned about it.

I do appreciate that the hon. Minister has set up a department in marketing, and assistant Deputy Minister of marketing in

this province. I hope he will do something for the burley growers, to find a market outside this province so that the farmers in southwestern Ontario can grow this burley tobacco in 1960. There is not too much time to waste, and it is a severe blow. I feel many farmers will lose their farms if something is not done to find a market for the surplus burley tobacco.

Also, Mr. Chairman, I was greatly interested in listening to the hon. Prime Minister this afternoon, when he took credit for the success of the marketing of flue-cured tobacco by bale auction in the province. He only told one side of the story.

I might say, Mr. Chairman, I visited those warehouses in Tillsonburg, Delhi and Aylmer, and many days I saw truckload after truckload of flue-cured tobacco going back home. I want to inform the House that I saw the farmers, who had taken that tobacco back and forth a number of times, taking it outside and burning it the day that I was visiting one of those warehouses.

Now, the success of this flue-cured tobacco board in the province was not all rosy. It was the determination of the growers to make a success of it. I do give some credit to the hon. Prime Minister of this province, but I do believe the growers had their minds made up to make a success of it, and I think it is the way to market flue-cured tobacco in this province.

Now there are many other things I will say as the votes come along. But I would just like to draw to the attention of the government the fact we hope they take another look at agriculture, and take a stand on the side of the producers. If there ever was a time when we need all help, it is now, and it is on behalf of the producer of this province. It is a great test, and I ask the hon. Minister to support the farmers of this province.

Mr. R. K. McNeil (Elgin): Mr. Chairman, as a hog producer, I feel I have a great personal interest in the hog marketing of this province. Naturally, I am keenly interested in the future hog business of the province.

I might also say that, in the great riding of Elgin which I have the opportunity to represent, tobacco growing is a very important form of our agricultural economy. Last year an hon. member of this House, a fine gentleman, and one for whom I have the greatest respect, delivered a speech which is recorded in *Hansard* of 1959 and I quote from page 562 of *Hansard*:

The flue-cured tobacco industry in the province of Ontario is an \$85 million indus-

try, and I would say that this industry is of great benefit to southwestern Ontario. I am greatly concerned over the flue-cured tobacco industry. Then let us take a look at the policy on flue-cured tobacco marketing. Here again the producers are pushed from pillar to post, from promise to promise, back and forth until the ultimate winner—if we do not wake up—will be the manufacturers. Somehow this government seems determined to break the tobacco producer and, if not to break him, then at least bend his will to the benefit of the tobacco buyer.

That view was taken by an hon. member of this House, and as I said before, a gentleman for whom I have a great deal of respect. If hon. members will look in *Hansard* on page 562, they will see who it was.

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, any hon. member is obliged to tell the House from what he is quoting, and I should think he would have no hesitation—

Mr. Chairman: The member has given the page number and I rule it is quite in order.

Mr. McNeil: Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to quote from Saturday's issue of the *St. Thomas Times Journal*, March 11. The article, datelined Aylmer, March 11, is entitled:

TOBACCO GROWERS POST SOLD-OUT SIGNS

Flue-cured tobacco growers happily posted the sold-out sign Friday afternoon, completing the sale of the 145 million pound 1959 crop, at an all-time record average price slightly higher than 56 cents a pound.

This high average was up more than \$80 million in growers' pockets. This is about the same as they received for the 1958 crop, which was nearly 30 million pounds larger. The 1958 crop of about 175 million pounds, the largest in the history of the industry, brought an average of 47.57 cents per pound.

Charles Heath, Ontario flue-cured tobacco growers marketing board secretary, said today that although exact figures were not available, he was confident that the average would work out to approximately 56.25 cents per pound. He felt farmers in general were happy with the results, and that the tobacco buyers were also well pleased with the quality of the 1959 crop.

Mr. Heath said he understood all tobacco had been stripped in time to make the final sales, including some 1.95 million pounds of tobacco suspected of having been treated with MH₃₀.

The treated tobacco was sold on the open market without benefit of minimum grade prices and averaged slightly more than 10 cents per pound less than the untreated tobacco.

Sale of the 1959 crop opened on November 24 last year, and took two months less time to sell than did the 1958 crop. The market did not close last year until May 8. With the exception of a brief slowdown early this year, sale of the 1959 crop progressed rapidly and smoothly from the opening day until yesterday when the sales were closed.

Sale of the crop has been the most successful and trouble-free from every standpoint since the Dutch auction system of selling was put into effect for the sale of the 1957 crop. Except for the slowdown period, daily sales through the exchanges have averaged better than two million pounds.

The only sad note attached to the closing of the market lies in the fact that between 500 and 600 employees who have worked in the exchanges, all winter, were released by the board on Friday.

Last year we, the government, were blamed by an hon. member of this House, for the depressed condition of the flue-cured tobacco industry. This year, with the average price being 8.5 cents higher I assume and expect that the hon. member of this House will rise and congratulate the government and the hon. Minister for the increase.

If this government is to be blamed for the decrease of prices of commodities in this province then it is just as logical to congratulate the government and the hon. Minister when the prices of the commodities go up.

Since 1943, this province has been blessed with the services of 3 great men as Ministers of Agriculture in this great province of Ontario. I refer to the late Thomas L. Kennedy, the late Fletcher Thomas, my immediate predecessor from the great riding of Elgin, and the present hon. Minister, a man who is a very practical farmer, who understands the problems of the little people of Ontario, who understands the problems of the primary producers of this province. I offer him and his department my heartiest congratulations on a job well done during the past year.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. C. Edwards (Wentworth): Mr. Chairman, I will not be long and I am not a farmer, but one-third of my riding is comprised of rural built-up area. There is a question or two that I should like to direct to the hon. Minister, with respect to this marketing plan which has been discussed, if I might have your permission. And the question is this:

I understand there is a proposed fresh fruit growers marketing plan vote to be held on March 28, 1960. I should like to know how much notice was given to the growers in connection with this, and I wish to elaborate on it, if I might have the answer.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Mr. Chairman, I reply to the question. The farm products marketing board, of course, as hon. members know, has the administration of setting up of votes. I know the notice has gone out, but I would have to get the information from the farm products marketing board as to exactly when the notice went out, in connection with the vote.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, I had hoped that the hon. Minister would have this information. I think that it is something that might well be looked into by him, because I had some people in to see me this afternoon, a delegation from my riding, who advised me that they received only 17 days' notice of this proposed vote.

It seems to me that the department might give some very close supervision to this, because I am very sure that none of us would like to think that we were elected to this assembly on only 17 days' notice, yet this is the situation which is taking place here.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Well, I might say to the hon. member that the local board sat in with the farm products marketing board and decided on the date, and arranged everything. It must have been satisfactory to the local board. Now whether they cut the time too short or not, I would not know. I agree that they should have plenty of time to give notice to the growers on the vote.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, the point that I want to make is that this is just one more example where the government appears to be dominating these boards. And if it is to be a free vote, and if all of the people—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Oh no, they, the local board, sat right in with the farm products marketing board when they decided

this. They set the date. The local board agrees to the date.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Then it is the duty of the government to give some supervision, in my opinion, to see that sufficient notice—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: —in order to make up their minds freely as to what they wish. I just bring that to the hon. Minister's attention at this time.

Mr. J. Chapple (Fort William): Now, Mr. Chairman, I would just like to make a few comments on more or less, you might say, the plight of the farmer. I think that the farmer does need a certain amount of consideration in all of these things.

The first big thing he has to think of is the weather.

Well, whether he likes that or not, it can be awfully costly. In these days in farming, he is faced with tremendous costs of not only buildings, machinery, equipment, and so on, but he is faced with the fact that, after he has purchased this machinery, and equipment, then the end product which he has for sale is placed out at so low a figure that there is not a hope of even paying a portion of his operating costs, in any case.

The small farmer and the large farmer are all in the same boat. They have a farm, they try to raise their produce. If they are to exist, or subsist at all, they need at least one more job. In some cases, they need two. They need children to help them to get extra jobs as well.

If we are dealing with a large corporation or any business, it does not matter what it is, they say: "Well here, in order to operate this business, we must have my operating cost plus, we must be able to make a profit." But the government does not give the farmer this opportunity. He is not given an opportunity of making a profit, in the big majority of cases, at least.

Personally, I have never found it possible to do so. I have been operating a farm at a loss for 13 years, and every time I have produce which I feel should go to the market and be sold at a price which I would think would be reasonable, every time, that price is not available. It is generally a great deal below what I had hoped for.

Yet all the time, the government—and everyone else who is interested in buying the produce—are encouraging the farmer to get out and raise this produce. But the minute

the farmers have raised it, then they find that they do not have the sale for it.

I think that it is one of these things that our government is going to have to face up to. It is going to have a real problem. It is going to have to get down and dig to find a really reasonable solution.

I certainly feel that it is the duty of all of us to look into this thing very, very carefully, because if we do not solve it, we just will not have the food that we need to subsist on.

The problem is this. We can grow a lot of food fast, yes, but unless we can do it at a reasonable profit, the farmer is not going to be able to keep on. He just cannot keep on producing at a loss. He just will not do it. And sooner or later he is definitely going to rebel.

Mr. Chairman: I have given a great deal of latitude on both sides of the House on the general remarks of the estimates. I have been particularly liberal, I think, with the members of the Opposition. I am going to ask at this time, that, as we continue with the estimates, the members stick as closely as possible to one of the items which is under the vote which is being called.

On vote 101:

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, on a point of personal privilege.

Mr. Chairman: State your privilege.

Mr. Spence: I had to leave the House for a couple of minutes, Mr. Chairman. I understand that the hon. member for Elgin, for whom I have a high respect, has made a statement that I should get up here and commend the government for what they have done for the flue-cured tobacco growers in the province. Am I right or am I wrong? And he did say that they have raised the price 8.5 cents this year. Now listen here, it was not hon. Leslie Frost who did it. It was Mr. Jack Frost that raised the price 8.5 cents per pound.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Manley: Mr. Chairman, regarding item No. 10, on the automobile insurance, this is the first time that I have seen this item. Could the hon. Minister explain what it is? Item No. 10 in vote 101.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Each branch previously paid their own share, which caused considerable amount of accounting. Now

all the automobile insurance is brought into the one account.

Mr. Manley: Previously each branch of the department paid its own insurance?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Yes, it has all been brought into one account.

Mr. H. C. Nixon (Brant): Mr. Chairman, on vote 101, the general vote, there is this general reference in item No. 8 to the workmen's compensation board. Now, I appreciate what this means. But I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question with respect to workmen's compensation protection generally for the farmer in Ontario. I do not know under what other item I might properly bring it up. It has been mentioned in the House previously this session, and I understand it has been discussed before the committee on labour of which I do not happen to be a member.

I am very greatly concerned with this situation that is developing. If it came out, in the evidence before the committee on labour, that there are only 1,200 farmers left in the province of Ontario who are receiving protection under the workmen's compensation board, and the scheme that was started out a few years ago with so much hope that it would meet the requirements, and situation, then certainly it has been a dismal failure.

Now, frankly, in the last 4 years, I have not been responsible for the operations on my own farm. Previous to that, since 1913, I had the entire responsibility, and I never felt that I could take the chance of operating a farm, and employing a number of employees, without protection of some kind.

Farms have been fully mechanized for many years. There are no horses. Farmers depend entirely on tractors and the modern machinery that evidently can be so very dangerous.

So I always protected myself with legal liability, by insurance contracts. In that time, I had 4 or 5 more-or-less serious accidents, and never failed to get a satisfactory adjustment with the insurance company.

Now, since the farm operations have been under the protection of the workmen's compensation, our experience, frankly, has not been so satisfactory. Some of the other farmers must be cashing in on this protection, or the results could not be so disastrous to the board as they evidently are now.

And when, a year ago, we had a serious accident to an employee at harvest time, with damage to his back, the doctor immediately ordered him into the hospital, and he lay on

a plank for 6 weeks. This was a very expensive experience for him and for us. But the workmen's compensation board weaseled out of any responsibility for it at all, although other injured employees of farms in the district were evidently able to qualify under the provisions of the protection.

Now, I will admit that the back cases are borderline cases in many instances, and it just depends on the decision of the board whether the farmer and the employee are going to receive the protection that we thought we were paying for. But certainly, in this instance, it did not work out that way.

So naturally, for that reason, we are not too enthusiastic about the protection we receive, although I have said, in other instances of an almost identical nature, the employee did receive the protection.

Then there is the cost which starts out, I think, with the very encouraging recommendations to farmers to come in. I believe it was 75 cents per \$100 of wages, it is now I believe up to \$3.50 and I understand that even that is not carrying itself. But, of course, if the number who are under the scheme got down to 1,200, then the situation is more or less hopeless. Moreover, the inspector comes into town, and he orders the farmer to come in with all his records and books, and so on, and it is almost comparable to having the income tax inspector move in on you.

And my hon. friend questioned this the other day, when the leader of the CCF (Mr. MacDonald) was speaking, but the inspector left no doubt in our minds, that he would rather have us out than in, as far as the workmen's compensation board was concerned in this case.

Now, I asked the hon. Minister last year, in the estimates, if he would give us some definite information on this question as to the status of the whole matter in the province, as to the exact number who were under the protection of the workmen's compensation board. I asked about the cost, and whether or not it was carrying itself.

I asked the hon. Minister to consider subsidizing this scheme of compensation for the farmers to some extent, to see if he could not get it off to a good start and get adequate numbers into the scheme so that it would be a practical, feasible proposition.

But, till the end of the session, I did not hear anything further from him.

Now it is certainly my opinion that, with respect to agriculture and the farmers in this province, some government has to come in, in a drastic way, to the direct support of agriculture. Some reference was made today

to the fact that the Quebec government, for instance, is voting \$5 million to assist the farmers this year in the purchase of fertilizer. If something is not done to assist in getting protection to carry the list of employees on the farm—my hon. friend from Lambton East was perfectly right, they are becoming almost a rarity—and if this situation continues, an employee on the farm will be as scarce as buffalo in this province. I think myself that this situation is becoming extremely serious.

The hon. Minister said just how many different years he had submitted estimates to this House. Well, I think this is the fortieth time, Mr. Chairman, that I have assisted in the consideration of estimates in this House, particularly the agricultural estimates. Frankly, I have never known a time when I was more disturbed over the general situation, as applied to agriculture and farmers, than at this time.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I might say to the hon. member for Brant that, as at the end of February, some 1,932 farmers carried under the general farming assessment, and 369 under what they call specialized farming. This is the same number as was enrolled last year. That is, there has been no reduction in the number of farmers who are carrying compensation. Farmers paid in \$239,000 in premiums, and the accidents last year cost \$203,000. The assessment is on the cost basis, as the hon. member knows, because he tells us he carries compensation at \$3.50 per \$100 payroll.

I might say that that is one of the reasons why this accident survey was undertaken in the province. It pointed out very clearly that there is need for some type of programme to educate the farm people as to the great risks that are involved in modern agriculture. I understand that this is the case, that the workmen's compensation board have been operating this year, below what the premiums were. I think the hon. Minister of Labour would agree with me that they have been running in the red up until this year.

Mr. MacDonald: What is the remaining deficit?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I do not know whether the hon. Minister of Labour would have that or not. But I do know that previously it had to be supported, it was not carrying itself.

I might say that we have had a number of meetings on this with the hon. Minister of Labour, the workmen's compensation

board, and the committee of the federation of agriculture, to try to work out some compensation programme to cover farm people. Farming is perhaps one of the most hazardous occupations there is today. Compensation, as carried on the farm, Mr. Chairman, is different from what it is in the factory because, working in the factory, the workman is covered from the time he lands on the job until he leaves, whereas in farming they are employed 24 hours a day.

The farmer might go to the barn at night and have some accident. Also, compensation covers the members of the family, and I think that is another reason why the premiums have been so high, because of the extent of the risk involved and the long period of time involved.

But it seems to me that possibly, working with the federation of agriculture and working with the workmen's compensation board, some programme could be brought out maybe with a more limited coverage. Now that we have hospital insurance covering the people of the province, for instance, perhaps that is one of the things that could be deleted.

But I do know that the committee—the federation and our own department—are still working with the workmen's compensation board to work out some programme for compensation for farm people.

Mr. Whicher: I want to ask the hon. Minister, regarding those farmers covered, does that cover their families too, in every instance, or can they take it out on just themselves?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: It covers the family. The wife and family are considered to be employed on the farm if an accident occurred.

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Mr. Chairman, coming from an area in the province that is known as the Garden Gateway to Canada, and also as the member of the only urban riding in Essex county, my knowledge of agriculture is probably limited to the extent of the numerous backyard plots. As a result, I would like to ask questions about item No. 7, concerning grants.

Who decides as to who is to receive a grant and the amount of the grant? On what basis is a grant given? I have other questions that I would like to follow with, as soon as these are answered.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: They are considered with the various organizations. I might say

that there is quite a list of grants as the hon. member will notice in the estimates here. These have been worked out over a period of years with the various organizations, what they feel they require and how much the department or government feels can be granted.

Mr. Newman: Is one basis the membership of the organization?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Not necessarily so. It would be probably the type of the work they are doing and the need they have for funds which they are perhaps unable to raise themselves.

Mr. Newman: Are any of these grants ever deleted?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Pardon?

Mr. Newman: Are these grants ever cut off in following years?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Oh yes.

Mr. Newman: Can the hon. Minister name several examples there?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Yes, I understand the horse breeders are being deleted this year, and also the advanced registry board are not receiving the grants this year.

Mr. Newman: On what basis were the horse grants deleted this year?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: It was felt they did not require it this year.

Mr. Newman: Does the government itself feel that they should not receive the grant?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: That was the consensus of opinion, yes.

Mr. Newman: Surely there are other rural organizations that are entitled to grants, or just as worthy, as a lot of these that are here. One of the things that does strike me as rather unusual—not that I begrudge any of the organizations the grant—we have just passed a \$35,000—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: If the hon. member has any particular grant he does not think should be paid, and if he will support me on it, I am sure that together we will put up an argument and tell them we think they should be cut off.

Mr. Newman: Yes, I am thinking of all these various women's councils and women's institutes that could just as well stand some of these grants.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Oh well, we support the women's institutes in a big way, that is a great farm organization.

Mr. Newman: The various folk schools? How about the folk schools?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I think they are under The Department of Education, possibly.

Mr. Newman: One of the things that strikes me as being strange in there, we have a \$40,000 grant for the Royal winter fair, rightly so, but only a \$35,000 grant for physical fitness. The athletic branch is only \$26,700, and this grant is one and a half times the amount that is donated, or given to, all of the athletics in the province of Ontario.

Mr. G. T. Gordon (Brantford): In connection with item No. 8, workmen's compensation board, when the hon. member for Brant was speaking, it recalled to me an incident that took place about a year ago, when an employee of a farmer in the hon. member's riding came to him in connection with his compensation claim, and wished it reopened because he was suffering severely because of an injury that he had received on that farm.

The hon. member for Brant worked on that claim, and finally gave it up because the board would not reopen it, so the farmer and the employee came to see me. I did some work on it and also came down to Toronto to plead for this man on this particular case.

I was eventually told that they could not do anything about the claim and that the claim was closed.

So the farmer and his employee went to see the federal hon. member, who is of a different stripe politically than we are, and peculiar as it may seem, it was not very long before the case was reopened and this employee received compensation.

When I heard about that, I came to Toronto to get an answer, and the answer I received was that they took another look at it, and they found that the board had made a mistake.

Now the hon. member for Brant worked on this, I worked on this, and I have had considerable experience in working on compensation cases, and could not get anywhere. But they said they took another look at it. I just leave it with hon. members for what it is worth.

Hon. C. Daley (Minister of Labour): Could I have the name of the applicant?

Mr. Gordon: Oh, yes.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, my comment is now a bit lost because I wanted to go back to what the hon. Minister said in his observations on the workmen's compensation.

I do not know where this disparity in figures came in, 1,200 or 1,300 that was intimated at the committee the other day and the 1,900 to 2,200 now. But, in any case, I think the hon. Minister will have to agree that even if it is 2,200, it is just as deplorable in terms of meeting the needs of all of the farmers in the province of Ontario.

Now, I was interested in the hon. Minister's comment that periodically he has sessions with the hon. Minister of Labour and the workmen's compensation board. It would seem to me, Mr. Chairman, if there is no other alternative to providing accident protection to farmers than this, that now is the time to sit down and try to work out some procedures for promoting workmen's compensation board coverage in a vigorous way among farmers.

The real reason for my getting up and repeating this is that, from the hon. Minister of Agriculture's point of view, we should latch onto this offer of co-operative insurance and not let the workmen's compensation board refuse to accept their offer to distribute literature.

In other words, if we are going to go ahead with this scheme, let us go ahead with it in a vigorous way, enlisting the help of all who want to co-operate in promoting it. On the other hand, if we are not going to go ahead with it, let us throw the thing out and get an alternative.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): Item No. 7, Ontario farm forums.

Mr. Chairman, I understand that the Ontario farm forums are similar to the citizens forums, in that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has these forums across the country, and they have a happy marriage of government and voluntary organizations—that is the voluntary organizations are either citizens or farm groups participating on a voluntary basis.

Now, I know that the CBC and also The Department of Citizenship and Immigration of the federal government are giving grants to farm forums across Canada. I had worked a little bit with farm forums myself. I am just wondering what this \$5,000 is, this item, in view particularly that farm forum audiences are declining rapidly, particularly in Ontario. I think also that Alberta has one of the lowest audiences. Could the hon. Minister explain what the \$5,000 is for?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I think it is a very worthwhile programme. A number of years ago, I was a member of a farm radio forum in my own neighbourhood. I have been a little concerned with the fact that this type of adult education in rural Ontario is on the decline.

As a matter of fact, the grant to the Ontario farm radio forum was \$3,000 up to last year. In the hope of giving a little added impetus, so to speak, we raised it to \$5,000.

I would very much dislike seeing the farm radio forum disappear. I think it is a great means of adult education in rural Ontario. We raised the grant last year to see if we could not give them some additional support to keep this programme alive, and to encourage it and increase it.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, the hon. Minister is not giving the money for the programme itself because this is carried by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. What is he giving the money for?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: No, this goes to support the provincial offices.

Mr. Thompson: And what are the provincial offices doing? I mean, is the idea to have field men go out to encourage groups or—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I presume so. Actually it is all tied in.

Mr. Thompson: The hon. Minister just gives a general grant for \$5,000.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the hon. Minister would care to explain his great generosity in connection with the Prince of Wales prize for \$250. What is that for?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Well, that is for the Queen's guineas.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, there is a very curious thing in these estimates in The Department of Agriculture that I should like to direct an inquiry. Not being a graduate of the Macaulay school of mathematics, I just totalled up here the amount in these estimates that apparently is spent under the discretion of the hon. Minister of Agriculture. I come to the total of \$2,349,500. My inquiry is why is it necessary to leave this vast amount of money at the discretion of the hon. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Well, they have always felt that a Minister of Agriculture,

with his rural background, would use good discretion in the dispensation of funds.

Mr. Sopha: Well, I am sure he would and I do not suggest for a moment that the hon. Minister of Agriculture would end up in Acapulco, Mexico, with it either. But nowhere else in the estimates do I see where that amount of money is left to the discretion of the Minister to spend, and I was just wondering why it is necessary to leave that amount of money in his hands, to spend.

Then in addition, strangely enough in the same estimate, there is the sum of \$369,000 which is left in the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council.

Now, why do the people who prepare these estimates, the powers-that-be, leave some of the money to be spent in the discretion of the cabinet—\$369,000? Why do they leave \$2,349,500 to be spent at the hon. Minister's discretion? Does not the department know what it wants to spend this money for, so that it can be allocated?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: It is an estimate of how much will be required to carry on the various services.

Vote 101 agreed to.

On vote 102:

Mr. G. W. Innes (Oxford): On vote 102, item No. 7, Mr. Chairman—I do not know why you get in such an awful hurry. In item No. 7, the grants to the agriculture society have been reduced by \$80,000 this year. Why have they been reduced by \$80,000?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Where is that?

Mr. Innes: Vote 102, item No. 7, grants to agriculture societies and other—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Well, that is statutory, of course. Whatever is required will be paid by statute on a percentage basis, and that is all they must feel is required for this year.

Mr. Innes: Is there a limit on that percentage?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Oh, yes, it is 25 per cent. This is a reduction on capital.

Mr. Innes: What percentage can they get on capital?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: It is 25 per cent.

Mr. Innes: And the federal government contributes 25 per cent. There must be a limit.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Oh yes, \$100,000 is the limit.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, concerning item No. 10, grants under The Community Centres Act, would the hon. Minister tell us how many grants there were last year in this connection?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: There were 163 made last year.

Mr. Whicher: Is it 163?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: There were 163 under The Community Centres Act.

Mr. Whicher: Of course, all of them would not be to the maximum of \$5,000.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: No, not necessarily but \$290,000 last year.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, when we were exchanging words there before, when we were talking about the grants—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Pretty one-sided, I thought.

Mr. Whicher: Well, I do not want to make it one-sided now. When the hon. Minister was suggesting about the grant that was given to the cattle sale in Wiarton, would that be under this grant here?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: It would be under the livestock branch.

Mr. Whicher: Under the livestock branch. It would not be under community centres?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I understand that the livestock branch have made grants to all these livestock sales that have been set up at Thessalon, Little Current and other places.

Mr. Manley: Mr. Chairman, under that same item, how long is it since there has been a revision of the schedule of grants to community centres? It is \$5,000, is it not? How long has that figure been in existence?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: That was the original amount set when they were brought in, I think around 1949. It was designed to encourage municipalities or to assist them in the small places. Of course, the large places got into it too, but it was primarily designed

as I recall, in Colonel Kennedy's day, to help the little rural communities to get community halls and skating rinks and so on.

Mr. Manley: Well, Chairman, just on that now, that schedule of grants was brought in back in the forties and it was \$5,000.

Now, I think any of us who have done any repairs, or any building, in the past several years, know that \$5,000 does not go very far. I think this is money that is pretty well spent. So when we contribute towards the community centre, I think that we should be a little bit more realistic. The sum of \$5,000 might have meant something to those people back 20 or 25 years ago, but it just does not compare with building costs today.

I think that it has come to the time when the department should have a look at this, and I would say that the amount should at least be doubled to meet the present costs, or to be comparable to what they were in the days when they were set up in the first place.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Of course, I have found, and I am only giving two examples in my own county, that even with the \$5,000—25 per cent. up to \$5,000—there has not been any ice in two skating rinks for nearly 5 years now, after the municipality put up the debentures and so on. The grants did create quite an incentive to build, but I am not sure whether that in itself, created the incentive to build the two rinks I mentioned. But we have to be careful with grants that give too much encouragement to communities and municipalities. This is because sometimes, as in the cases I mentioned in my own riding, they built skating rinks they are not using.

Now I think 25 per cent. up to \$5,000 is a big help. I am thinking of two townships in my own county that have built new township halls, community centres. It is a great help to them, they cost about \$20,000 and they got their full grant of \$5,000.

I think we have to leave these things up to the local people, to let them decide what they want.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, on that same item, it seems a little incongruous to me that The Department of Agriculture should administer grants under The Community Centres Act, because after all, The Community Centres Act specifies that these grants are made to all municipalities—not just small rural municipalities—to all municipalities.

Does the hon. Minister think it would be

more logical at this time to get all the things concerning municipal affairs into the one department? Would it not be logical now, to get grants to things that are primarily determined by municipal councils into The Department of Municipal Affairs, to get it out of The Department of Agriculture?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Well, that could be, of course. When The Community Centres Act was passed in 1949, there was no consideration given that it would be ever made available to these wealthy urban municipalities. It would only be for the poor downtrodden little townships that needed some help. But, unfortunately, the big rich municipalities cashed in, too.

Mr. Singer: They got their hands in the government's pocket.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: But this is really an agriculture matter here, to help the little people in rural Ontario.

Mr. Whicher: I would like to say something about this too, because I have had some experience in grants given by the hon. Minister of Agriculture in connection with The Community Centres Act. On two occasions.

One thing that I think is very fair about the department is the fact that they give it not only on the money that is spent, but on the free labour and anything that is free in connection with it.

I am thinking about the ball park in the town of Wiarton. In that particular instance, we got a great deal of free fill from an airport that was being built there, and we charged that up at \$1 a yard to the hon. Minister of Agriculture and he very kindly gave us 25 cents a yard refund.

Hon. J. N. Allan (Provincial Treasurer): We have got to watch them more carefully.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I never thought he would do anything like that.

Mr. Whicher: I would like to thank him very much for that. I am glad it happened two or three years ago, and not next year, or we might not have received it.

Vote 102 agreed to.

On vote 103:

Mr. Manley: Mr. Chairman, on vote 103, item No. 4, education extension and marketing research work, I notice that that item is down by the amount of \$6,400. I think that we have had many hon. members in the House say how important marketing is,

and I am wondering why that vote should be cut to the extent of \$6,400. I would think it should be going the other way.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Oh, yes, they are rearranging the work to reduce mileage travel, and discontinuing certain functions which have been carried out in the past, which may now be considered unnecessary.

This is just another part of the developing of greater efficiency in the department. It is not cutting down on the services. It is developing greater efficiency.

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister on how many government boards the president of the Ontario federation of agriculture serves in this province, and how much does he receive?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I presume the hon. member is referring to Mr. Greer.

Mr. Spence: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: He receives \$35 a day—he and Mr. Jones, who is the other member of the milk industry board, with Judge Currey.

Mr. Nixon: Well, he is also on the inquiry board committee.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: That is right. He and the president of the farmers' union are both on the inquiry board.

Mr. Nixon: What do they get on that?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I think they get \$50 a day on the inquiry board.

Mr. Nixon: Oh, my! Does my hon. friend have any knowledge as to whether or not he is on any federal board?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Well now, I do not know.

Mr. Innes: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister how many fines were levied by the milk industry board and how many, if any, licences were cancelled by the board last year.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I do not think we have that information. I only know of the one down in Elgin county, this fellow—what is his name?

Mr. Innes: Does the hon. Minister mean to tell me that that was the only fine levied in the province?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: No, that is the only one I know of. I will get the information for the hon. member if there are more. We have not that information here.

Mr. Innes: Were there any fines levied against—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Verdun, as the hon. member remembers, the Verdun case. He was fined, but he appealed it.

Mr. Innes: I certainly do. It was very poorly handled.

Vote 103 agreed to.

On vote 104:

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, in connection with vote 104, I would be interested in knowing what are the distinctions in work between the community programmes division of The Department of Education and the extension branch. I understand under the community programmes division of The Department of Education, they have field workers in the rural areas. They have an expert on square dancing who, I presume, works mostly with rural people. I wonder if there is not some conflict of interest between two extension workers, working for two different departments. Could there not be some amalgamation with respect to this and some saving of money for the taxpayers?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: We co-operate with The Department of Education through our agricultural representative on this community work.

Mr. Thompson: But is there not some duplication? The Department of Agriculture has an agricultural representative, and both departments have a community programmes man. Well, what is the distinction in connection with work with rural—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: The one is straight agriculture, the other is physical training.

Mr. Thompson: The hon. Minister means to say that he is suggesting that the community programmes represent just physical training?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: No, no. It is covered, the whole field.

Hon. J. P. Robarts (Minister of Education): It is recreation and adult education, really.

Mr. Thompson: Is the hon. Minister suggesting then that the agricultural representative never enters into the area of adult education or anything?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: They work very closely with each other.

Mr. Thompson: But I am suggesting that there is overlapping, if I could.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I will check on that, we do not want any overlapping.

Mr. L. Troy (Nipissing): Under vote 104, I notice this item No. 5 refers to northern Ontario.

There are some of us here who come from northern Ontario, and I am very glad to note that the hon. Prime Minister of this province was reported yesterday as criticizing the railway experts about freight rates. I am glad to know that, because we have an Ontario Northland Railway, and probably he will do something now about the freight rates of that railroad. He has an opportunity there to do something about them. He had for years.

In regard to my own particular area of northern Ontario we have one agricultural engineer to service all that section of northern Ontario including the Algoma district, Manitoulin, Nipissing, Temiskaming and the Cochranes, both south and north.

The hon. Minister very well knows, Mr. Chairman, that one of the great problems in our area is drainage. Certainly I think we need more than one agricultural engineer to service all that vast northland. I am glad to note, too, as he said in his speech today, that he was going to expand his programme in northern Ontario. I suggest then that the very first expansion be an increase in the staff of the agricultural engineers.

Mr. Innes: Mr. Chairman, on that same item, how much of that estimate was used last year?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I find that the vote was completely exhausted. There was a slight Treasury board addition required to make up the balance.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask—with respect to the junior farmers work I should say that I have attended a couple of the conferences at Couchiching. Could I ask first, is this \$120,000 connected with the Couchiching conference for junior farmers?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: That would be part of it.

Mr. Thompson: I would like to offer one suggestion with respect to that conference.

I know that the hon. Minister has an interest with respect to the agricultural development of Indians. Yet I would suggest to him that never once has there been any young Canadian of Indian background at this very amazing conference, at which much is done to develop leadership with junior farmers. I think that there should be some strong focus in trying to encourage some young Indians to attend these.

The other point I would like to make is that I felt that, in these junior farmer conferences, there was a sort of isolation of young rural people in this leadership environment. I remember because I myself was more the person from the city and the only one who was helping in the leadership role there, and I would like to feel that, at some point, the department might take some prominent young people from YMCA's or Catholic youth groups to mingle in this leadership course, so that there would be an exchange of points of view between young farm people and young city people.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Well, I think that is a good idea. The only thing is that our farm young people are so far advanced that the urban people have an inferiority complex when they mix with them.

Mr. Thompson: Well, the hon. Minister might do some missionary work to help them.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture—and I am particularly interested in this sum of \$212,000 which is available for northern Ontario—just what the procedure is to get the hon. Minister to apply this within a specific area, as a result of requests directed to him. This is another one of these that is in his discretion.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Yes, but it is administered through the agricultural representatives, and through the assistant director of extension in our department that supervises this programme for grants and work of this type.

Mr. Sopha: Is any of it used in a specific area?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Oh yes, what riding—Algoma, no. In Sudbury last year, for instance, we spent \$9,587.50 in clearing and breaking land.

Mr. Whicher: Nipissing?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Nipissing, \$21,408.65.

Mr. Whicher: Good. St. Andrew?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I think there must have been a waste there in Nipissing. Nothing for York Centre, not a cent.

Mr. Sopha: I would like to inquire if any of it is used towards settlement in the great clay belt, the northern area which contains millions and millions of acres of arable land. How much of it was used?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Oh, in the two Cochrans, about \$45,000.

Mr. Sopha: Mr. Chairman, I asked because it is so utterly true that, being the inheritors of the northern half of a continent such as we are, that I must say that it is to our shame that we have never done anything about using those millions and millions of acres of good soil in the great clay belt and Cochrane and Temiskaming.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: The hon. member had better talk to these farm members from old Ontario and see whether we should open up any more land with these farm surpluses we have today. I think that we have opened up altogether too much land.

Mr. Sopha: I just want to say this, and it is said in sincerity, and it is said in the spirit of friendliness to the hon. Minister. We might have done more in northern Ontario than we have done, and this government might have done more toward the settlement of people from other lands who are not so fortunate as we are, in having been born and raised in this province and the province of Quebec.

If we want to turn, for the purposes of comparison, which I understand has been done in this House before, the province of Quebec, under the aegis of the Roman Catholic Church, has done ever so much more toward the settlement of people in their northern area. Indeed, the Church has gone up there and has removed whole communities from the southern part of the province, and perhaps hon. members know as well as I do, that the Church in Quebec has brought a community from Quebec into Ontario, and has settled that community at Moonbeam.

But I say this to the hon. members and I have said it before on a public platform, that this government will never get people to settle up in that wilderness, fighting the climatology, as they have to do, unless it is done under the spirit of co-operation—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I am sorry. I did not catch that word.

Mr. Sopha: Climatology. That is a good word. It is better than some of the words that I hear coming from over there. That is a better word.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: It was not a rural term, so I—

Mr. Sopha: I do not want to point my finger at the hon. Minister like the hon. member for York South does.

But as I was saying to the hon. Minister of Agriculture, through you, Mr. Chairman, this government ought to begin to do something with a little bit of imagination, and start making use of those millions of acres of arable land that there are in the northern part of this province.

Notwithstanding the question of agriculture surpluses or any of the other problems in economics of agriculture that we have, there are millions and millions of people on the continent of Europe and other places who are waiting for a place to settle. If the hon. Minister would get together with his brothers down in Ottawa and work out some plan, such as I told him the Church is doing in Quebec, he might make use of that agricultural land up there.

Mr. Whicher: Just to add to what the hon. member for Sudbury has said, may I ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture—and if he does not know the answer perhaps the hon. Provincial Treasurer could give it to me—what happened to that \$5 million that this government gave a couple of years ago to settle things up in Moosonee? Has it still got that \$5 million or has it spent any of it?

Hon. Mr. Allan: The hon. member for Bruce had magnifying glasses on at that time.

Mr. T. D. Thomas (Oshawa): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister about item No. 5, \$212,000. The hon. Minister was asked a question, how much of that was spent, and he said all of it. Now, was it all spent up to the fiscal year 1959?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: From April 1, 1959 to February 29, 1960.

Mr. Thomas: In the public accounts for the fiscal year ending March 1959, regarding the same item of \$212,000, there was spent only \$159,000 and there is an unexpended amount of \$52,159.

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, on vote 104 I would like to direct a question to the hon.

Minister about the country farm safety programme. I would like a little explanation concerning that. There is \$40,000 in that. I wonder if that is for films or individuals to come out to train and so forth—literature, anything that could be connected with farm safety?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Yes, that \$45,000 which I explained earlier, is in connection with the farm safety council and the farm safety programme that we are working on with the farm people. It has been instituted in this province. That is an estimate of what it will take for the organization to carry this programme forward.

Mr. Manley: Mr. Chairman, did the hon. Minister pay that last year? Had he that same programme a year ago?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Yes, it was in the big vote last year, in the main office vote. This year we have specifically put it in the extension branch.

Mr. Manley: And is it going to be a similar programme this coming year as it was last year?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Oh yes. This is a big programme.

Mr. Troy: Mr. Chairman, did I understand the hon. Minister to mean, when he nodded his head, that he would have additional agricultural engineers in northern Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Well, we send extra men up there from time to time, over and above the one fellow who is located there. Where is he located?

Mr. Troy: North Bay.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Thank you. I think we are going to move him up to New Liskeard in that new building we are putting up there.

Mr. Troy: Well, thanks very much.
Vote 104 agreed to.

On vote 105:

Mr. Manley: On item No. 4, there is a jump there from \$8,800 in 1960 to \$15,200 in 1961. Can the hon. Minister explain the increase in this vote?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Yes, this is a branch that is growing all the time. We have to give these farm organizations more assist-

ance in farm management. There is a great interest in farm management growing in this province, and we want to encourage it in every way possible. That is the reason why we are setting aside more funds.

Mr. Manley: Where did that arrangement start?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Oh, in no other place but in Bruce county.

Mr. Manley: Thank you.

Votes 105 to 109, inclusive, agreed to.

On vote 110:

Mr. Spence: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question. What are the duties going to be of his assistant Deputy Minister of marketing in this province?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Oh, he will co-ordinate all the marketing in the department.

Mr. Spence: Will he assist the boards in trying to find markets for agricultural products?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: That is right, and I think he has a big job of work to do.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I would like to carry on with that question for just a minute. Where is the hon. Minister going to try to get these markets?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: We are going to make an effort to expand outside markets.

Mr. Whicher: In what countries is he working?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I explained today, as a matter of fact, the marketing commissioner was overseas last year. He spent some time over there, relative to the possibility of promoting the sales of Ontario farm products in the British Isles.

Mr. Whicher: Well, what particular products did he promote and what did he sell?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Well, when he was over there, he did not sell, he is not a salesman. All we can do is promote, for actually it comes under federal jurisdiction and we do not want to make those fellows angry down there, by infringing on federal jurisdictions. On the other hand, I do feel that we have a greater diversity of farm products in Ontario than in any other province. We have products here that are not grown in

any other province, and I think that we are quite justified in doing some promotional work on our own, in connection with Ontario farm products in the British Isles, now that the dollar restrictions have been lifted.

I am advised that, after the marketing commissioner returned, they felt that there was a market there to be developed in Ontario canned goods, for instance. And, of course, the hon. member knows cheese has been promoted, and all of these are premium products.

Hon. Mr. Allan: That is how the hon. member for Stormont got a pile of money for himself.

Mr. Whicher: I would like to say to the hon. Minister that I do not just feel that he has a right in his department to promote the sale of agricultural products in the United Kingdom or in anywhere else for that matter. I feel that he has an obligation.

The only way that we can help the agricultural people in the province of Ontario is to attempt to get rid of these surpluses.

And as I have said before, on numerous occasions, something definitely should be done when we consider the fact that tonight many people in the world are going to bed—not starving of course—but they are somewhat hungry. It seems to me that the hon. Minister of Agriculture for the province—while I realize that primarily it is a federal duty,—could co-operate with his friends in Ottawa, and attempt to get rid of these surpluses. That is the only answer. The only way the average farmer in the province of Ontario is going to be able to make a decent living, is if we can get rid of these surpluses we have. And as a matter of fact, it is not a great amount. I wish that the hon. Minister of Agriculture—not only in this province, but in other provinces, and indeed in the federal government—would talk more about salesmanship, the selling of surplus Canadian farm products to other markets of the world, particularly since we can sell only so much to the people of the province of Ontario.

As I have said before, myself certainly included, we eat too much now. But there are people in the world who do not have enough to eat. When we consider that there is only so much surplus, surely to goodness, with some of this high priced help that the hon. Minister of Agriculture has walking around these Parliament Buildings and in The Department of Agriculture of this province, and federally, surely to goodness, he can send them away to foreign fields and do

a salesmanship job, the way the businessmen do, in trying to sell their products.

That is the answer to the farm situation in this province, and until we get rid of these surpluses, the average farmer in this province—and indeed right across Canada—is going to have a hard job to make a living. I am sure that the hon. Minister agrees with this.

I say most sincerely that these people are paid by this department, and that the hon. Minister has a couple of million dollars, that one hon. member mentioned, that is there to spend at his discretion. So I ask him to send these people to places where they need food, and get rid of these surplus agricultural products. If he does this, then he will go down, as the hon. member for Elgin said tonight, as one of the great Agriculture Ministers of this province. He has a great chance.

Mr. W. E. Johnston (Carleton): Mr. Chairman, I have been very impressed with the remarks of the hon. member for Bruce. But, Mr. Chairman, I wish he would get down to the ground, and get down to brass tacks. He talks about surpluses, how we are going to rid our country of them.

Does he stop to realize that he is talking out of both sides of his mouth all the time? Does he stop to realize that if we are going to get rid of surpluses, the first thing we have got to do is get our feet on the ground, and not price ourselves out of the markets of the world? How are we going to go about it?

Mr. MacDonald: That is a good question, now give us the answer.

Mr. W. E. Johnston: I will tell the hon. member how. We should put ourselves in gear, put our whole economy in gear, and bring ourselves down to a common level, for all occupations. We should put ourselves in the same category under the same high standard of living. We are only going to do that provided we first of all go into conference with all occupations in this country, not only in the province, but in the whole country, and bring ourselves down to a common level. This can only be done by conference between all groups.

My hon. friend from York South knows it, but he does not talk about it. That is the answer to this whole problem.

We would not have surplus in this country if we could export, but we cannot export because we have priced ourselves out of every market in the world, and we have priced ourselves out of it because of the unbalance that exists in our own economy—

Mr. MacDonald: What unbalance?

Mr. W. E. Johnston: —and the whole unbalance comes about by the unfairness of labour, my hon. friend.

Mr. MacDonald: I knew he was getting to this Tory answer.

Mr. W. E. Johnston: He is shouting across the House here every day.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Oh, the hon. member is talking about government policy.

Mr. W. E. Johnston: You bet I am talking government policy, and I am proud of it, but they are shouting across this floor every day, but they do not face up to it. They have never faced up to it.

An hon. member: We face up to it.

Mr. W. E. Johnston: They do not care about it.

I want hon. members to know that the very day that the people in the province of Ontario will sit around a common table and discuss the problems that we are faced with, and face up to it, then and only then, will we find the solution to the problem we are concerned with in agriculture, and not before.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could ask the hon. member a question?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Please be seated. Will the member for Carleton please be seated for a moment?

Now, I stated a while ago that I had hoped that both sides of the House would adhere strictly to the items and the votes which we were discussing, and since I made that ruling, we have done pretty well. This is the first time that we have gotten a bit far afield.

Now, this particular vote is on the markets branch, and I am afraid that I am going to have to rule out of order any other discussion but that on the markets branch.

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, I certainly agree with you, and what I wanted to ask the hon. member from Carleton deals with marketing. He said—and I think very sensibly so—that there is a danger that we may price ourselves out of the markets of the world in many ways. Now, what I wanted to ask the hon. member is this: Does he feel that the farmers of the province of Ontario are getting

such a high price that there is a danger that we are pricing ourselves out of the markets of the world?

Mr. W. E. Johnston: Not at all. That is not the argument I advanced at all, I say to my hon. friend. What I am saying is this. We are priced out of the market by virtue of the fact that we have no choice in the matter. The rest of the economy is out of gear, not agriculture. If we would pay more attention to that, than seeking higher prices for agriculture, then we would get some place. But we do not. We are all individualists. We have no concern about the overall economy at all. We are all individualists, including people in agriculture.

I have sat at enough agriculture meetings to know what I am talking about. The facts are these. I would not advocate, nor do I want, that any segment of this economy should take a lower rate of income, or a lower level of livelihood. But what I do say is this, that if we would sit down around a common table and work out our problems, we would get somewhere, particularly if living standards are on an equal basis. That is where we are wrong, and I cannot help but tell my hon. friend, until we do that, we will never reach a common solution to this problem.

Mr. M. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Now, Mr. Chairman, on vote No. 110. I want to ask a question, I have been standing up for some time but you have never recognized me.

I may be out of order, I do not know, but I was just going to ask the hon. Minister this question, which seems to me to come under marketing because of the fact that I look at it from this viewpoint.

Today, industry is looking for other means of finding markets for their products, and is doing some research with regard to the other things that the people may be needing. I am wondering whether the agriculture department of the province has looked into the possibility of doing some research whereby we could use some of the products that we are producing in the province—in regard to grain, hogs, cattle and so forth.

I mean by this, today quite a bit of produce, in the way of frozen food, is coming to us from the United States. I am wondering whether there is research to be made by The Department of Agriculture in that respect.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Of course, we are always doing research work at Vineland on

fruits and vegetables, and also at Guelph on various types of research projects for the utilization and storing of food and so on. I think there is quite a field there. There is no doubt about it. We are trying to do all we can on it. Maybe we should be doing more on it.

Mr. Belanger: Perhaps the hon. Minister could work closer with the industries in that category.

Vote 110 agreed to.

On vote 111:

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, on vote 111, may I ask the hon. Minister about this demonstration farm at New Liskeard? Could he tell us something about that? How many acres are there, for example?

It seems to me, if we are going to have a demonstration farm, that it should pay its way, and here we have a cost of \$50,000 for this farm. Could the hon. Minister give us some information about it, please?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Well, I might say that we are making considerable improvements at New Liskeard at the present time. I visited New Liskeard a year ago last summer, and I was not too happy with the work that was being carried on there. I thought the place was a bit broken down. They were keeping a dairy herd and they were running in competition with the whole-milk producers in the area and it was decided, as a matter of policy, to go into beef.

I think there is a great future in the raising of beef in northern Ontario.

We sold the dairy herd at public auction, and we have gone into a beef herd there, and we are going to try to promote beef production in northern Ontario.

We fixed over the buildings and we have a programme there this winter wherein some \$25,000 or \$30,000 is being spent through The Department of Public Works to fix it up to adapt it to beef raising.

But I think that the New Liskeard farm has been a bit neglected in the past. I think we need that demonstration station up there, and I think it will do a great job for northeastern Ontario.

Mr. Whicher: May I ask the hon. Minister about the word "demonstration"? Does he bring in other farmers to look at this farm? I mean from where. I can think of some—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: The whole area, they come in there.

Hon. Mr. Allan: Those millions of acres up there.

Mr. Whicher: I mean by that I can think of many farmers in my locality and the surrounding counties who are really very, very successful beef farmers. I am wondering perhaps if it might be advisable that the hon. Minister of Agriculture take some of the more unsuccessful farmers to see people who, in practice, are very successful, instead of running these farms himself. It seems to be quite a cost for one farm.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: We have established in the northern districts what we call co-operator farms, where the agricultural representative works with young fellows who have lots of ambition and want to get ahead. We give them a certain amount of assistance. We have set up two co-operator farms in each district, where the owner himself actually carries out the work on the farm itself. I think it is more effective than having government farms.

My opinion of government farms is that the average farmer says, "Well, that is all right. The government has got lots of money, but I cannot do all these things." I think the most effective extension can be done right on a farmer's farm by helping him to do a better job.

Votes 111 to 115, inclusive, agreed to.

On vote 116:

Mr. Newman: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question on vote 116. Approximately how many home economists graduate from this Macdonald institute yearly?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: There is a total of 218 enrolled at Macdonald institute this year. There are 40 in the diploma course and 53 in the first year, 51 in the second year, 35 in the third year and 39 in the fourth year, for a total of 218.

Votes 116 to 118, inclusive, agreed to.

On vote 119:

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, in connection with vote 119, I notice that the amount is \$190,000.

Now, Mr. Chairman, my recollection is that this is very similar to the amount that we voted last year, \$1,000 less. I am advised, Mr. Chairman, that it is \$1,000 less.

Now, my point in very simple language is simply this. It is my understanding, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. Minister has discontinued loans, and therefore I ask why

he needs approximately the same amount of money that he required last year to man this particular department when no new loans will be extended?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: We will, of necessity, require approximately the same staff for quite some time on the supervision of these loans. The saving, of course, will be for the most extent on the appraisal of farms.

I might say that I have been very pleased with this junior farmer loan programme, and it was with a great deal of hesitation that we decided to discontinue it. But there did not seem to be any purpose in carrying on a programme complementary to, or duplicating, what Ottawa was doing. But we are holding our staff together and I think we have a very capable staff, I think Eric Western has done a terrific job there.

The administration costs have been relatively low, and if the federal government programme gets bogged down with too much red tape, why we could start up this programme in a week's time by making money available for it.

Mr. Wintermeyer: Mr. Chairman, I have asked the hon. Minister how many loans are outstanding at the present time, and the total amount of the loans that are outstanding. Finally, I would like to know whether or not any loans are in arrears.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I have the up-to-date report here, as of March 4. The loans total \$26,919,000 and there has been a repayment of \$4,521,000. I am very pleased that, of the 3,600 due payments of 1959, only \$1,621 is outstanding. There is \$39,000 outstanding on the December payments.

So when we consider an investment of \$27 million, I think that the board has done a good job in selecting the young farmers to whom they made these grants. The young farmers are doing a good job in the repayment of these loans. As I have said, I have been very pleased with this junior farmer loan operation.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, may I pursue this a little farther? Did I understand the hon. Minister to say that we require the same staff as we had just to administer this?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: No.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Well, we are spending the same amount of money, are we not?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: No. We never spend a cent more than we have to. We put in \$190,000 here, and it might be that we will

not spend \$90,000. But I can assure the hon. member that we farmers never waste a nickel.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, I do not doubt the hon. Minister's word on this, but I would like to be assured. Now, I know that, in his opinion, he is not going to waste any more money than he has to. But it seems to me that the biggest expense of running an organization like this is in the matter of placing loans. It seems to me that if there is only \$26 million outstanding, that \$195,000 is an extremely high figure to be set aside just to look after collection.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Well, the reason why it was left at \$190,000, as I have explained very honestly to the House, is that in case the federal programme bogged down, we would be right back into it. I can assure the hon. member of that.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, if that be the case, it is my suggestion that the hon. Minister take another look at this, because I think if the department is keeping it just in case the federal department falls down, I submit that it is false economy, and it is a waste of the taxpayers' money. I think that—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Oh no, there is no waste, now hold on, if we only spend \$90,000 of the \$190,000, then we will have \$100,000 left to our credit, and my colleague the hon. Provincial Treasurer—

Mr. R. C. Edwards: May I ask the hon. Minister if the appraisers—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: The hon. member does not understand, we are rural fellows, we are—

Mr. R. C. Edwards: I know, but you see I happen to know a little bit about loans. And I would like to know if the appraisers that were maintained by the department are still on the staff.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: They were never on staff. They were on a *per diem* basis.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Were they independent appraisers, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: That is right.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: There were none of them on staff?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: No, just on a *per diem* basis. They are very excellent fellows, too.

Mr. Innes: Mr. Chairman, I want to say what a good job this junior farmer loan board has done in the past, and it is certainly gratifying to know that there is such little money out.

But I do feel, because we have this excellent staff together—and I would ask the hon. Minister, personally if he has any thought in mind of using this staff to further a development bank of some description, or to continue to help the junior farmers of this province in some other form?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Of course, there would be a good deal of supervision on these loans.

Mr. Innes: Yes, I understand that.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: And they are the type of fellows and people who could be assimilated into other branches of the department at any time.

Mr. Innes: Has the hon. Minister's department given any thought to encouragement of the agricultural development bank?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Oh yes, we have given a great deal of consideration to that.

Mr. Innes: No, I am serious.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I know. But I think that really the federal government has sources of revenue that we cannot tap, and I think any programme like that should apply right across Canada from one coast to the other.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, might I ask one further question of the hon. Minister? I would like to know how many people are on staff in his department.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: In this particular branch?

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Yes, in the Ontario junior farmer loan branch.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: There are 28 altogether.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: And how many were on staff during the preceding year, the last year in which this department advanced loans?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I beg your pardon?

Mr. R. C. Edwards: How many were on staff last year?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: The same number. They have not been transferred. Oh, I am

told they have already transferred two. We will be gradually transferring them to other branches of the department where the stenographers, and what have you, are needed.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Well then, why is it necessary to have this amount of money appropriated if it is the intent of the department to—

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: That is a very—

Hon. Mr. Frost: Might I point out to the hon. member that this is an organization which was created to take care of loans to junior farmers, and was established in 1952.

Now, the federal government has just come into the field. As a matter of fact, the first federal loans, I think, Mr. Chairman, are to be on April 1. Actually speaking, we are in a position of transition. Now, I think it would be a very great mistake to start a premature dismantling of that staff.

I would give to my hon. friend and the hon. members of this House the undertaking that every saving will be effected that is possible in this item. I think that at this time next year, or when the budget is brought down, there will be found to be quite a considerable saving in the item.

But the federal government does not get into the field until April 1, and we want to see their administration and their methods of carrying things out. In the meantime, we are making no further loans. We do not make loans at this time of the year anyway, and it is our purpose to vacate the field to the federal government.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out one more thing and then I will sit down.

It seems to me very peculiar that last year in the appropriations we had \$159,000 for salary. Now, we are going out of the business, and this government asks us to approve \$171,000 for salaries, an increase of some \$12,000, and yet we appear to be going out of the farm loan business. It is very well to give us to understand that no money will be wasted, but I do not think it is unreasonable to suggest that this should be down instead of being up.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask in connection with junior farmer loans—I am sorry, was the hon. Minister going to answer the question?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: No. We will take it under consideration.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Now the point is this: Salaries were all increased as of October, and the increases in salaries would apply to these people who are kept on the list. That accounts for it. There is no mystery about it.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Well, Mr. Chairman, we have just been told that two of them have already been transferred and the hon. Prime Minister now says that they are being kept on the list and there is going to be an increase in salary.

Now, surely the government is not going to ask the hon. members of this House to vote these funds on this sort of weak excuse. I mean it is not a reason at all. No explanation has been given at all. We are going out of business, yet we are spending more money to collect back the money that is already out.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Might I explain that, because it is appropriated here that does not mean it is going to be spent. If these people are transferred to some other branch of the department, they still have to be paid their salaries so it will be taken out of this over into the other branch.

Mr. R. C. Edwards: Mr. Chairman, this very well points out the reason why the statement has been made from this side of the House, many times, that there is a double set of books being kept somewhere.

Mr. Thompson: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question with respect to this junior farmer loan branch. I realize that there is this concern about the dwindling farm population. As I understand it, from the federal level there has been a selection of people, from Holland and other countries, who are coming into the country in order to go into farming. Does the junior farmer loan branch also extend to new citizens who want to borrow? One does not need to be a junior farmer? There is no level, then?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Oh, no, that is a misnomer.

Vote 119 agreed to.

On vote 120:

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I noticed that the salaries for the Ontario telephone authority are \$86,000. What staff is there on the authority?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: There are 14 people. They give, for the most part, service to the independent telephone companies.

Mr. MacDonald: I assume they must do a fair amount of travel since we have \$20,000.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: They are on call. They are behind all the time with requests from the little independent companies for assistance to engineering and different problems.

Mr. MacDonald: How many of these little companies are left?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: Oh, about 300, I think.

Mr. MacDonald: How many dropped out of the picture in the past year?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: They are dropping out at the rate, I think, of 12 to 15 a year. That is dropping out or amalgamating, or what have you, with larger systems.

Mr. MacDonald: How many more were absorbed by the Bell Telephone Company in the past year?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: I do not know. We have had some, I imagine it is about 8 a year. My own telephone system, as a matter of fact, sold out to Bell a month ago.

Mr. MacDonald: Well, Mr. Chairman, this is late in the day, and I do not intend to get into a long discussion. But it seems to me we have a very strange situation here in which, out of the public purse, we are trying to do what we can for the remnants of the industry. We are just keeping them alive so that they can be gobbled up by Bell when Bell, in their own good time, think that any one of these companies is in the fit position to be picked off.

Now, it seems to me that it is highly unsatisfactory, and it leads me to a conclusion which I will not elaborate on tonight, but clearly here is another public utility that should be under public ownership.

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: As a matter of fact, I know of a number of cases where the Bell have been very reluctant to take a company over, but they have a responsibility. They get all the long distance tolls, or a large percentage of it, and I know little companies that have had to approach the Bell several times in order to get them to take them over, and give their people services.

These little systems, with 100 or 200 subscribers, just cannot exist today. As a matter of fact, the Bell Telephone—

Mr. MacDonald: That is why they should be integrated into one system and the whole thing should be under public ownership. This is what we did in Hydro, but this government does not acknowledge the principle now. They cannot recognize it 50 years afterwards.

Last year, as a matter of fact, I recall there was one private bill in here, and we had the remarkable situation that this little company, in attempting to bring itself up to date, had sought to borrow enough money. They could not get the authority to borrow this money.

Then Bell comes along and buys them out, and raises the rates beyond what they were charging, to a level that would have made it very easy for them to finance the money they needed to modernize themselves. In other words, the whole situation is a completely irrational one. However, we will leave it for now.

Vote 120 agreed to.

On vote 121:

Mr. Whicher: Mr. Chairman, before we get into the matter of capital disbursements, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question. In former years, we have had an item under his department dealing with rural hydro extension. Now, this year it is not there. It is going to be under The Department of Energy Resources, is that right?

Mr. Manley: Mr. Chairman, on vote 121, is it tight money that has contributed to \$300,000 cut-back in loans to co-ops this year?

Hon. Mr. Goodfellow: No, it is based on the demands there were last year for loans.

Vote 121 agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Frost moves that the committee of supply rise and report certain resolutions and ask for leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumed; Mr. Speaker in the chair.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Speaker, the committee of supply begs to report certain resolutions, and asks for leave to sit again.

Report agreed to.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, it occurs to me that the debate on Bill No. 89, the parks bill, was practically

completed the other day. I wonder if we could complete that item?

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PARKS

(second reading, continued)

Mr. J. Chapple (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, I would just like to cover what I had in mind in this particular regard.

In promoting the development of parks in this manner, we are encouraging the expense of assisting municipalities to develop areas, within or near their jurisdiction, which not only will encourage the government to spend a very considerable sum, but will make a further drain on the municipality which, in most instances, is now considerably in debt.

This may not be too serious. But, the fact remains that when money is available in this manner, the municipality has a tendency to overspend, as it knows that by doing so it is able to get more money from the government.

A number of bills similar to Bill No. 89 have already been enacted. This is just one more. It should not be justified on this account. I think we have already passed our limit in affording this type of legislation.

If there were some way of controlling these expenses, in subjecting them to the scrutiny of a responsible board which had the financial interests of the government at heart, we might reduce the costs of these ventures considerably. The Ontario parks integration board is interested only in the development of parks. Savings would tend to be of a secondary nature for consideration.

My just complaint to the government is that the more money which it spends in regard to schools, hospitals, colleges, and so forth, the greater credit the government assumes. This attitude is extremely costly, and is the main reason that our structures are so expensive to the degree that, if more care had been taken in considering costs and services, we would have made, for the expenditures, much more accommodation for education, health and welfare than we have at the present time.

Now, in connection with this, we always have done so, when it comes to The Department of Education, and the board of education, in the different communities. I would just like to read two or three small paragraphs from the local paper in my riding.

This type of thing, of course, is always coming up:

Why can't the board of education use plans of recently constructed schools over again, instead of spending thousands of dollars for architect fees?

The old question popped up at a finance committee meeting of city council Monday, when the board asked for a commitment from council for a new school to be built in the Green Acres area in 1961.

The school board wanted to build a school this year, but a hard-pressed council asked that existing facilities be made do for another year. The board agreed, but noted that the school would have to be an absolute necessity for 1961.

It goes on to explain that, regardless of that, they are going to have to set up for an architect and so on in the pursuing year.

But I feel that legislation of this type is extremely costly, and there must be some way, through purposes of education or what have you, to try to control legislation of this type. If we do not do so, of course, we are going to have to continue to have capital expenditures every year, which are over and above what the province can afford, and they will increase from year to year. As we have already noticed this year, we are going to have to raise, through capital expenditures an extra amount of approximately \$225 million, I understand. Next year, what is it going to be?

I believe that it is just legislation of this type that develops the kind of spending we are forced to make, and make this the kind of a really unfortunate situation. A very rich province like ours should not be facing this situation.

Mr. V. M. Singer (York Centre): Mr. Chairman, I made some preliminary remarks. I am sorry—Mr. Speaker. On second reading, Mr. Speaker, I was under the impression that one could speak more than once.

Mr. Speaker: No, not on second reading.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): The hon. member and I are both barred.

Mr. Singer: Yes, I wanted to reply, and unfortunately I am barred from the right to reply.

Mr. M. Belanger (Windsor-Sandwich): Mr. Speaker, I would like to say something in regards to this, because I feel that to me this is the same thing as the winter works programme put on jointly by the federal and the provincial governments.

True, we are coming to the aid of the municipalities with regards to certain projects. But at the same time, we are putting the municipalities into a position where they have to expend money which they would not likely do. They would prefer that the government would come to their help. Suppose we say that they had existing parks, and they do have existing parks today, where they could do quite a bit of improvement.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Transport): If we paid for everything, what would his hon. colleagues say?

Mr. Belanger: I beg your pardon?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: If we were to pay the whole charge, what would the hon. member and his hon. colleagues say?

Mr. Belanger: Oh, do not pay any attention to him at all.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Belanger: I am not saying, Mr. Speaker, that we want this government to pay the whole shot, we want them to come to the help of the municipality with no strings attached to it. This is what we have at the present time, because the municipalities have to come out and expend, in order to receive this.

Now, they have already expended quite a bit in the parks that they have. Why does this government not come to the assistance of the municipalities by telling them that we have a certain amount of money, if they want to do a certain project, this is some help that we are offering.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Wentworth East): Mr. Speaker, I would say that I am wholeheartedly in favour of the principle of this bill. I have not had time to go through it, section by section, but I am in favour of anything that will provide some encouragement to the people, who are interested in having park facilities in municipalities, to put some pressure on the city councils that have not recognized the need and benefit of parks.

In the city of Hamilton, we, at one time, had some good park facilities, in the north end, in the centre of the city and a potential in the old jockey club properties. I remember, when I was attempting to get a seat on the city council in 1951 and other years, I pursued what I thought was necessary in trying to promote the idea, that the jockey club grounds be used as a very fine park in the city of Hamilton.

There was some encouragement and some support, but it fell through, and it is now turned into a very elaborate shopping centre. The portion that was promised to be used as a park is now turned into apartment buildings site.

In the other sections of the town where we have had a park, it was chopped up into baseball grounds, trees were taken out, and wire fences put around it. We need baseball parks, I am sure, but still it did away with the type of park where people could go and sit down and enjoy the weather in the green belt.

I do think that this bill will do one thing in principle, it will allow those organizations that are in support of green belts and parks in the large cities to put some pressure where it belongs.

Mr. C. E. Janes (Lambton East): Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a word on this bill. I have had considerable to do with parks and I have had many inquiries from—

Hon. Mr. Frost: You sold us one at one time, didn't you?

Mr. Janes: I did, and I am very proud of it, too.

In our area we have a tremendous demand for parks. We have probably more tourists coming up to our area than in any other area in the province. The hon. Prime Minister just spoke about me putting over a park. I am very proud of that park. It is called the Pinery, and it is 4,200 acres. It was opened in the middle of last year and we have had 250,000 people in there.

Now, adjoining that we have a smaller park where we have plans made out to accommodate 200 units. Last year, and every weekend and holiday we have 600 units in the Pinery. And we had 100,000 people along the beach. I work on a river authority where we have been operating 6 parks, smaller parks—largest about 25 acres—and we cannot accommodate the people who want to use those parks.

Parks are the finest gifts we can offer to our people.

I have other municipalities who, unfortunately, are not in the position to get assistance on their parks. They have been coming to me asking how they could get assistance on parks. This will give them an opportunity to get 50 per cent. up to I believe it is \$5,000 on a park. Well up to \$50,000 then.

But our county has been asking for assistance with a park, and they have bought a

park themselves to make it possible for people to get to the water.

My belief is that we should do everything we can to make it possible for every man to take his family to a park to get to the water, and that is one of the great problems we have.

It is not so bad for my hon. friend from Fort William, for he has so many lakes and so few people that they can always get to a lake, to get to the water. They cannot get to the water in our area, and I hope that—

Mr. E. Sopha (Sudbury): How do they wash?

Mr. Janes: We, too, want more and more parks within reach of our people. The parks do not necessarily need to be at a lake, a park in a small municipality, and where we have river authorities they have been able to get this assistance. But we do not have river authorities in all municipalities, they cannot get assistance, and this would make it possible to do so. I think this is a very fine piece of legislation.

Mr. C. S. MacNaughton (Huron): Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a word on this bill. It is long-awaited legislation in the rural areas of the province. We have heard 3 different viewpoints expressed from the Opposition benches now. The hon. member for Fort William says it will place too heavy a strain on the revenues of the province. The hon. member for Windsor-Sandwich believes that the province should take over the entire cost. The hon. member for Wentworth East contends that the government should put pressure on the municipalities.

But I can assure hon. members that there would be no pressure required in the rural areas, because they have been awaiting this legislation for some time.

Rural municipalities and counties, Mr. Speaker, do not have the same sources of revenue available to them, for the purpose of this bill, as is available in the city. I can assure them that in all the rural areas surrounding the riding I represent, this legislation is going to be welcomed and received with a great deal of enthusiasm.

Mr. A. E. Thompson (Dovercourt): We are always well briefed, Mr. Speaker, but I would like to say that we do not have to have much briefing to see the peculiarities about this particular bill.

First of all when I came here as a new member a short time ago, I read carefully the

principles enunciated by the Gordon committee which were lauded by this government. Well, I would say that this Act defies those principles on many grounds. The first is that one of the principles of the Gordon report was that there should be amalgamation of departments.

Now, to me and to my hon. friend from York Centre, there is considerable confusion with respect to just why this particular bill comes under The Department of Planning and Development.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Did they get the confusion straightened away or not?

Mr. Thompson: And then not only were we confused, but I am quite sure the government was confused, because they have so many departments that are looking after parks.

There is another bill that has come up recently, The Provincial Parks Act, No. 72. Another bill for Presqu'ile provincial park, No. 73. Now where do they come under? They come under The Department of Lands and Forests.

We turn to another Public Parks Act, it comes under The Department of Municipal Affairs.

This whole situation seems to me to be unco-ordinated and confused. There should be at least some co-ordination to have parks at least under one department.

The question that we raise is that it seemed the policy for planning and development to be gradually and insiduously disintegrated. But suddenly this department is getting the new flush of vitality by having this particular Act put under it. Why is this? I ask because to us it seems to show both a disrespect of what was expressed in the Gordon report and what I think anyone would expect from good government. There should be co-ordination.

The other question that I would have is that I think the Act itself—and I am not a lawyer—seems to allow a great deal of latitude. In other words, I understand it is meant to be for rural areas, and yet within the Act itself it does not seem to be saying that. It covers also municipalities.

Hon. R. Macaulay (Minister of Energy Resources): He has not been briefed up there.

Mr. Thompson: Oh, I had a very good briefing.

I would say that I do not see any definition with respect for camping. I think this government could have spelled out more of the

regulations about this Act, but it is just left under the favour of the hon. Minister to make the decisions on it.

We would like to see legislation that spells things out much more definitely, and which does not just leave things in this vague manner. I am sure my hon. friend from York Centre would say it is a discredit to any lawyer, and that means something.

Hon. G. C. Wardrope (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, I must rise and correct the impression that the hon. member for Lambton East might have left unwittingly, and that was about the member for Port Arthur being opposed to this Act.

I cannot understand the hon. member for Fort William being opposed because I do not think there is anything that brings more delight to our people than Sibley Park, Shuniah Park and Kakabeka Falls to name 3 of the most beautiful parks. Then there is Quetico. The hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Noden) will tell hon. members about that, it is one of the greatest things this government has ever done for our people in northern Ontario. They are all delighted with it.

The hon. member for Dovercourt mentioned confusion. Well, if there is any confusion, it certainly is delightful confusion for the people of northern Ontario. This is just another facet of the many great things that this government does through the years for the people of this province.

I am sure that the hon. leader of the Opposition (Mr. Wintermeyer) and hon. leader of the second opposition (Mr. MacDonald) must agree with me. It is one of the things that the people certainly like to see—beautiful parks where their families can go and swim and enjoy themselves out in the sun at no cost whatever.

If they had more parks down east where the years have gone by and brought tremendous population increases they would be better off. People cannot get park sites around Toronto for 100 miles or more.

And we have taken steps to provide free parks in the north. I am talking about parks where we can get on a beach and we can enjoy it. Believe me, it has been a great thing for northern Ontario, and we are all for it so I for one want it recorded in *Hansard* that I am not in any way opposed, as I certainly am not.

Mr. Chapple: Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege on that. There was no comment in anything I said that I was against parks.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Oh, he said he was against this bill—

Mr. Chapple: All right, that is fine. The Department of Lands and Forests should look after it, and there is no argument about that. I know a lot about parks, too.

Mr. J. J. Wintermeyer (Leader of the Opposition): Why, his family did more for parks in that area than the government is doing right now. That is right, the biggest park in the area.

Hon. Mr. Frost: Send them over to see us.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the bill.

Hon. L. M. Frost (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before moving the adjournment of the House, I would say that tomorrow the House will be in its various committees, and therefore, we do not meet again until Thursday at 2 o'clock. I have already given the programme for that day.

I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 11.10 of the clock, p.m.

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